

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS: BOOKS I.-IV

Xenophon



Edue T 1295.477.889



Harvard College Library

FROM

*Newton Theological
Seminary library*



3 2044 102 851 474

Ray Grace Huling

Sept. 1889

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΚΥΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ
Α'—Δ'

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS

BOOKS I.—IV.

With an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary

BY

FRANCIS W. KELSEY, PH.D.

AND

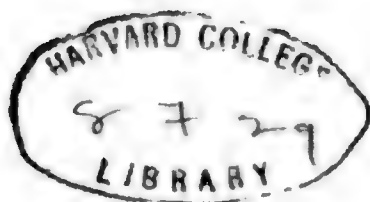
ANDREW C. ZENOS, M.A.

Boston

ALLYN AND BACON

1889

Ex. 1295.477.889



Younton Theological
Seminary Library

Copyright,

1889,

BY FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

University Press

JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE

P R E F A C E.



THE plan of this edition of the Anabasis in general follows that of the edition of Caesar's Gallic War issued by the same publishers. The text and commentary have been confined to the first four books because these contain the parts of the Anabasis most commonly read before entering college. The Vocabulary, however, has been made to cover the whole work, for the convenience of those who may wish to read also selections from the fifth, sixth, and seventh books in text-editions.

The Text of this edition is substantially that of Cobet, with occasional variations in favor of readings well sustained by manuscript authority. Cobet's text was preferred because of its simplicity and consistency. At the age when the Anabasis is commonly read in our schools, it is more important for the student that he have a straightforward and clear text than that his attention be called to questions of textual criticism.

The Introduction aims to prepare the way for the intelligent study of the Anabasis by presenting an outline view of the Persian Empire, an account of the Expedition of Cyrus, a brief discussion of the Greek Art of War at the time of the Retreat, and a notice of the life and writings of Xenophon.

In the Notes numerous references to the standard Greek grammars have been inserted, especially on the matter of the first two books. In view of the prevalent tendency to shorten the time given to the study of Greek in preparation for the Anabasis, it was thought that references even on elementary points would be of no disadvantage to the good student, and might often give to the more backward the help most needed at the right time.

The works to which the editors have been most indebted in the preparation of this book are the editions of the Anabasis by Cobet, Dindorf, Rehdantz, Vollbrecht, Matthiä, and Taylor; Rüstow and Köchly's *Geschichte des Griechischen Kriegswesens*; Rheinhard's *Griechische und Römische Kriegsalterthümer*; and the lexicons to the Anabasis by Strack and Vollbrecht. Other works that have been found useful are mentioned in the list of Helps to the Study of the Anabasis, p. 393. The editors take pleasure in expressing their obligations to several friends who have aided them by suggestion and criticism, especially in the preparation of the introductory matter and the illustrations.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

ANDREW C. ZENOS.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION :

	PAGE
I. THE PERSIAN EMPIRE :	
i. Geography of the Persian Empire	1
ii. Historical Sketch	5
iii. Civilization of the Persians	14
II. THE EXPEDITION OF CYRUS :	
Narrative of the Up-march and Retreat	20
III. THE GREEK ART OF WAR AT THE TIME OF THE RETREAT :	
i. Organization of the Army	27
ii. Equipment of the Soldiers	30
iii. Provisioning and Pay of the Soldiers	33
iv. The Army in Camp	34
v. The Army on the March	35
vi. The Army in Battle	36
vii. Tactics of Siege and Defence	38
viii. The Greek War-ships	39
IV. XENOPHON :	
i. Life of Xenophon	41
ii. Writings of Xenophon	44
V. CONTENTS OF THE ANABASIS :	
The Dates, General Summary	49
TEXT :	
BOOK I.	51
BOOK II.	91
BOOK III.	120
BOOK IV.	151
NOTES :	
To BOOK I.	187
To BOOK II.	265
To BOOK III.	305
To BOOK IV.	343
HELPS TO THE STUDY OF THE ANABASIS	393
IDIOMS AND PHRASES	397
VOCABULARY.	

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS.

PLATE I. Persian Officers, War-chariots.

“ II. Greek Infantry and Cavalry.

“ III. Greek Weapons, Soldier crossing a River.

“ IV. Marsyas; Greek Camp, Weapons and Musical Instruments.

	PAGE.
Map to illustrate the Retreat	<i>preceding</i> I
Greek Galley	40

PLAN I. The Syrian Gates	<i>facing</i> 64
“ II. The Battle of Cunaxa, — First Position of Forces “	78
“ III. The Battle of Cunaxa, — Second and Third Positions of Forces	“ 88
“ IV. Forcing of the Carduchian Pass	“ 156
“ V. Crossing of the Centrites	“ 162
“ VI. Evolutions of the Company Column	“ 163

INTRODUCTION.

I. THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

I. GEOGRAPHY OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

AT the time of its greatest extent, in the fifth century B.C., the Persian empire was bounded on the north by the Danube, the Black Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, the Caspian Sea, and the Jaxartes River; on the east by the desert of Thibet and the river Indus; on the south by the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian and Nubian deserts; on the west by the Gulf of Sidra, the Mediterranean, the Aegean Sea, and the river Strymon. It extended over the regions covered to-day by Egypt, Tripoli (eastern half), Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, Northern Arabia, Persia, Turkistan, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan. This vast territory was not far from three thousand miles across in its greatest length, and varied in width from five hundred to fifteen hundred miles. Its entire area has been estimated at two millions of square miles, — over half that of all Europe and about two-thirds that of the United States. It supported a population of perhaps seventy-five millions.

Within the limits of the empire existed every variety of soil and climate. From the east end of the Black Sea a series of mountain ranges runs in a southeasterly direction almost to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. East of this, the broken plateau of Iran, three to five thousand feet above the sea, extends as far as Thibet and the basin of the Indus. Two-thirds of the plateau are arid and barren. The northern parts of the

empire, including Thrace and Asia Minor, were mountainous, yet abounding in well-watered plains and rich valleys. In the southwestern portion were the great river systems of the Tigris and Euphrates, and the Nile, with basins of exhaustless fertility. The vegetable and animal life varied from that of the temperate zone to that of the tropics. Mineral wealth abounded. Thus the Persian monarch could draw from his own domains almost every object known to either need or luxury in his time.

Persia proper, called *Parsa* by the Persians themselves, *Persis* (Περσίς) by the Greeks, and either *Persis* or *Persia* by the Romans, lay north of the Persian Gulf. It comprised a narrow strip of coast-land and a rugged mountainous region. Its extreme length was perhaps four hundred and fifty miles, with an average width of two hundred and fifty miles. Its area was thus somewhat larger than that of the state of Minnesota. Its earliest capital was Pasargadae, which was always held in reverence by the Persian kings, though in later times they more often resided at Persepolis. Imposing ruins still mark the sites of both cities. The name *Parsa* survives, with slight phonetic change, in the name of the modern Persian province *Fars*, or *Farsistan*, which has nearly the same boundaries as the ancient state.

The component parts of the empire fall naturally into three great groups, the Central, the Western, and the Eastern.

1. CENTRAL.

a. *Persia*.

b. *Media*; its chief city Ecbatana (now Hamadan) was a favorite summer residence of the Persian kings.

c. *Susiana*; chief city, Susa (biblical Shushan), also at times a place of royal residence.

d. *Babylonia*; chief city, Babylon, frequently made a place of residence by the later kings.

e. *Assyria*. Its principal cities in Xenophon's time were well-nigh obliterated. The ruins of two, Nineveh and Calah, were known to him by the names Mespila and Larissa.

- f. Hyrcania*, southeast of the Caspian.
- g. Sagartia*, a desert tract east of Media.

2. WESTERN.

- a. Paeonia*, west of Thrace.
- b. Thrace* ; chief city, Byzantium.
- c. Asia Minor*, comprising Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cataonia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Phrygia, Lycia, Lydia (chief city, Sardis), Mysia, and the Greek states along the coast.
- d. Armenia*.
- e. Syria* ; chief city, Damascus.
- f. Phoenicia* ; chief cities, Tyre and Sidon.
- g. Palaestina* ; chief city, Hierosolyma (Jerusalem).
- h. Egypt* ; chief cities, Memphis and Thebes.
- i. Cyrenaica*, the region west of Egypt about the Greek city Cyrēne.

3. EASTERN.

- a. Parthia*, east of Hyrcania.
- b. Aria*, east of Sagartia.
- c. Carmania*, east of Persia.
- d. Bactria*, east of Parthia.
- e. Chorasmia*, north of Parthia.
- f. Sogdiana*, north of Bactria.
- g. Gandaritis*, east of Aria.
- h. Satagydia*, south of Gandaritis.
- i. Aethiopia*, along the Arabian Sea (not to be confused with the *Aethiopia* in Africa).
- k. Paricania*, north of Aethiopia.
- l. India*, a district along the Indus, conquered by Darius I.

The empire contained a great number of peoples differing in race, language, customs, and beliefs. The policy of Cyrus the Great was to interfere very little with the internal administration of conquered states, provided they were sub-

missive and paid regularly the tribute demanded. So great a measure of independence left to the parts, however, must prove fatal to the unity of the whole. Darius (see p. 8) clearly perceived this, and introduced a system of centralized government remarkable for both comprehensiveness and foresight. He divided the whole empire into twenty provinces,¹ fixing definitely the yearly contribution of each. The Persians themselves were not taxed. Over every province he placed three officers, a satrap or governor, a general, and a secretary, all directly responsible to himself, and each acting as a check on the other two. The satrap was put in charge of the civil administration and the collection of revenues. The general had command of a body of troops, charged with preserving order and repelling any attacks from outside the province. The secretary was to keep the king informed with regard to everything that might take place. Once a year a representative of the court with a detachment of soldiers visited every province, armed with authority to correct abuses and make needful changes.

This system was an advance upon any system of imperial government previously known. It suggests the provincial administration of the Romans. Unfortunately, however, it did not continue long in force. The satrap was naturally chosen from the relatives or favorites of the king. Having thus a kind of prestige, he gradually usurped the authority and functions of both general and secretary. Satraps became practically absolute in their own provinces, governing often with oppression and cruelty. In later times their relations were not infrequently characterized by jealousy and suspicion. They were intriguing continually, and even waged war against one another with large armies of natives and mercenaries. So long as they forwarded regularly the payments of tribute, the king would not interfere. With the degeneracy of the Persians, their rule, at first mild and equable for the age in which

¹ On the map, the provinces, so far as they are given, are indicated by Roman numerals, according to the enumeration of Herodotus.

they lived, became more and more oppressive and corrupt. Long before the time of Alexander the Great, the empire had begun to disintegrate, because its vitality, its power of cohesion and resistance, was gone.

It is a sad fact that the countries once ruled by Darius and Xerxes are to-day hardly better governed than in their time. Now, as then, irresponsible despotism holds undisputed sway over Western Asia, and the passive oriental still submits. The barbarities of Turkish misrule, however, have desolated and depopulated many regions that under the Persians were fertile as a garden.

II. HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At a very early period Western Asia was the seat of great and powerful empires. Throughout the once fertile basin of the Tigris and Euphrates are found masses of shapeless ruins, presenting often the appearance of natural hills. These are almost the sole surviving monuments of a civilization that reached its height before Greece was, or the Romans had risen from a state of barbarism. Many of them boast of an age equal to that of the Pyramids of Egypt. Of the history of this region previous to the classical period, comparatively little was known up to the present century. But since 1840 excavations have brought to light countless objects and inscriptions giving knowledge of the remote past, and scholars have deciphered several of the Asiatic languages lost to the world for many centuries. Even now additions are made every year to our store of information regarding the Persians and their predecessors in power.

The Chaldaeans were the first people of Western Asia to gain a commanding influence. They dwelt about the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates. Their chief city was at first Ur (also the native city of Abraham), later Babylon. They were a mixed race, formed by the amalgamation of several primitive peoples. They were by nature quick-witted and ingenious, and

made such progress in knowledge and the arts that they gave shape to the succeeding civilizations of this part of the world. Long before the year 2000 B. C. they had reached a high degree of development.

North of the Chaldaeans were the Assyrians, the records of whose kings reach back to the nineteenth century before Christ. The Assyrians were of Semitic stock, and thus related to the Hebrews; but they borrowed their arts, their learning, and many of their religious practices, from the Chaldaeans. Their genius was practical and governmental rather than inventive. Like the Romans in later times, they excelled in war. Through conquest they built up an empire which, at its most flourishing period, the middle of the seventh century B. C., extended from the east coast of the Mediterranean to India, and from the mountains of Armenia to the Persian Gulf. Their monarchs held sway over many large and flourishing cities; but the capital, Nineveh, surpassed all others in extent and magnificence. The greatest of the Assyrians, Assur-bani-pal, became known to the Greeks under the name of Sardanapalus.

Southwest of the Caspian Sea lies a region of elevated tableland, flanked and intersected by rugged mountain ranges. Here was the home of the Medes. Brave and hardy mountaineers though they were, they had been conquered by their western neighbors, and had felt the rigor of Assyrian lordship. About 632 B. C. they revolted, and under their king Cyaxares a vast host invaded Assyria. This time they were beaten off. But a few years later a numberless horde of barbarians from Northern Asia, beyond the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian, came like a resistless torrent upon Medes and Assyrians alike, overwhelming and destroying. Gradually from constant fighting, from riotous excesses, and from the baneful effect of a warm climate upon their hardened frames, they melted away; but not till they had devastated the fairest provinces of Assyria, and left her power forever broken.

The more vigorous Medes, however, whose secluded valleys had doubtless afforded some protection, quickly recovered from

the barbarian irruption, and again took up arms against their masters. The king of Assyria, not knowing where the blow would fall, divided his forces, sending a large army under Nabopolassar to protect Babylon, and remaining himself for the defence of Nineveh. But Nabopolassar, seeing his sovereign's weakness, seized Babylon, and joined Cyaxares in the siege of Nineveh. Two years later, 606 B. C., Nineveh fell.

From the ruins of the Assyrian empire two great monarchies arose. The Tigris and Euphrates basin, with the regions to the westward, fell under the dominion of the Babylonians, whose kings, particularly Nebuchadnezzar (spoken of in the Book of Daniel), made Babylon the most magnificent city of the East. The Medes now pushed their conquests as far as the Persian Gulf on the south and the Caspian Sea on the north, and westward to the heart of Asia Minor, winning the respect and alliance of the powerful kingdom of Lydia. Their capital was Ecbatana.

Both Medes and Babylonians, however, were destined to enjoy only short-lived power. Touching the borders of Media on the south was the country of the Persians, a people of the Indo-European family, and closely related to the Medes in race, language, customs, and religion. Though subject to the Medes, they were allowed to retain their own line of kings, with the condition that the heirs to the Persian throne should reside at the Median court. One day there came to Ecbatana a young Persian prince of manly form and singular prowess, by name Cyrus. He could ill brook the restraint of a courtier's life, and seeing that under Astyages the Median power was no longer what it once had been, he planned revolt. Having obtained the consent of his father, then king of the Persians, he fled by night from the court of Astyages and returned to his own country. Father and son now placed themselves at the head of a large army and proclaimed independence from the Medes. Astyages led against them all the forces he could muster. The father was killed. The son was hard pressed; but his courage and generalship finally won a complete vic-

tory. Thus in B. C. 559, almost at a single leap, Cyrus the Persian became ruler not only of his own people but also of the great empire of the Medes. This was the beginning of the Persian Empire.

The ambition of Cyrus knew no bounds. He proceeded at once to carry out a comprehensive scheme of conquest. Croesus, king of Lydia, revelling in pleasures at his luxurious capital, Sardis, thought himself secure from all attack. Cyrus suddenly appeared on his borders, captured Sardis, and reduced all Asia Minor to subjection. Eastward Cyrus now led his hosts, and soon had carried the Persian arms as far as the Jaxartes River and Northern India. The Babylonian empire still remained ; but in 538 B. C. Cyrus captured Babylon, and extended his sway to the borders of Egypt and Phoenicia. Nine years later he died. His tomb, made of massive blocks of stone, may still be seen among the ruins of Pasargadae. He is known in history as Cyrus the Great, or Cyrus the Elder. With his reign commenced a series of great conquests whose chief cause was personal ambition.

Cambyses, the son and successor of Cyrus, had the ambition but not the ability of his father. On his accession to the throne he secretly put to death his younger brother Smerdis. He reduced Phoenicia and conquered Egypt ; but other enterprises resulted unsuccessfully. Finally in 522 B. C., while he was away in Egypt, a magus, or priest, whose features resembled those of the murdered brother, proclaimed himself Smerdis, and declared Cambyses deposed. Cambyses, on hearing the news, slew himself. The rule of the false Smerdis, however, lasted only seven months. At the end of that period he was put to death by a conspiracy of nobles, led by Darius, a kinsman of Cyrus, who now became king, B. C. 521.

The reign of Darius lasted thirty-six years, and was the most memorable of Persian history. At first he devoted himself to quelling revolts, which broke out in all parts. Then, seeing that a better form of government was needed, he reorganized the whole empire, introducing a uniform system of administra-

tion, and originating the mode of governing through satrapies, or provinces (see p. 4). He built roads and bridges, and established a system of rapid communication between all parts of the empire. He issued a coinage of both gold and silver coins, called *darics* from his name (see Plate III., fig. 12). He erected magnificent palaces at Susa and Persepolis, the ruins of which have been discovered. Turning his attention now to extending the boundaries of the empire, he conquered and annexed the basin of the Indus. There is little doubt that Darius early planned the conquest of Europe. Probably with a view to securing his rear from attack in case he should march westward from the Bosphorus, he made an expedition against the Scythians north of the Danube, crossing the river by means of a bridge of boats. Thrace, as well as the eastern portion of Macedonia, became a part of the empire.

Since the time of Cyrus the Great the Greek cities of Asia Minor had paid tribute to Persia. In most of them, before the time of Darius, the original democratic form of government had been replaced by a despotism. The tyrants became the willing instruments of Persian rule, and in no small measure owed to it their power. In the year 500 B. C. a number of the cities, with Miletus at their head, rose up against the despots, and at the same time revolted from Persia. Obtaining help from Athens and Eretria, they sent an expedition into Asia Minor, took Sardis by surprise and burned it.

Darius was enraged beyond measure. Nevertheless the revolt had assumed such proportions that he was engaged five years in crushing it. He remembered with especial bitterness that help had come to the Asiatic from the European Greeks; and that his resentment might not abate, he bade an attendant say to him every day at dinner, "Master, remember Athens!" In 492 B. C. he gave his son-in-law, Mardonius, a large army and a fleet of three hundred ships, with instructions to fetch in fetters to him at Susa those Athenians and Eretrians that had dared to defy his authority. Mardonius proceeded by land along the coast of Thrace, his fleet accompanying; but off

Mount Athos a tempest dashed his ships to pieces, and a night attack of the natives on his land forces made it necessary for him to retreat. Two years later, however, Darius sent a much larger expedition under Datis and Artaphernes, who conveyed their troops across the Aegean and wreaked vengeance on Eretria. From Euboea they crossed over to Attica. Twenty-two miles northeast of Athens lies the small plain of Marathon. It is in the shape of a crescent, with the two horns as promontories running out into the sea, which washes the indented side; the opposite side is hemmed in by a chain of high hills. Here the Persian army, at least 100,000 strong, landed; and here 10,000 Athenians, aided by 1,000 Plataeans, won a victory that has made the name of the plain immortal. The remnant of the Persians sailed home in despair.

In 486 B. C. Darius died, and left the throne to his son Xerxes. Darius had begun to gather a much larger army than he had sent against Greece before. The young king, if left to his own inclinations, would gladly have relinquished his father's project; but influenced by ambitious courtiers, he completed the preparations, and in 480 B. C. placed himself at the head of a host, probably the mightiest ever seen, for the invasion of Europe. A double bridge was thrown over the Hellespont, across which his army, of perhaps 2,000,000 men, marched in unbroken line for seven days and seven nights. That his fleet, carrying 500,000 men, might not be exposed to danger in doubling Mount Athos, he cut a canal for it across the isthmus connecting the mountain with the mainland; traces of the excavations are still to be seen. He met no opposition till he reached the narrow pass between the mountains and the sea at Thermopylae, where the heroic death of Leonidas and the three hundred Spartans (July, 480 B. C.) taught him what sort of men he was to face. Marching southward to Athens, he found the city forsaken. The Athenians, following the advice of Themistocles, had taken to their fleet, which met and defeated the Persian fleet in the Bay of Salamis (September, 480), before the very eyes of the great monarch.

Xerxes was now seized with an irresistible dread, and hastened back to Persia, leaving an army of 300,000 men under Mardonius to carry on the war against Greece. In September, 479 B. C., Mardonius suffered a crushing defeat at Plataea, in Boeotia, at the hands of about 100,000 Athenians and Peloponnesian Greeks, commanded by the Spartan Pausanias. On the same day a Grecian fleet of 110 vessels achieved a decisive victory over the Persians at Mycale, a promontory near Miletus. Most of the Greek islands renounced allegiance to Persia. Greece was now free from the danger of Persian invasion.

The Persian expeditions against Greece, though entirely unsuccessful, were of momentous significance. They tested by contact the relative merit and strength of a mature and stationary Oriental civilization and a young and vigorous civilization of Europe. They were to settle the question, not merely whether Greece should be subject or free, but whether European culture for all time to come should have an Oriental cast, or enjoy an untrammelled and natural growth. Greece and Persia represented two sets of institutions and tendencies, diametrically opposed in all things political, social, and religious. Each kept extending the sphere of its influence till there was contact, collision; and collision meant an inevitable struggle for mastery. Which was superior, which was to prevail, must be settled by the sword. It was such a conflict as that in later centuries between the Romans and the Carthaginians, the Franks and the Saracens, the Europeans and the Turks.

None the less was the struggle fraught with immediate results of great importance to both Greeks and Persians. To the Greeks it was a revelation of their own power; hence also a source of great confidence. Heretofore no nation from the Indus to the Danube had been able to withstand the Persian arms; yet they, a mere handful in comparison, had routed countless hosts of the invaders. Greeks for the time being were united as never previously. Athens, as the leader in the war of defence, rose to the chief position among the states,

and her national life was stimulated to the utmost. Above all, Greek genius was inspired as never before to the production of immortal works. The age of Pericles was a fitting sequel to Marathon and Salamis.

To the Persians was revealed, with equal clearness, their own weakness. They saw that mere numbers, and even courage, are no match for superior discipline and equipment. They learned, moreover, to respect the talent of their foes. Hereafter more and more Greek malcontents, and even exiles from Greek cities, received a cordial welcome at the Persian court. Greek physicians treated the royal household; Greek officers filled important positions in the Persian army and navy. And the crafty Persians found out also the peculiar weakness of their adversaries. In the divided state of the Greek world, amid the petty jealousies and strifes that disgraced Greek politics, intrigue could accomplish what arms could not. Greece soon felt the power of Persian gold. Particularly after the disastrous Athenian expedition to Sicily, Persia never lacked friends among the Greek cities. Through them she was constantly stirring up dissensions so as to render impossible a union of Greeks against her, or making alliances with some states against others, or bringing again under her authority rebellious Greek towns in Asia Minor. Thus for a hundred and fifty years she held her own with an enemy she could not conquer.

Xerxes was a weak monarch, much under the control of those about him. He is probably the *Ahasuerus* of the Book of Esther, the first chapter of which gives a graphic description of the Persian court. Becoming involved in domestic quarrels, he was murdered in his chamber, B.C. 465. He was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Long-hand (*Longimanus*), who is mentioned in the Book of Nehemiah. From this period to the end, Persian history is little more than a record of plots, intrigues, assassinations, and increasing degeneracy. On the death of Artaxerxes, in 425 B.C., Xerxes II. ruled a month and a half. He was murdered by Sogdianus, who

ruled six months, and was in turn put to death by Darius, called by the Greeks Nothus. The reign of Darius Nothus was full of uprisings, in the course of which Egypt was lost to the empire. In 405 B. C. Artaxerxes Mindful (*Mnēmon*) came to the throne, whose reign is chiefly famous for the expedition of Cyrus the Younger. He was succeeded by Ochus, a cruel monarch, who reconquered Egypt, but fell a victim to poison in 338 B. C. Arses, the successor of Ochus, was got rid of by the same means two years later; and in 336 B. C. Darius Codomannus, last of the Persian kings, ascended the throne.

In the same year, B. C. 336, Alexander became king of Macedon. From his father Philip he had inherited a finely equipped and disciplined army, and the design of an invasion of Asia. So soon as affairs at home could be settled and preparations completed, he set out for Asia with a force of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. The Persians, though forewarned, suffered him to cross the Hellespont without molestation, but prepared to dispute his progress at the Granicus, a small stream in the Troad. Having won a complete victory here (334 B. C.), he was soon master of all Asia Minor. Darius meanwhile had collected a large army, which Alexander almost totally destroyed at the battle of Issus (November, 333 B. C.). Darius now withdrew to the interior of the empire; Alexander proceeded to conquer Phoenicia and Egypt. At the battle of Arbēla (summer of 331 B. C.) the Persian power suffered its final overthrow. Alexander was now supreme in Western Asia.

The death of Alexander, in 323 B. C., rendered impossible the vast empire which he had projected. He had broken up the unity of Western Asia under Persian dominion without leaving any organic union in its place; and soon, instead of one centralized government, there existed several smaller independent kingdoms. Of these the most important were those of Egypt, Syria, and Pergamus. To the kingdom of Syria, ruled by the powerful line of the Seleucidae, fell the lordship of a vast

territory, extending from the Mediterranean to the Indus, and from the Jaxartes River and the Caspian to the Persian Gulf.

But among the mountains southeast of the Caspian was a vigorous people, the Parthians, who had probably never been under complete subjection to Syria. About 250 B. C. they threw off the Syrian yoke, and began to extend their boundaries by means of conquest. Thus the Parthian Empire was founded, which in general comprised the territory that previously had formed the central and eastern portions of the Persian Empire. It lasted nearly five centuries. At the height of Rome's power it proved a most formidable rival, inflicting upon Roman armies several humiliating defeats, and maintaining Parthian sovereignty east of the Euphrates. In 228 A. D. the Persian subjects of the Parthians rebelled, and soon established the great Sassanian, or New Persian, Empire. This fell before the Arabs in 641 A. D. Since the beginning of the ninth century the regions once ruled by Persia, at times united, at times divided, have been under a number of Turkish, Tartar, and Turkoman dynasties.

III. CIVILIZATION OF THE PERSIANS.

The life of the Persians in the earliest times was rude, primitive, and secluded. Shepherds and tillers of the soil, they dwelt in huts, and subsisted on the simple products of their native valleys. Commerce they despised, and luxury was unknown to them. Their king or chief had not absolute power : he could condemn no man to death without a formal trial, and could pass decision on no important question without the advice of a council. The Persian religion in its primitive form was the most spiritual of the pagan faiths. Though the Persians, in common with the other Indo-European peoples, had inherited from the parent folk a belief in many gods, they had arisen to the conception of one Supreme Being, whom they worshipped under the name Ahura-Mazda, or Ormuzd. To him they neither erected temples nor offered sacrifices, nor

did they worship him through carved images. They believed in the immortality of the soul. They had a great religious teacher, Zoroaster, who lived twenty-five or twenty-six centuries before Christ. Their sacred lore, handed down from father to son, is still extant in the Zend-Avesta. Among the virtues, they most emphasized truthfulness and sincerity. Thus, brave in war, frugal and temperate in peace, the early Persians, in hardship and manly living, laid the foundation of their nation's greatness.

With the rapid rise of Persia to the headship of an empire came great changes. Almost all Persians capable of bearing arms were distributed over the subject countries, as agents of the king, or as officers placed over the contingents of native troops furnished by the provinces, or as soldiers in the garrisons stationed at all important points. In less than a generation after their revolt from the Medes the Persians had penetrated to every part of the known world, and had come in contact with all manner of peoples and customs. Even before that time, a new element had been introduced into the Persian religion, — belief in a Power of Evil, Ahriman. The old monotheism now gradually became a dualism. Before the fall of the empire, the worship of Mithras (the sun) and other divinities came to be common. Nevertheless, till the reign of Artaxerxes Mindful the Persians remained uncompromising foes of idolatry; and the identification of Ormuzd with Jehovah caused them to treat the Jews with special favor.

At all times the Persians were careful about the education of the youth, — giving them simple fare, guarding them from all corrupting influences, and training them in the severest exercises of arms and the chase; teaching them, as Herodotus says, "to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth." Yet contact with the other orientals brought knowledge of all luxuries and vices. Cunning and intrigue gradually usurped the place of manly courage. Effeminacy led to physical as well as moral decline. The simplicity of the early court-life gave way to imposing ceremonies. Magnificent robes dis-

placed the homely garb of war, and great palaces were erected to contain the royal household. By the time of Xerxes the monarch, often himself ruled by favorite wives and designing eunuchs, had come to possess unlimited authority even over Persians.

The Persians borrowed their arts from the Assyrians and Babylonians, and thus indirectly from the Chaldaeans (see p. 5). In writing they used a cuneiform or wedge-shaped character. In sculpture they were far inferior to their masters; but their architecture, which found in the abundant rock of Persia a better material than the sun-dried brick used by the dwellers along the Tigris, was in several respects superior to that of both Chaldaeans and Assyrians. The Persian palaces were built upon extensive artificial platforms or terraces of rock, and constructed of massive blocks of hewn stone. They were adorned with carved representations of human beings, animals, and monsters, many of which have been discovered. The Persians also developed a graceful and novel form of the Ionic column.

The dress of the Persians of the higher classes was flowing and majestic, abounding in bright colors and embroidery and adorned with gems. Elaborate fans were carried by attendants. As a special royal prerogative, the king in processions was protected by a large parasol. Apartments were probably adorned with rich hangings and rugs, such as one finds in the East to-day. Some of the patterns still woven in the mountain villages of Persia and Afghanistan are identical with ancient designs carved on stone discovered among the ruins of Assyrian palaces.

In the art of war the Persians made no advance upon the Assyrians before them. They owed their victories, not to superior equipment and tactics, but at first to the spirit and dash of their soldiery, later to the overwhelming numbers they could bring into the field. The Persian army was made up of infantry, cavalry, and chariots.

The officers of the army were :

a. Commander-in-chief, who was either the king himself or some one appointed by him.

b. Captains-general, each in command of a great division comprising the forces sent by several different peoples.

c. Generals, each commanding an ethnic division, or the body of troops drawn from a single people. The ethnic divisions were subdivided into regiments of 1,000 ; these into companies of 100 ; and the companies finally into squads of 10 each. Subordinate officers were appointed by the superior officer next above in rank.

The Persian foot-soldier usually wore a close-fitting leather tunic reaching to the knees, with trowsers of leather and strong shoes. (See Plate I., figures 1, 5.)

His *offensive weapons* were :

a. Sword (*ἀκινάκης*), short and straight like a dagger, carried in a scabbard which hung on the right side from a kind of double girdle about the waist. (Pl. I. 1.)

b. Spear, six or seven feet long, with a flat, sharp head ; the shaft sometimes tapered slightly from the butt to the head and had a ball-shaped ornament at the reverse end. Plate I. 2.

c. Bow, sometimes hung over the left shoulder, with the quiver full of arrows on the back (Pl. I. 4) ; sometimes carried together with the quiver in a leather case (Pl. I. 1, 5). The bow was very strong, and curved back at each end.

d. Battle-axe (Pl. I. 5), carried, however, by only part of the infantry.

e. Sling, also carried only by particular divisions.

His chief *defensive weapon* was a large *shield* of wicker-work (called *γέππον* by the Greeks, see Vocab.), which protected the entire person. It was probably in part held in position by a stake behind, giving the soldier opportunity to shoot his arrows or hurl his missiles as from behind a rampart. A

smaller oval shield was sometimes made use of, probably by soldiers of higher grade (Pl. I. 2). The foot-soldier had no helmet, but wore on his head a soft round cap, not unlike those still in use in the East; higher and more elaborate head-dresses, as well as flowing robes, were the mark of rank or official position (Pl. I. 2, 3). In some cases infantry were provided with coats of mail, made of scales of metal or of quilted linen. The contingents of troops from the provinces frequently retained the dress and weapons peculiar to their own people.

The Persian cavalry were at first armed like the infantry. Later, however, the heavy cavalry were equipped with helmets, coats of mail, and greaves, and each man carried a sword, two spears, and a knife. The horse also was well protected with armor. The light cavalry had no armor, and were trained to quickness of movement in harassing or pursuing an enemy.

The chariots of the Persians carried scythes at the ends of the axle and on other parts (Pl. I. 6). In action both horses and men were probably covered with armor, as was the case with the Assyrians, the shape of whose chariots differed somewhat from that of the Persian (Pl. I. 7, representation found upon a bas-relief excavated at Nimroud, *Calah*). Such chariots, however, caused less destruction of life than might be supposed; for usually either the charioteers were struck down and the horses frightened back, or the ranks of the army assailed opened and let them drive through. Their tactics were thus quite different from those of the early Britons.

The Persian tactics were simple. On the march the army was divided into two parts. First came one half; then the commander with his guard; then the other half. Great care was taken that adequate supplies be always at hand. So well was this branch of the service managed, that a Persian army was rarely embarrassed in its movements by lack of provisions. When in a hostile country the Persians never encamped near the enemy, from fear of a night attack; but they usually fortified their camp with a trench.

In battle the chariots were placed in front of the army. The body of the battle-line was made up of infantry, the cavalry being stationed on the wings. The infantry was drawn up in oblong masses, each ethnic division forming a mass by itself. The best troops were placed in front ; but the ranks were very deep, and generally there was no second line or reserve force. In the centre of the line of battle was the commander, whom an ancient custom required to take an active part himself in the fighting. From this practice many disasters resulted. The great defects of the Persian military system were lack of discipline and failure to develop a tactical unit in the organization of the army. The Persians themselves by no means lacked courage ; but they found it necessary sometimes to force their subjects into battle with the scourge. In besieging cities they made little use of military engines, or other appliances than the mound and the mine.

The Persian civilization, in comparison with that of Europe to-day, was meagre and barbaric ; but viewed from the oriental standpoint, and judged by the standard of antiquity, it was by no means despicable. As a whole, it was an advance on what had preceded it. The Persian was quick, vivacious, sensitive, and passionate, but naturally less revengeful and cruel than his Assyrian predecessors. His aspirations, however, were not along the line of intellectual advancement or æsthetic production ; and he has left us no great monuments of art, literature, or learning. His mission in the world was rather governmental and religious. He gave to Western Asia for several centuries a peace which would not have been possible without the unity impressed by conquest. He quickened and stimulated the development of Greece by contact and antagonism. He aided in the re-establishment of Jewish institutions ; and he held up to the Jew, at a time when the Hebrew conception of Jehovah was most dimmed and seemed on the point of being lost to the world, the example of a faith in one Supreme Being.

II. THE EXPEDITION OF CYRUS.

Darius Nothus, king of Persia from 425–405 B. C., had four sons. The oldest of these was Arsaces, later called Artaxerxes, after his grandfather Artaxerxes Long-hand; and the next in years was Cyrus, who took his name from Cyrus the Great, and is usually known as Cyrus the Younger. Artaxerxes was of a yielding and contented disposition; but Cyrus was full of spirit, — vehement and self-willed, yet brave, enterprising, and generous to a fault. Cyrus early became the favorite of his mother, and so far won his father's confidence that in 407 B. C., when but seventeen years old, he was placed over the government of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia, and appointed captain-general of the forces, whose mustering-place was the plain of Castölus. The position was one of great responsibility; for his province was among the most fertile and wealthy in the empire, and brought him in contact with the Greeks, whose relations with Persia were by no means settled. Artaxerxes remained at the court.

Cyrus had hardly entered upon the duties assigned him before he showed himself master of the situation. In all parts he repressed abuses and enforced the laws, winning the respect if not the affection of his subjects. He also took up the cause of Sparta against Athens, furnishing money to the Lacedaemonians; thus he helped overthrow the chief enemy of Persia, and bound the Lacedaemonians under lasting obligations to himself. For some years previous to this time Tissaphernes, the neighboring satrap of Caria and Ionia, had been taking a part in the great struggle that divided the Greek world; but his policy had been to help now one side, now the other, suffering neither to gain the supremacy. He not unnaturally soon came to look on the young prince with jealousy and suspicion.

In 404 B. C. Darius was struck down by a fatal malady, and sent for Cyrus, who invited Tissaphernes to accompany him, and with an escort of Greek mercenaries went up to Babylon. Cyrus probably now expected to be made king; for the queen-mother Parysatis had been urging upon Darius the choice of Cyrus as successor, on the ground that, although Artaxerxes was the older by birth, Cyrus was the first son born after Darius himself became king. This plea was not, indeed, without precedent; for by a similar argument Atossa had persuaded Darius the Great to select as his successor Xerxes, the first son born after he came to the throne, instead of Artobazanes, the oldest son. Darius Nothus, however, withstood the entreaties of his queen, and appointed Artaxerxes.

According to an ancient custom, the Persian king on assuming office must go up to Pasargadae (cf. p. 2). There in a certain temple he must lay off his own robe and put on that worn by Cyrus the Elder, before becoming king; then he must partake of some figs, turpentine, and sour milk. As Artaxerxes was preparing for this rite, Tissaphernes brought to him a priest who had instructed Cyrus when a youth, and who declared that Cyrus purposed to lie in wait for Artaxerxes in the temple and murder him while changing his robe. Some say that Cyrus was actually found lurking in the temple. Whether the priest told the truth or not, Cyrus was seized, and on the point of being executed, when Parysatis twined her arms and hair about him in such a way that the fatal blow must kill her too. By her tears and intercession she not only saved his life, but even obtained for him from the compliant Artaxerxes full reinstatement in his province.

Cyrus now went back to Asia Minor, inspired by no feeling of gratitude for his deliverance, but thinking only how he might wreak vengeance on his brother and make himself king. He was no doubt encouraged by Parysatis, who hated Artaxerxes. Cyrus treated with great favor influential Persians, especially those coming from the court; and he turned his friendly relations with the Lacedaemonians to good account.

He had already become familiar with the efficiency of Greek mercenary troops; he had several garrisons of them in his province. To the officers of these he now issued orders to enlist as many more Greeks as possible. The close of the Peloponnesian War had left without occupation a great number of soldiers who were unwilling to return to civil life; so Cyrus engaged several Greek commanders of good standing to raise bodies of troops for him (p. 29). To mask his real design, he gave the king to understand that he must defend himself against Tissaphernes, with whom he was now openly at war; also protect several Greek cities that had revolted from the rule of Tissaphernes to himself. As he forwarded the revenues of these cities to the royal treasury, Artaxerxes found no fault.

Having completed his preparations, in the early part of 401 B. C. Cyrus concentrated at Sardis an army of 100,000 provincials and 8,100 Greeks. Detachments that joined him later on the march raised the number of Greek soldiers to 13,600. In the course of the expedition the Greek force, through losses and desertions, became reduced to about Ten Thousand, — a number that has become immortal. Still veiling the object of his movement under pretexts, Cyrus left Sardis early in March, and led his army in a southeasterly direction (see Map), reaching Thapsacus on the Euphrates late in July. Here he revealed his plan, and had some difficulty in persuading the Greeks to go on. Offers of larger wages, however, won them over, and the army proceeded along the left bank of the Euphrates toward Babylon.

Meanwhile Tissaphernes had hastened to Babylon to inform the king of the movements of Cyrus. Artaxerxes rapidly mobilized an army of 900,000 men, and marched up the Euphrates to meet his brother. The battle was fought at Cunaxa, about fifty miles northwest of Babylon. The Greek mercenaries routed all the barbarians opposed to them, but Cyrus's native force was put to flight, and he himself in a mad dash against the king was killed. Perils now beset the

Greeks on every side. They were fifteen hundred miles from home, surrounded by hordes of enemies, and without provisions. But their courage rose with the emergency. They sent word to Ariaeus, general of Cyrus's provincial army, that they would place him on the Persian throne. They indignantly rejected an order from Artaxerxes to surrender. Finally, after some parleying, they joined Ariaeus, with the intention of marching together back to the sea-coast.

The Persian king, having failed to induce the Greeks to give themselves up, now opened negotiations on a different basis. Through the mediation of the wily Tissaphernes, an agreement was at length made that the Greeks should be allowed to march without molestation to the coast, and obtain provisions by purchase along the route. Tissaphernes was to escort them; but instead of directing his course toward Asia Minor, he led them eastward to the Tigris, and then up the left bank. It gradually became evident that Ariaeus had made terms with the king. The Greeks began to suspect that there was a plot to entrap them. Their chief officers, however, were invited to a conference to adjust matters. All who went were conducted to the tent of Tissaphernes as if for audience. There they were seized and put to death with the most barefaced and dastardly treachery.

Had the Persians with their superior numbers now at once attacked the Greeks, unprepared and with many officers gone, they might have gained a signal advantage; but with a procrastination characteristic of orientals, they let the opportunity slip. Before nightfall news of the treachery reached the Greeks. Great emergencies reveal natural leaders. Xenophon, who had accompanied the expedition merely as a friend of one of the generals, aroused the despondent army, inspiring both officers and men with hope and courage. By dawn of the day following the massacre, new officers had been appointed in the place of those killed, and the Greeks were almost as well prepared to face the enemy as before.

The Greeks now rejected all further negotiations. Taking

their provisions from the country, marching and fighting, they cut their way through. In vain the Great King hurled against them his myriads, which hung like a cloud about the line of their advance, — attacking them on the march, seizing beforehand all defensible positions along their route, and devastating the regions from which they must get their supplies. Greek courage and tact met and overcame every difficulty. Not attempting to recross the Tigris, the Ten Thousand followed its course almost to the borders of Armenia; and though winter was now approaching, they decided to force a passage through the mountains northward to the Black Sea. The mountain tribes, at this time virtually independent of Persian rule, proved far more formidable foes than the forces of the king had been. Storms, deep snow, intense cold, and scarcity of supplies impeded their progress. But they pressed on resolutely, and in February (B. C. 400) reached Trapēzus (now Trebizond), a Greek colony on the Euxine.

From Trapezus the Ten Thousand proceeded, with some losses, partly by land, partly by sea, westward to Chrysopolis (now Scutari), on the coast of Asia Minor, just opposite Byzantium. Pharnabazus, satrap of this region, induced the Spartan admiral at Byzantium, with whom he was on good terms, to allure them across the Bosphorus by offers of service. Crossing over and finding themselves deceived, they were with difficulty prevented from sacking Byzantium in revenge. In December (B. C. 400) they entered the service of Seuthes, a Thracian prince, and for two months were engaged in subduing rebellious subjects for him. Finally, in the spring of 399 B. C. the remnants of the force, now numbering only 6,000, were engaged by the Lacedaemonians to serve under Thimbron in a war just declared against the satraps Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes.

The defeat of Cyrus had delivered Artaxerxes from great Peril, but the peace of his household was destroyed. The Queen-mother Parysatis, who was more of a fiend than a woman, with malignant and relentless purpose set about ac-

completing the destruction of every person connected in any way with Cyrus's death. The soldier who had inflicted on him the fatal wound she caused to be tortured on the rack for ten days, and then had molten brass poured into his ears. Mithridates, who had first wounded the prince, she enticed to a still more horrible fate. At length even Tissaphernes through her influence was seized and executed; and she poisoned Statira, the favorite wife of Artaxerxes, who had spoken bitterly of Cyrus. The oldest son of Artaxerxes, following the example of Cyrus, conspired to seize the throne, but was arrested and put to death. Another son, unjustly suspected of a similar design, committed suicide. The favorite remaining son was murdered by a jealous brother; on the news of his death the father died of grief. Thus the life of Artaxerxes was clouded with sorrows and went out in bitterness.

The Retreat of the Ten Thousand is the most remarkable exploit of its kind recorded in history. It seems incredible that so small a body of men, so far from home, ignorant of the country, and possessing neither guides nor maps, forced to get supplies where they could, surrounded by an army of 1,200,000 men, and having to fight their way through so many warlike tribes, should have escaped with so little loss. The exploit bears witness, not merely to the courage, but also to the versatility and persistency, of the Greek character. No other people of the time could have furnished a body of men capable of such an achievement.

The results of the Retreat were far-reaching and important. It made apparent the decay and inherent weakness of Persian power. Previously the Great King, remote, enveloped in mystery and surrounded with a halo of myth, had impressed the Greek almost as some superhuman being, holding the destinies of half the race in his hands. Had the Ten Thousand perished in his domains, whether from sword or famine, that impression would have been strengthened, and the Greek world would have continued to view him with awe and fear. But the Retreat stripped him alike of his obscurity and his grandeur.

Greeks had penetrated in arms almost to his palace gates, and had come away unscathed. In the very midst of his realm were found tribes over which he could not maintain his sovereignty. The great distances between the parts of his empire, and the inferiority of his troops, made his vast armies of little account in the presence of an active and resolute foe. The knowledge of these facts now turned the tide of conquest. Heretofore Greeks had assumed only the defensive ; now they took the offensive. Sparta at once commenced to prosecute vigorous war in Asia ; Persian gold, however, fomented strifes in Greece against her, and forced her to desist. Nevertheless from this time on, visions of Persian conquest floated before the eyes of Greek generals and statesmen, until finally Alexander made the dream a reality. It was only a step from Cunaxa to Issus and Arbēla.

III. THE GREEK ART OF WAR.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

In the development of the Greek art of war there were three great periods :

Period I. From the Heroic Age to the end of the Persian wars, B. C. 479.

Period II. From the end of the Persian wars to the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362.

Period III. From the battle of Mantinea to the death of Alexander the Great, B. C. 323.

The second period, in which the expedition of Cyrus and retreat of the Ten Thousand took place, was one of transition from the equipment and tactics of the early period to the Macedonian system, introduced by Philip and perfected by Alexander. At this time there were at least two distinct forms of organization for Greek armies, — the Athenian and the Spartan.

At Athens all citizens of military age — from the eighteenth to the sixtieth year — were enrolled in the public registers, with a statement of the amount of property each possessed. The rich were appointed to serve as cavalry; those of less means as heavy infantry, or hoplites (*ὀπλίται*); and the poorest, if they were called out at all, as light infantry, chiefly bowmen. From the hoplites of each of the ten tribes was formed a brigade called *taxis* (*τάξις*), having an average strength of perhaps 600 men; to this was added a troop of cavalry (*φυλή*). The infantry was commanded by ten generals (*στρατηγοί*) and ten brigadiers (*ταξίαρχοι*); the cavalry, by two hipparchs (*ἵππαρχοι*) and ten phylarchs (*φύλαρχοι*), all chosen annually. Of the subdivisions and inferior officers of the Athenian army little is known with certainty.

At Sparta citizens between the ages of twenty and sixty lived in barracks, and gave their whole time to war or training for war. They were divided into six brigades, or *moras* (μόραι), the size of which varied according to the number of men called out, and other conditions. The mora was composed of four *lochoi* (λόχοι), or battalions. The *lochos* was the tactical unit of the Spartan army. The first lochos of each mora contained the men considered best for service outside the Spartan territory; in the second were enrolled the best of those remaining after the first had been formed; the third was probably made up of the oldest, the fourth of the youngest, men of the mora. The lochos was divided into two or four pentecostyes, the pentecostys (πεντηκοστής) into two or four enomoties (ἐνωμοτίαι), each probably containing 25 to 36 men. Thus the mora = 4 lochoi = 8 or 16 pentecostyes = 16 or 64 enomoties. The mora was commanded by a brigadier, or *polemarch* (πολέμαρχος, or *μοραγός*), who in peace acted also as executive head. Next to him were the *lochagoi* (λοχαγοί), who led the lochoi. Penteconters (πεντηκοντῆρες) were in charge of the pentecostyes; enomotarchs (ἐνωμόταρχοι), of the enomoties. At first the Lacedaemonians made no use of cavalry or light infantry, but toward the end of the Peloponnesian War they introduced both. Soldiers were often accompanied by slaves, who carried their arms on the march, cooked their meals, and aided them if they were sick or wounded. As the number of Spartans steadily decreased, their places in the ranks were more and more filled by the subject provincials (περίοικοι, *perioeci*).

The Greek force of Cyrus was drawn principally from the Peloponnesus, and its organization followed the Spartan model. The pursuit of arms as an occupation for regular wages commenced in Greece during the Peloponnesian War, and the employment of mercenary troops soon became common. The prince or state, that wished to hire troops in addition to forces raised at home, opened communication with military men of wide reputation, engaging them as superior officers, each to

furnish a specified number of soldiers. These officers in turn sought ambitious or adventurous or needy captains, who would agree to raise companies for them at a certain rate of pay and of a certain kind of equipment. The captains, going usually where they were known, opened recruiting stations. Thus an army of mercenaries was enlisted, and on a certain day the different detachments would meet ready for service. In this way the Greek troops of Cyrus (except the 700 under Chirisophus, see I. iv. 3, and note) were engaged, being divided among the superior officers or generals (*στρατηγοί*) as follows :

Xenias . . .	4,000	hoplites.	
Proxenus . . .	1,500	" . .	500 gymnetes.
Clearchus . . .	1,000	" . .	{ 800 Thracian peltasts, 200 Cretan bowmen.
Menon . . .	1,000	" . .	500 peltasts.
Sophaenetes . . .	1,000	"	
Agias . . .	1,000 *	"	
Pasion . . .	300	" . .	300 peltasts.
Socrates . . .	500	"	
Sosis . . .	300	"	
Total, 9 generals.	10,600	hoplites.	2,300 light infantry.

The force thus comprised only heavy infantry and light infantry (for the difference of equipment, see p. 30) ; but in the course of the retreat a small squadron of cavalry was fitted out. Along with the regular soldiers was a large body of non-combatants (*ὄχλος*), composed of musicians, artisans, those in charge of the baggage, traders, and slaves.

Each of Cyrus's generals commanded the contingent he had brought ; under them were the captains (*λοχαγοί*) in charge of the companies (*λόχοι*). The companies probably averaged 100 men each, and were subdivided each into two pentycostyes and four enomoties. As the relation of the soldier to his general was not based upon patriotic devotion, nor any moral

* See note to p. 56, 1.

obligation apart from the engagement of service for wages, very strict discipline could not be enforced, and desertions were frequent. Thus on the up-march a body of soldiers left Xenias and Pasion and went over to Clearchus, whereupon the two slighted officers abandoned the expedition. The decision of all matters of importance was left to the soldiers themselves. They were called together in assemblies, like those to which as citizens they had doubtless been accustomed at home, and voted after having heard both sides of a question discussed. Indeed, most of the Greeks that enlisted under Cyrus appear to have been men of some means at home, who joined his cause from love of adventure or hope of plunder.

II. EQUIPMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

The **infantry** of the Greek army, according to equipment, was divided into two classes, — heavy infantry and light infantry.

The weapons of the **heavy infantry**, or **hoplites** (ὀπλίται), were both defensive and offensive.

I. DEFENSIVE WEAPONS.

- a. Helmet* (κράνος, *cassis*), usually of bronze, and of various forms, surmounted by a crest of metal or a tuft of feathers or horsehair (see Pl. IV. 5, 7). Sometimes helmets of leather were worn (Pl. IV. 6).
- b. Coat of mail* (θώραξ, *lorica*), made of leather or cloth, with plates of metal fastened on to protect the chest, back, and shoulders (Pl. IV. 4).
- c. Greaves* (κνημίδες, *ocreae*), plates of metal, lined with cloth or leather, protecting the leg from knee to ankle (Pl. III. 8, 11).
- d. Shield* (ἀσπίς), of two forms, oval and round. The large *oval shield* (Pl. III. 9) was about four and a half feet long and two feet wide, made of several thicknesses of dried ox-hide, stretched over a wooden frame, and sur-

rounded by a rim of metal. It was sustained by means of a strap passing over the left shoulder, and held in position by the hand. The *round shield* (Pl. III. 10) was smaller, and had two handles on the inside, by which it could easily be held on the left forearm. At the centre of the outside was a knob or point of metal, the boss (ὀμφαλός, *umbo*), adapted for striking. Shields were often ornamented with letters or other devices; those of the Spartans had a Δ, standing for Λάκων or Λακωνικός.

2. OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

- a. Spear* (δόρυ, *hasta*), eight to sixteen feet long, with pointed head and shoe of metal, adapted only for hurling and spearing (Pl. III. 1).
- b. Sword*, of two forms, — straight and curved. The *straight sword* (ξίφος) was two-edged, pointed, and, together with the hilt, fourteen to twenty-four inches in length, fitted for both slashing and stabbing (Pl. III. 5). The *curved sword* (μάχαιρα) was single-edged, like a scimitar, and fitted only for slashing (Pl. III. 13). The sword was carried in a scabbard at the left side, and attached to a belt (τελαμών, *balteus*) running over the left shoulder.

The whole weight of a hoplite's equipment was not less than seventy pounds. But he carried all his weapons only in battle; on the march the heaviest were laid on a wagon or borne by a slave. His dress consisted of a close-fitting under-garment, with or without sleeves, reaching nearly to the knees (χιτών, *tunica*), and an oblong cloak (χλαμύς) thrown over the left shoulder, with the upper corners fastened at the right shoulder by a clasp, and with the other corners hanging down; both garments were usually of wool. On his feet he wore sandals, shoes, or boots of either leather or felt.

The **light infantry** (ψιλοί) was made up of peltasts and gymnetes.

The peltast (πελταστής) carried:

- a. *Shield* (πέλτη) of irregular shape, about two feet long, made of leather stretched on a wooden frame, and adapted for parrying (Pl. II. 5).
- b. *Sword*, like that of the hoplite.
- c. *Several darts*, four to six feet long, hurled either by means of a leather thong or with the bare hand.

The gymnetes (γυμνήτες) had no shield, and were either darters, bowmen, or slingers.

- a. *Darters* (ἀκοντισταί, *iaculatores*) were armed only with short darts, which they hurled by means of a leather thong. This was wound loosely around the weapon, the end being held by the fingers. As the dart was hurled it unwound, giving a whirling motion to the weapon and insuring accuracy of aim, on the same principle as that utilized in the construction of the modern rifle (Pl. II. 2).
- b. *Bowmen* (τοξόται, *sagittarii*) carried only a bow and arrows. The bow curved back at both ends (Pl. III. 3). Twelve to twenty arrows were stored in the quiver, hung over the left shoulder.
- c. *Slingers* (σφενδονῆται, *funditores*) hurled either leaden bullets or stones the size of a hen's egg and smaller.

The equipment of the cavalry protected the horse as well as his rider. The horse wore a frontlet of metal (προμετωπίδιον), a breastplate (προστερνίδιον), and thick coverings for the sides (παραπλευρίδια). The cavalry-man had a helmet, a coat of mail longer than that worn by the hoplite, and greaves above as well as below the knee. He had no shield, but carried a light spear (παλτόν) and a curved sword (μάχαιρα). His dress was like that of the hoplite.

The **trumpet** used in the Greek army (σάλπιγξ, *tuba*) was straight and long, like the Roman *tuba* (Pl. IV. 9).

SUMMARY.

INFANTRY.	Heavy.	Defensive weapons, .	{	Helmet.
			{	Coat of mail.
	Light.	Offensive weapons, .	{	Shield.
			{	Greaves.
CAVALRY.		Peltasts, weapons, .	{	Spear.
			{	Sword.
			{	Shield.
			{	Sword.
			{	Darts.
			{	
		Gymnetes, {		Darters, armed with darts.
				Bowmen, " bow.
				Slingers, " sling.
		Protection of the horse, {		Frontlet.
				Breastplate.
				Side-protector.
		Defensive weapons, .	{	Helmet.
			{	Coat of mail.
			{	Greaves.
			{	
		Offensive weapons, .	{	Sword.
			{	Spear.

III. PROVISIONING AND PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The Greek mercenary soldier received regular pay, out of which he provided for his own living and equipment. The average daily wages of the foot-soldier ran from 4 obols to a drachma, = 11 to 17 cents of our money, payable every month. His living cost 2 to 3 obols, 6 to 9 cents, a day. Captains received double pay; generals, four times as much as the common soldier. Cavalry men were allowed three times the pay of the infantry, for the care of their horses. The soldier obtained his supplies from day to day at a market provided by traders that accompanied the army, under the eye of the commander. He could purchase either cooked or uncooked provisions. His diet consisted mainly, however, of cakes or bread made from barley meal or wheat flour, of which he needed about a quart a day.

Successful expeditions were followed by a division of booty, which increased the soldier's gain; and in traversing a hostile country opportunities for private plundering were not lacking. But the equipment of a hoplite at the start must have cost at least 150 drachmas, and would need occasional repairs. This expense, together with that of providing for one's own sustenance, must have reduced materially the profits of mercenary service. The Greek soldiers of Cyrus received at first a daric (= at Athens about 20 drachmas = nearly \$3.50) a month, nearly 12 cents a day. As they hesitated about going on with him, he raised their pay to a daric and a half a month, or 17 cents a day, and promised rewards in addition. Owing to the disastrous issue of the expedition, they were paid only a small part of what was due them; and at the end of the Retreat many were in a state of destitution. Afterwards, however, the sale of booty in part retrieved their fortunes.

IV. THE ARMY IN CAMP.

The Greeks did not, like the Romans, make a practice of fortifying their places of encampment. The shape of the camp (στρατόπεδον, *castra*), no doubt, varied according to circumstances; but the form regularly made use of by the Lacedaemonians — hence probably by the Ten Thousand — was that of a circle (Pl. IV. 2). In the centre was the commander's tent, around which was an open space for assemblies. The rest of the room was marked off for the several brigades, battalions, and companies, with so great care that each could find the place assigned to it without delay. Every camp contained an altar; and in or near the camp a place was set off for a market. The Ten Thousand seem to have stacked their arms in front of the camp, calling the spot τὰ ὄπλα. Tents were made of leather, and were probably shaped much like those of modern times. After the massacre of their officers, the Ten Thousand burned their tents in order to free them-

selves from the incumbrance ; and afterward whenever possible they encamped in villages.

Orders in camp were announced through heralds ; but in the vicinity of the enemy frequently signals were given with the trumpet, and word passed from mouth to mouth (*ἀπὸ παραγγέλσεως*). The night was divided into three watches ; the first lasting from dusk to midnight, the second from midnight to dawn, and the third from dawn till the time for breaking camp. The camp was guarded by a line of sentinels, who were given a password as they went on duty ; and there were also spy sentinels, who went about from post to post during the night. When near the enemy, soldiers slept under arms (*ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις νυκτερεύειν*, = *in armis excubare*), and in case of a sudden attack were roused by a blast of the trumpet.

V. THE ARMY ON THE MARCH.

The army set out in the morning with sacrifices and prayers for a successful day. At the first blast of the trumpet the tents and baggage were packed up ; at the second, the baggage was placed on wagons and pack-mules ; at the third, the army got under way.

In a friendly country the army usually marched in a single column ; where there were roads near together or an open plain, sometimes in two or more parallel columns. The baggage-train, formed in detachments corresponding to the divisions of the army, was sometimes sent ahead ; in other cases, placed on one of the flanks or in the rear. In a hostile region, however, great caution was exercised. When the enemy was known to be near, the troops advanced in order of battle. If the danger seemed less imminent, the hoplites formed a column, and bodies of cavalry or light infantry scoured the country along the advance, and brought up the rear. Nevertheless, in marches by night the heavy infantry led. Frequently in case of retreat a hollow square (*πλαίσιον*) was formed, with the sides made up of divisions of hoplites

(Pl. IV. 3), with detachments of cavalry on the flanks, and with the light infantry and the detachments of baggage in the centre. Whenever it became necessary to cross a bridge or go through a narrow pass, the square defiled in some such manner as is represented in the diagram. The hoplites marched in two narrow parallel columns, guarding the baggage and light infantry between them, while the cavalry brought up the rear. When once past the narrow place, by reversing the movement the hollow square could be easily formed again. The Ten Thousand, attacked on all sides by enemies, found the hollow square as here described disadvantageous, and modified its form somewhat. (See note to Book III. iv. 19.)

Between ten and eleven o'clock halt was made for breakfast (*ἄριστον*). Then the march was continued till the place of encampment for the night was reached. Here, probably between four and six or seven P.M., according to circumstances, the dinner (*δεῖπνον*) was partaken of. The length of a day's march depended upon the nature of the country, the weather, the condition of the troops, and the amount of opposition encountered. The average day's march of the Ten Thousand was five parasangs, — about seventeen and a half miles. Some days in special emergencies they made seven or eight parasangs; in other cases, only a few miles. After several days of uninterrupted marching, they usually halted for a time to rest and obtain supplies.

VI. THE ARMY IN BATTLE.

Just before an engagement the commander-in-chief designated the position that each part of the army was to assume. The common order of battle was a solid array (*φάλαγξ*) of heavy infantry, 8 ranks deep, arranged according to brigades and companies. The line thus formed was considered as composed of three parts, — the centre (*τὸ μέσον*), the right wing (*τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας*, or *τὸ δεξιόν*), and the left wing (*τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας*, or *τὸ εὐώνυμον*). When the commander desired

to present a longer front to the enemy, he extended the line by reducing the number of ranks to 6 or 4; when greater solidity with less front was thought necessary, he increased the number of ranks to 10, 12, or 16. The light infantry and cavalry were stationed, according to circumstances, on the wings, in front, or in the rear, or sent to guard the baggage. Often they were marshalled in three detachments, — one sent in front of the line to draw the enemy on, the other two assigned to the wings. As a rule, no troops were kept back as a reserve force; but towards the end of the Retreat Xenophon set aside three battalions of two hundred men each, which he stationed a short distance behind the centre and the wings.

When the army was already in battle order a sacrifice was offered; for men went unwillingly into an engagement if the omens were not favorable. Then the general made an address to his soldiers, seeking to fire their courage to the utmost. When he had finished speaking, a watchword was passed from mouth to mouth up and down the line. The watchword was not always the same, but different on different occasions. Before the battle of Cunaxa it was, very appropriately, *Zeὺς σωτήρ καὶ Νίκη*. In the conflict with Pharnabazus it was *Zeὺς σωτήρ, Ἡρακλῆς ἡγεμὼν* (Anab. VI. v. 29), because, while Zeus was looked upon as the giver of victory, Hercules, himself a wanderer, was revered as guide of the way in the perilous Retreat.

As the enemy drew near, the general started the war-song (*παιάν*), addressed to Ares, in which the army joined. When the opposing lines came nearer to each other, suddenly the trumpet sounded the attack; the soldiers raised the meaningless but inspiring war-cry (*ἀλαλά* or *ἐλελεῦ*), dashed forward and hurled their missiles. Often one of the lines broke at the first onset; if not, the battle was fought hand to hand. Sometimes in one part of the field one side was victorious, in another routed; and a double engagement was carried on till the stronger prevailed. Death without proper burial was considered by the Greeks so terrible that defeated generals some-

times made a truce at great sacrifice to recover the bodies of the slain. The victorious party set up a trophy (τρόπαιον), consisting of weapons taken from the enemy and hung to a post or upon trees, or mounted in some more permanent form, or even represented in sculptured marble or bronze. When once erected, with thank-offerings, trophies were looked upon as sacred, and not even the humiliated enemy in future years dared harm them.

VII. TACTICS OF SIEGE AND DEFENCE.

Greek cities were surrounded by strong walls, usually of stone, surmounted by a parapet, with towers at intervals. In time of war as much provision as possible was stored up, and citizens not in the field were trained to service in the defence of the town. The walls were manned by sentinels, under the same regulations as those of the camp; and watchmen patrolled the walls and squares. Signals were agreed upon, so that immediately on the approach of an enemy every person capable of service could be summoned to his post.

When an invading general decided upon the capture of a city, usually he first tried to gain access by storming it, battering down the gates, and scaling the wall with ladders. If he failed in this, he set about reducing it through the long process of siege. He surrounded it with a line of works, so far as possible cutting off all communication of the towns-people with the outside world. Various appliances were employed to force an entrance. Of these the chief were :

- a.* The battering-ram (κρίός, *aries*), said to have been invented by the Carthaginians, but early used by the Assyrians.
- b.* The mound (χώμα, *agger*), also used by the Assyrians.
- c.* The tower (πύργος, *turris*).¹

Under the protection of movable sheds (χελώνη διορυκτής,

¹ As these appliances of siege are described in Kelsey's *Caesar* (pp. 35-37), and illustrated (Plates V. and VI.), it has not been thought necessary to give a fuller account of them here.

testudo fossaria),¹ excavations were made undermining the walls, and even penetrating under the city. The besieged guarded the walls night and day, made frequent sallies to destroy the enemy's works, hurled firebrands into any structures containing combustible material, and met mines by countermines. If the besieging force was large enough and resolute enough, and no help came, the city in time must fall. But only too often in Greek cities a party inside the walls conspired with the foe outside, and after a time opened the gates to let the enemy in.

VIII. THE GREEK WAR-SHIPS.

The Greek war-ship (*μακρὰ ναῦς*, *navis longa*) was long and narrow. It had one large sail, and was propelled mainly by oars. It had a sharp beak (*ἔμβολος*, *rostrum*), and was strengthened inside by braces, so as to be forced against other ships without hurt to itself. It was steered by one or two paddles, let down into the water at the stem; the rudder used to-day was not invented till the Middle Ages. The most common form of the war-ship in earlier times was the penteconter (*πεντηκόντορος*, *quinqueremis*), with fifty oars, twenty-five on a side. But in the classical period the trireme (*τριήρης*, *triremis*) was preferred. This had three banks of oars, one above the other, on each side. The oars of the lowest bank were the shortest, those of the middle bank somewhat longer, and those of the highest bank longest of all. The war-ship carried both sailors (*ναῦται*) and marines (*ἐπιβάται*), who were fully armed. In the Roman period towers were erected on the ship's deck, and in action grappling-hooks were thrown out to catch the enemy's vessel.

In time of war vessels usually went in fleets. When battle was resolved upon, a red flag or a gilded shield was hung out on the admiral's ship, and the fleet made ready for action. The most favorable time for an engagement was a perfect

¹ See Kelsey's *Caesar*, Plate V. 10.

calm. Sails and mast were taken down, and the deck cleared. The ships were now arranged in battle order, — in single, double, or triple line, with left wing, right wing, and centre. The shape of the line was adapted to the location and number of the enemy. It was sometimes a crescent, with the horns turned toward the hostile fleet, \smile , or the reverse \frown ; sometimes like an inverted V (Λ), or a wedge (Δ). In case there were merchant vessels or barges to be protected, the war-ships often formed a circle, with the defenceless craft in the centre. When all was ready to attack, the crews raised the war-song, and then the signal for battle was given on the trumpet. Each ship now moved steadily forward, singling out an antagonist, and aiming to crush in its side with a single powerful blow of the beak. Here, as in engagements on land, the first onset often decided the battle; but a naval victory was always in one respect more decisive, — there was no escape for the crews of disabled ships.



IV. XENOPHON.

I. LIFE OF XENOPHON.

Xenophon, son of Gryllus, was born at Athens, probably in the year 444 B. C. His family appears to have been one of means and standing, so that in early life he had leisure and opportunity for such culture as the times afforded. One day the philosopher Socrates met the young Xenophon in a narrow street, and raising his staff to bar the way, asked the price of certain articles exposed for sale. Xenophon answered respectfully. "But where," said Socrates, "are men made honorable and good?" The youth was perplexed; and Socrates answered, "Follow me, and find out." From that time Xenophon remained a constant and devoted disciple of the master. Both, it is said, were at the disastrous battle of Delium, in Boeotia, B. C. 424. As the Athenians were fleeing in confusion, Xenophon was wounded and fell from his horse. Socrates, who was serving among the infantry, found him, put him on his own shoulders, and carried him several furlongs out of danger.

Among the friends of Xenophon was Proxenus, a young and ambitious Boeotian, who had been led by prospect of advancement to raise a body of mercenaries and enter the service of Cyrus. While at Sardis, Proxenus wrote to Xenophon, urging him to come over into Asia, make the acquaintance of Cyrus, and join an expedition soon to set out against the Pisidians. Xenophon laid the matter before Socrates, who, foreseeing that service under a Persian would be regarded with suspicion by the Athenians, advised him to consult the oracle at Delphi. Xenophon went to Delphi, but simply asked to what gods he ought to sacrifice in order to succeed in the undertaking which he had in mind. Answer was given accordingly. Socrates blamed him for not having first inquired of the oracle whether

he should go to Asia at all or not ; but said that, since the oracle had definitely answered the question asked, it was necessary for him to go. He joined Proxenus and Cyrus at Sardis in 401 B.C.

When once the army of Cyrus had passed beyond Pisidia on the route to Babylon, Xenophon could not well return to Greece alone, and so continued with it, not as an officer or soldier, but as a friend and guest. After the treacherous seizure of the Greek officers, among whom was Proxenus, Xenophon became the moving spirit of the army, evincing marvellous patience, tact, and knowledge of human nature, as well as courage and superior generalship, in conducting the Retreat. When in 399 B.C. the remnants of the Ten Thousand entered the service of the Lacedaemonians against the Persians, Xenophon still remained in Asia Minor ; for in 394 B.C. we find him just returning to Greece with the Spartan king Agesilaus.

But the relations of Xenophon with the Persians, and perhaps with the Spartans, had brought him into disrepute at Athens. Sentence of death was passed upon Socrates in 399 B.C. ; and probably soon after that date Xenophon was formally decreed an exile. He now identified himself with the Lacedaemonians. He seems to have taken part with Agesilaus in the battle of Coroneia, in 394 B.C., against the army of the league headed by Thebes and Athens. In 387 B.C. the Spartans made public recognition of his services by granting him an estate at Scillus, a few miles south of Olympia, in the territory lately conquered from Elis. Here he founded a shrine to Artemis ; and surrounded by his family, gave his time to hunting, fishing, and literary pursuits.

After the battle of Leuctra, in 371 B.C., the Eleans regained possession of Scillus. Xenophon was forced to flee, and took up his residence at Corinth. On the restoration of peace between Athens and Sparta, the decree of banishment against him was repealed ; but there is no evidence that he ever again returned to his native city. His two sons, however, who had been educated at Sparta, he sent to Athens to serve with the

Lacedaemonian contingent against the Thebans. One of the sons fell, bravely fighting, at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362. News of the bereavement came to Xenophon while sacrificing. He at once laid off the chaplet with which his head was crowned ; but on hearing that the death was a noble one, he put it on again with the words, " I knew that I had begotten a mortal ! " and proceeded with the sacrifice. He himself died at a ripe old age, probably at Corinth, about the year 355 B. C.

The charge has been made against Xenophon that he showed too little regard for his native city and its institutions. But surely in his time any man of quiet tastes would have found little at Athens to make it attractive as a place of residence. Turbulent political factions kept the city in a continual ferment, and men of real character and noble purpose, like Socrates, were liable to be put to death on the indefinite charge of perverting the public morals. The Athens of Xenophon's later life especially was corrupt and degenerate. We need not wonder that, once having come in contact with the Lacedaemonians, he preferred Sparta, whose institutions, though stern and harsh, nevertheless encouraged the development of a kind of sturdy manliness that at Athens was rapidly dying out. The decree of banishment, according to the usages of the time, was perhaps justifiable ; yet if Xenophon thought best to cast his lot with Cyrus and with the Lacedaemonians, he had a perfect right to do so. At any rate, he never turned against his country with that bitter and malignant hatred which so frequently disgraced the conduct of Greek political exiles.

In many respects Xenophon was a typical Athenian. He was quick in perception and comprehension, refined in his tastes, interested in everything going on about him, and well informed, particularly in regard to matters of history, politics, and war. He was never stirred by earnestness of moral purpose or intensity of patriotic feeling. His own interests and happiness were his supreme concern. Having enough of relish

for philosophy to listen for years with admiring interest to the teaching of Socrates, he yet never penetrated beneath the surface of his master's doctrine, or half understood it. He was a practical man, giving less attention to general principles, causes, and conditions, than to rules, facts, and details. Not excessively superstitious, still he paid much heed to dreams, and knew well how to turn a lucky omen so as to have the greatest influence with others.

A characteristic of Xenophon especially Athenian was his versatility. He had a rare gift of adapting himself to circumstances and making the most of them. He was able to do many things, and to do them well. With little previous experience as an officer, in leading the Retreat he showed excellent generalship. Gifted with readiness of speech and keen insight into human nature, by the sheer force of oratory he governed and disciplined the Ten Thousand under circumstances most fatal to good order; and that too in spite of the fact that they were mainly Lacedaemonians, who would look upon an Athenian as a natural enemy. At length, withdrawing from war and expeditions, he turned to writing, and wielded the pen with a grace and vigor that have charmed the world ever since. Yet in no sphere did he display genius of the highest order. Some of his descriptions of his own military movements show that he was not a perfect master of tactics; and as a writer, no one would concede to him the rank of Thucydides or Plato. His life-work as a whole was varied, yet well-rounded, serviceable to his own generation, and full of interest and value to posterity; but it can be compared in no respect with that of Caesar.

II. WRITINGS OF XENOPHON.

The works of Xenophon cover a wide range of subjects, and are fortunately all extant. They are as follows:

‘Expedition of Cyrus’ (Ξενοφώντος Κύρου Ἀνάβασις, *Xenophontis Expeditio Cyri*). In seven books.

‘Hellenics’ (Ἑλληνικά, *Hellenica*) ; a history of the Greek states, from the year 411 B. C., when the History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides ends, to the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362. In seven books ; and intended as a continuation of the work of Thucydides, which indeed Xenophon is said to have edited.

‘Recollections of Socrates’ (Ἀπομνημονεύματα Σωκράτους, *Memorabilia Socratis*) ; a vindication of the character and life of Socrates, showing the injustice of the sentence of death passed upon him, and of the stigma attaching to his memory. In four books, made up chiefly of anecdotes and sayings of Socrates.

‘Education of Cyrus’ (Κύρου Παιδεία, *Cyropaedia*) ; a political romance in eight books, sketching the training and life of an ideal ruler under the guise of Cyrus the Great.

These four works are the most important of Xenophon’s writings. The following are shorter treatises :

‘Economics’ (Οἰκονομικός, *Oeconomicus*) ; a dialogue between Socrates and Critobulus, in which Socrates discusses the proper method of managing one’s household and property.

‘Banquet’ (Συμπόσιον, *Symposium*) ; a description of a banquet in which Socrates appears in a merry mood. Intended to serve as a supplement to the *Memorabilia*.

‘Hiero’ (Ἱέρων, ἢ Τυραννικός, *Hiero*) ; a dialogue between Hiero, Tyrant of Syracuse, and the poet Simonides, bringing out forcibly the difficulties and dangers that beset the path of the despot.

‘Agesilaus’ (Ἀγησίλαος, *Agesilaus*) ; a panegyric on Xenophon’s friend, Agesilaus the Second, king of Sparta.

‘On Revenues’ (Πόροι, ἢ Περὶ Προσόδων, *De Vectigalibus*) ; a treatise on the revenues of Athens.

‘On Horsemanship’ (Περὶ Ἱππικῆς, *De Re Equestri*) ; a discussion of many points connected with the choice, purchase, and sale of horses.

‘ On Hunting ’ (Κυνηγετικός, *Cynegeticus*) ; treating of hunting-dogs, and the kinds and habits of game.

‘ The Hipparch ’ (Ἱππαρχικός, *Hipparchicus*) ; on the position and duties of a commander of cavalry.

‘ The Constitution of Athens ’ (Πολιτεία Ἀθηναίων, *Respublica Atheniensium*), and ‘ The Constitution of Sparta ’ (Πολιτεία Λακεδαιμονίων, *Respublica Lacedaemoniorum*) ; presenting brief but clear descriptions of the political institutions of Athens and Sparta.

There is also a ‘ Defence of Socrates ’ (Απολογία Σωκράτους, *Apologia Socratis*) attributed to Xenophon, but probably composed by some one else.

All the works of Xenophon are written in a simple and pleasing style ; but it is on the ‘ Anabasis ’ that his fame as a writer chiefly rests. In this, indeed, he had the advantage of a novel and fascinating theme ; but that alone will not account for the admiration which the book has inspired in every age. In the ‘ Anabasis ’ Xenophon’s style is at its best. It is unadorned, straightforward, concise, and unpretentious ; not barren, but characterized by a graceful simplicity that wins and holds the reader. The structure of sentences is harmonious to the ear ; the development of thought is clear and never halting. This unaffected and attractive manner of expression brought to Xenophon the epithet of the “ Attic Muse ; ” and Cicero said of him that his speech was sweeter than honey. Yet, judged by a strict standard, his Greek is not the purest Attic. His deviations from the best usage, however, have been greatly magnified by some critics, and probably result in part from the unsettled state of the text. Still, it would not be remarkable if, after so many years of association with Dorian Greeks, Xenophon’s speech had lost something of its Attic flavor.

It has been thought strange that, while there is no introduction to the *Anabasis* as a whole, several books are introduced by summaries of the foregoing narrative. Scholars now gener-

ally incline to the opinion that the work as published by Xenophon was not divided into books, but that the division was made after his time by some editor, who also added the summaries. We learn from the life of Xenophon by Diogenes Laertius, however, that the present arrangement of books was accepted as genuine at least as early as the middle of the second century A. D. At any rate, Xenophon's arrangement of material is so methodical that whoever divided the *Anabasis* into books and chapters did what was plainly suggested in the work itself. This may readily be seen by a glance at the titles of the books and chapters.

The credibility of the *Anabasis* has more than once been called in question. Some have thought it a special plea put forth to justify Xenophon before his offended countrymen in regard to his relations with Cyrus, and given to the world under an assumed name. The evidence for this view is so slight that it may well be disregarded. Xenophon's tastes led him to the composition of historical works. What more natural than that he should write an account of the most remarkable expedition known up to that time, in which he had the fortune to be a prominent figure? He had, indeed, no broad, philosophic grasp of historical principles and tendencies, like Thucydides; but he was very observing, and no detail was so unimportant as to escape his attention. The best proof of his truthfulness, however, is the tone of his narrative. Like Caesar, he speaks of himself as writer in the first person, but as doer in the third, — thus in the narrative placing himself as a member of the expedition on a level with the rest. He is everywhere candid. There is no trace of self-glorification, of thrusts at his enemies, or of excuses for himself, other than a simple statement of motive now and then. In the speeches — and speeches were a common rhetorical device in ancient writers — some allowance must be made for the fact that Xenophon had to reproduce them from memory. But when the *Anabasis* was written — probably as early as 371 B. C. — no doubt many of the Ten Thousand were still living. Any false

V. CONTENTS OF THE ANABASIS.

The following table gives in general the contents of the seven books of the Anabasis. For fuller outline of the first four books, consult the summary in the text.

BOOK.	SUBJECT.	DATE.	B. C.
I.	The Up-march, and the battle of Cunaxa	March to September }	401 }
II.	March under Persian leadership to the Zab, and massacre of the Greek officers	September and October }	401 }
III.	Retreat under five new generals eastward as far as the Carduchi . . .	November . . }	401 . . }
IV.	March through the mountains to Trebizond (Trapezus), on the Black Sea }	December (401) to February . . }	400 . . }
V.	Movement westward and stay at Coctyora	March to June }	400 }
VI.	The journey by sea and land to Scutari (Chrysopolis), on the Bosphorus }	July and August }	400 }
VII.	Adventures in Thrace ; enlistment under Thimbron	August to March . . }	400 . . 399

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ

ΚΥΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ

ΛΟΓΟΣ Α΄.

Enmity arises between the sons of Darius.

- 1 **Ι.** Δαρείου καὶ Πάρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο, πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος. ἐπεὶ δ' ἡσθένει Δαρεῖος καὶ ὑπώπτευε τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου, ἐβού-
2 λετό οἱ τῶ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύ-
τερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε· Κῦρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς 5
ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε, καὶ στρατηγὸν δ' αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων, ὅσοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίου ἀθροί-
ζονται. Ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δ' ἔχων ὀπλίτας ἀνέβη τρια-
κοσίους, ἄρχοντα δ' αὐτῶν Ξενίαν Παρράσιον. 10
- 3 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος καὶ κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασι-
λείαν Ἀρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ. ὁ δὲ πείθεται τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαι-
4 τησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. ὁ δ' 15
ὡς ἀπῆλθε κινδυνεύσας καὶ ἀτιμασθεὶς, βουλεύεται ὅπως μήποτ' ἔτι ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ', εἰ δύνηται, βασι-
λεύσει αὐτ' ἐκείνου. Παρύσατις μὲν δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε

τῷ Κύρῳ, φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην.

Cyrus makes preparations to attack his brother.

Ὅστις δ' ἀφικνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτόν, 5
πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο, ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον
5 φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ. καὶ τῶν παρ' ἐαυτῷ δὲ βαρβάρων
ἐπεμέλετο, ὡς πολεμεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἶεν καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν
αὐτῷ.

Τὴν δ' Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἡθροίζεν ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο 6
ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι βασι-
10 λέα. ὧδε οὖν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν συλλογὴν. ὅποσας εἶχε φυλα-
κὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι, παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις
λαμβάνειν ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι πλείστους καὶ
βελτίστους, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντος Τισσαφέρνους ταῖς πόλεσιν.
καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους τὸ ἀρχαῖον,
15 ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομέναι, τότε δ' ἀφέστασαν πρὸς Κῦρον
πᾶσαι πλὴν Μιλήτου· ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης προαι- 7
σθόμενός τις ταῦτα βουλευομένους, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν
ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς
φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ
20 κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τοὺς
ἐκπεπτωκότας. καὶ αὕτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ
ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα.

Πρὸς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, δοθῇ- 8
ναί οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν
25 αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα· ὥστε βα-
σιλεὺς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλήν οὐκ ἡσθάνετο,
Τισσαφέρνει δ' ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντ' αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρα-
τεύματα δαπανᾶν· ὥστε οὐδὲν ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων.
καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κῦρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς ἐκ
30 τῶν πόλεων ὢν Τισσαφέρνους ἐτύγγανεν ἔχων.

He engages more Greek mercenaries.

- 9 Ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ
κατ' ἀντιπέρας Ἀβύδου τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. Κλέαρχος
Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν. τούτῳ συγγενόμενος ὁ Κῦρος
ἡγάσθη τ' αὐτὸν καὶ δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μυρίους δαρεικοὺς. ὁ δὲ
λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν 5
χρημάτων καὶ ἐπολέμει ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὁρμώμενος τοῖς
Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ ὠφέλει τοὺς Ἕλληνας.
ὥστε καὶ χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν τροφήν
τῶν στρατιωτῶν αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις ἐκοῦσαι.
τοῦτο δ' αὖ οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τὸ στρά- 10
τευμα.
- 10 Ἀρίστιππος δ' ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος ὢν ἐτύγχανεν αὐτῷ,
καὶ πιεζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν οἴκοι ἀντιστασιωτῶν ἔρχεται πρὸς
τὸν Κῦρον καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ τριῶν
μηνῶν μισθόν, ὥς οὕτω περιγενόμενος ἂν τῶν ἀντιστασιω- 15
τῶν. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἑξ
μηνῶν μισθόν, καὶ δεῖται αὐτοῦ μὴ πρόσθεν καταλῦσαι
πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας πρὶν ἂν αὐτῷ συμβουλεύσῃται.
οὕτω δ' αὖ τὸ ἐν Θετταλίᾳ ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τρεφόμενον
στράτευμα. 20
- 11 Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιωτίον ξένον ὄντα ἐκέλευσε λαβόντα
ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὥς εἰς Πισίδας βου-
λόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, ὥς πράγματα παρεχόντων τῶν
Πισιδῶν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρᾳ.
- Σοφαίνετον δὲ τὸν Στυμφάλιον καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν 25
Ἀχαιόν, ξένους ὄντας καὶ τούτους, ἐκέλευσεν ἄνδρας λα-
βόντας ἐλθεῖν ὅτι πλείστους, ὥς πολεμήσων Τισσαφέρνει
σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι τῶν Μιλησίων. καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως
οὗτοι.

Cyrus musters his forces at Sardis.

II. Ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, τὴν μὲν **1**
 πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο, ὡς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν παν-
 τάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας· καὶ ἀθροίζει ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους τό τε
 βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα. ἐνταῦθα καὶ
5 παραγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι ἦκειν ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ
 στράτευμα, καὶ τῷ Ἀριστίππῳ συναλλαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς
 οἰκοὶ ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὃ εἶχε στράτευμα· καὶ
 Ξενία τῷ Ἀρκάδι, ὃς αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι
 ξενικοῦ, ἦκειν παραγγέλλει λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας πλὴν
10 ὅποσοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν. ἐκάλεσε
 δὲ καὶ τοὺς Μίλητον πολιορκοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας **2**
 ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ
 καλῶς καταπράξειεν ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεύετο, μὴ πρόσθεν παύ-
 σεσθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι οἴκαδε. οἱ δ' ἠδέως
15 ἐπείθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ· καὶ λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα
 παρήσαν εἰς Σάρδεις.

Ξενίας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβὼν παρεγένετο εἰς **3**
 Σάρδεις, ὀπλίτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους, Πρόξενος δὲ παρῆν
 ἔχων ὀπλίτας μὲν εἰς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, γυμνήτας
20 δὲ πεντακοσίους, Σοφαίνετος δ' ὁ Στυμφάλιος ὀπλίτας
 ἔχων χιλίους, Σωκράτης δ' ὁ Ἀχαιοὺς ὀπλίτας ἔχων ὡς
 πεντακοσίους, Πασίων δ' ὁ Μεγαρεὺς τριακοσίους μὲν
 ὀπλίτας, τριακοσίους δὲ πελταστὰς ἔχων παρεγένετο· ἦν
 δὲ καὶ οὗτος καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρα-
25 τευομένων. οὗτοι μὲν εἰς Σάρδεις αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο. Τισ- **4**
 σαφέρνης δὲ κατανοήσας ταῦτα, καὶ μείζονα ἡγησάμενος
 εἶναι ἢ ὡς ἐπὶ Πισίδας τὴν παρασκευὴν, πορεύεται ὡς
 βασιλέα ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, ἰππέας ἔχων ὡς πεντακοσίους.
 καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνους τὸν Κύρου **5**
30 στόλον, ἀντιπαρεσκευάζετο.

He marches to Celaenae, famed for its myth of Marsyas.

- Κῦρος δ' ἔχων οὓς εἴρηκα ὠρμᾶτο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο, ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. τούτου τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα· γέφυρα δ' ἐπὴν ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις ἐπτά.
- 6 τοῦτον διαβὰς ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρα- 5
σάγγας ὀκτώ, εἰς Κολοσσάς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας ἐπτά· καὶ ἦκε Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς ὀπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακοσίους, Δόλοπας καὶ Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Ὀλυνθίους.
- 7 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν, 10
εἰς Κελαινάς, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν ἀφ' ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. διὰ μέσου δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος 15
ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων· ῥεῖ 8
δὲ καὶ διὰ τῆς Κελαινῶν πόλεως. ἔστι δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐμβάλλει εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον. 20

- Τοῦ δὲ Μαρσίου τὸ εὖρὸς ἐστὶν εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἱ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται
- 9 Μαρσύας. ἐνταῦθα Ξέρξης, ὅτ' ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡττηθεὶς 25
τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομῆσαι ταῦτά τε τὰ βασιλεία καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς Θρᾷκας ὀκτακοσίους καὶ τοξότας Κρήτας διακοσίους. ἅμα δὲ καὶ Σῶσις παρῆν 30

ὁ Συρακοσιος ἔχων ὀπλίτας τριακοσίους, καὶ Σοφαίνετος
 ὁ Ἀρκὰς ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους. ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν
 καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ,
 καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες ὀπλίται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι,
 5 πελτασταὶ δ' ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

The games at Peltæ; arrears of pay; Εργαχα.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, 10
 εἰς Πέλτας, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας
 τρεῖς· ἐν αἷς Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς τὰ Λύκαια ἔθυσε καὶ ἀγῶνα
 ἔθηκεν. τὰ δ' ἄθλα ἦσαν στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ· ἐθεώρει δὲ
 10 τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο,
 παρασάγγας δώδεκα, εἰς Κεράμων ἀγοράν, πόλιν οἰκουμέ-
 νην, ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῇ Μυσία χώρᾳ. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει 11
 σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, εἰς Καῦστρου πε-
 δίου, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε· καὶ
 15 τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠφείλετο μισθὸς πλεόν ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν,
 καὶ πολλάκις ἰόντες ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπήτουν. ὁ δ' ἐλπίδας
 λέγων διῆγε καὶ δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ
 Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.

Ἐνταῦθ' ἀφικνεῖται Ἐπύαξα ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ τοῦ Κι- 12
 20 λίκων βασιλέως παρὰ Κῦρον· καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναι
 χρήματα πολλά. τῇ δ' οὖν στρατιᾷ τότε ἀπέδωκε Κῦρος
 μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. εἶχε δ' ἡ Κίλισσα φύλακας περὶ
 αὐτὴν Κίλικας καὶ Ἀσπενδίους· ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ συγγενέ-
 σθαι Κῦρον τῇ Κιλίσσῃ. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς 13
 25 δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, εἰς Θύμβριον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην.
 ἐνταῦθ' ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη Μίδου καλουμένη τοῦ
 Φρυγῶν βασιλέως, ἐφ' ἣ λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον
 θηρεῦσαι οἶνῳ κεράσας αὐτήν.

Review of the Greeks ; panic among the barbarians.

- 14 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, εἰς
 Τυριάειον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς.
 καὶ λέγεται δεηθῆναι ἡ Κίλισσα Κύρου ἐπιδεῖξαι τὸ στρά-
 τευμα αὐτῇ. βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδεῖξαι ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται
 ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. ἐκέλευσε 5
- 15 δὲ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, ὡς νόμος αὐτοῖς εἰς μάχην, οὕτω ταχθῆ-
 ναι καὶ στήναι, συντάξαι δ' ἕκαστον τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. ἐτά-
 χθησαν οὖν ἐπὶ τεττάρων· εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Μένων, τὸ
 δ' εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι
- 16 στρατηγοί. ἐθεώρει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς βαρβά- 10
 ρους· οἱ δὲ παρήλαυνον τεταγμένοι κατ' ἴλας καὶ κατὰ
 τάξεις· εἶτα δὲ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, παρελαύνων ἐφ' ἄρματος
 καὶ ἡ Κίλισσα ἐφ' ἄρμαμάξης. εἶχον δὲ πάντες κράνη
 χαλκᾶ καὶ χιτῶνας φοινικοῦς καὶ κνημίδας καὶ τὰς ἀσπί-
 δας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 15
- 17 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάντας παρήλασε, στήσας τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς
 φάλαγγος μέσης, πέμψας Πίγρητα τὸν ἑρμηνέα παρὰ τοὺς
 στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλληνῶν ἐκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα
 καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι ὅλην τὴν φάλαγγα. οἱ δὲ ταῦτα προεῖπον
 τοῖς στρατιώταις· καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλόμενοι τὰ 20
 ὄπλα ἐπῆσαν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου θᾶπτον προΐόντων σὺν
 κραυγῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρα-
 18 τιώταις ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων φόβος πολὺς
 καὶ ἡ τε Κίλισσα ἔφυγεν ἐπὶ τῆς ἄρμαμάξης καὶ οἱ ἐκ
 τῆς ἀγορᾶς καταλιπόντες τὰ ὄνια· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες σὺν 25
 γέλῳ ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον. ἡ δὲ Κίλισσα ἰδοῦσα τὴν
 λαμπρότητα καὶ τὴν τάξιν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐθαύμασεν.
 Κῦρος δ' ᾔσθη τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους
 φόβον ἰδών.

Cyrus passes through Lycaonia and Cappadocia into Cilicia.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκο- 19
 σιν, εἰς Ἰκόνιον, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν ἐσχάτην. ἐνταῦθ'
 ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυκαονίας
 σταθμοὺς πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα. ταύτην τὴν
 5 χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὡς πολεμίαν
 οὔσαν. ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν 20
 ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν. καὶ συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ
 τοὺς στρατιώτας, οὓς Μένων εἶχε, καὶ αὐτόν. Κῦρος δὲ
 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας σταθμοὺς
 10 τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, πρὸς Θόανα, πό-
 λιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν
 ἡμέρας τρεῖς. ἐν ᾧ Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην
 Μεγαφέρην, φοινικιστὴν βασίλειον, καὶ ἕτερόν τινα τῶν
 ὑπάρχων, αἰτιασάμενος ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ.
 15 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπειρῶντο εἰσβάλλειν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν. ἡ δ' 21
 εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτὸς ὀρθία ἰσχυρῶς καὶ ἀμήχανος
 εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, εἴ τις ἐκώλυεν. ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ
 Σύννεσις εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων φυλάττων τὴν εἰσβολήν·
 δι' ὃ ἔμειναν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἦκεν
 20 ἄγγελος λέγων ὅτι ἐκλελοιπὼς εἶη Σύννεσις τὰ ἄκρα, ἐπεὶ
 ἦσθετο ὅτι τὸ Μένωνος στράτευμα ἤδη ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἦν εἰσω
 τῶν ὀρέων, καὶ ὅτι τριήρεις ἤκουε περιπλεύσας ἀπ' Ἰω-
 νίας εἰς Κιλικίαν, Ταμῶν ἔχοντα τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ
 αὐτοῦ Κύρου. Κῦρος δ' οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς 22
 25 κωλύοντος, καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηναὺς οὐ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον.
 ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαινεν εἰς πεδίου μέγα καὶ καλόν, ἐπίρ-
 ρυτον, καὶ δένδρων παντοδαπῶν ἔμπλεων καὶ ἀμπέλων.
 πολὺ δὲ καὶ σήσαμον καὶ μελίνην καὶ κέγχρον καὶ πυ-
 ροὺς καὶ κριθὰς φέρει. ὄρος δ' αὐτὸ περιέχει ὄχυρόν καὶ
 30 ὑψηλὸν πάντῃ ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν.

Having won over Syennesis, he marches through Cilicia.

- 23 Καταβὰς δὲ διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου ἤλασε σταθμούς
τέτταρας, παρασάγγας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν, εἰς Ταρσοὺς, τῆς
Κιλικίας πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν τὰ
Συεννέσιος βασιλεία τοῦ Κιλικίων βασιλέως. διὰ μέσου
δὲ τῆς πόλεως ῥεῖ ποταμὸς Κύδνος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο πλέ- 5
- 24 θρων. ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες μετὰ
Συεννέσιος εἰς χωρίον ὀχυρὸν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη πλὴν οἱ τὰ καπη-
λεῖα ἔχοντες· ἔμειναν δὲ καὶ οἱ παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰ-
κοῦντες ἐν Σόλοις καὶ ἐν Ἰσσοῖς.
- 25 Ἐπύαξα δ' ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ προτέρα Κύρου πέντε 10
ἡμέραις εἰς Ταρσοὺς ἀφίκετο· ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὁρέ-
ων τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδίου δύο λόχοι τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος
ἀπώλουντο. οἱ μὲν ἔφασαν ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι
ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικίων, οἱ δ' ὑπολειφθέντας καὶ οὐ δυναμένους
εὐρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς εἶτα πλανωμέ- 15
- 26 νους ἀπολέσθαι· ἦσαν δ' οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται. οἱ δ'
ἄλλοι ἐπεὶ ἤκον, τὴν τε πόλιν διήρπασαν, διὰ τὸν ὀλεθρον
τῶν συστρατιωτῶν ὀργιζόμενοι, καὶ τὰ βασιλεία τὰ ἐν
αὐτῇ. Κῦρος δ' ἐπεὶ εἰσῆλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, μετεπέμ-
πετο τὸν Σύννεσιν πρὸς ἑαυτόν· ὁ δ' οὔτε πρότερον οὐ- 20
δενί πω κρείττονι ἑαυτοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν ἔφη οὔτε τότε
Κύρῳ ἰέναι, πρὶν ἢ γυνὴ αὐτὸν ἔπεισε καὶ πίστει εἴλαβεν.
- 27 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπεὶ συνεγένοντο ἀλλήλοις, Σύννεσις
μὲν ἔδωκε Κύρῳ χρήματα πολλὰ εἰς τὴν στρατιάν, Κῦρος
δ' ἐκείνῳ δῶρα, ἃ νομίζεται παρὰ βασιλεῖ τίμια, ἵππον 25
χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρεπτὸν χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκι-
νάκην χρυσοῦν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν, καὶ τὴν χώραν μη-
κέτι διαρπάζεσθαι· τὰ δ' ἥρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, εἴαν
που ἐντυγχάνωσιν, ἀπολαμβάνειν.

The Greeks refuse to advance; Clearchus addresses them.

III. Ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινε Κῦρος καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἡμέρας 1
εἴκοσιν. οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω ·
ὑπώπτευνον γὰρ ἤδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι, μισθωθῆναι δ' οὐκ
ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ
5 στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἰέναι · οἱ δ' αὐτόν τε ἔβαλλον καὶ
τὰ ὑποζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου, ἐπεὶ ἤρξατο προῖέναι. Κλέαρχος 2
δὲ τότε μὲν μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι, ὕστερον
δ' ἐπεὶ ἔγνω, ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται βιάσασθαι, συνήγαγεν ἐκ-
κλησίαν τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐδά-
10 κρυε πολὺν χρόνον ἐστῶς · οἱ δ' ὁρῶντες ἐθαύμαζον καὶ
ἐσιώπων · εἶτα δ' ἔλεξε τοιάδε ·

“Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε, ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω 3
τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. ἐμοὶ γὰρ Κῦρος ξένος ἐγένετο,
καί με φεύγοντα ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τά τε ἄλλα ἐτίμησε καὶ
15 μυρίους ἔδωκε δαρεικούς · οὓς ἐγὼ λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον
κατεθέμην ἐμοὶ οὐδὲ καθηδυπάθησα, ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐδαπά-
νων. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾷκας ἐπολέμησα, καὶ 4
ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐτιμωρούμην μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἐκ τῆς Χερρο-
νήσου αὐτοὺς ἐξελαύνων βουλομένους ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τοὺς
20 ἐνοικοῦντας Ἑλληνας τὴν γῆν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Κῦρος ἐκάλει,
λαβὼν ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμην, ἵν', εἴ τι δέοιτο, ὠφελοῖν αὐτὸν
ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου. ἐπεὶ δ' ὑμεῖς οὐ βούλεσθε 5
συμπορεύεσθαι, ἀνάγκη δὴ μοι ἢ ὑμᾶς προδόντα τῇ Κύρου
φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι ἢ πρὸς ἐκείνον ψευδάμενον μεθ' ὑμῶν ἰέναι.
25 εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα, αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς
καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὅ,τι ἂν δέῃ πείσομαι. καὶ οὐποτ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς,
ὥς ἐγὼ Ἑλληνας ἀγαγὼν εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους, προδοὺς
τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων φιλίαν εἰλόμην, ἀλλ'
ἐπεὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐθέλετε πείθεσθαι οὐδ' ἔπεσθαι, ἐγὼ 6
30 σὺν ὑμῖν ἔψομαι καὶ ὅ,τι ἂν δέῃ πείσομαι. νομίζω γὰρ

ὕμᾱς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους, καὶ
 σὺν ὑμῖν μὲν ἂν οἶμαι εἶναι τίμιος, ὅπου ἂν ᾧ, ὑμῶν δ'
 ἔρημος ὣν οὐκ ἂν ἱκανὸς εἶναι οἶμαι οὐτ' ἂν φίλον ὠφελή-
 σαι οὐτ' ἂν ἐχθρὸν ἀλέξασθαι. ὥς ἐμοῦ οὖν ἰόντος ὅποι
 ἂν καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε.”

5

Clearchus, though favoring Cyrus, feigns consent to leave him.

- 7 Ταῦτ' εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, οἳ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου καὶ
 οἱ ἄλλοι, ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι οὐ φαίη παρὰ βασιλέα
 πορεύεσθαι, ἐπήνεσαν. παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου καὶ Πασίωνος
 πλείους ἢ δισχίλιοι λαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα
 8 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. Κῦρος δὲ τούτοις 10
 ἀπορῶν τε καὶ λυπούμενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλέαρχον· ὁ
 δ' ἰέναι μὲν οὐκ ἤθελε, λάθρα δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πέμπων
 αὐτῷ ἄγγελον ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν, ὥς καταστησομένων τούτων
 εἰς τὸ δέον· μεταπέμπεσθαι δ' ἐκέλευεν αὐτόν· αὐτὸς δ'
 9 οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγὼν τοὺς θ' ἑαυτοῦ 15
 στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς προσελθόντας αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 τὸν βουλόμενον, ἔλεξε τοιάδε·

- “Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν δὴ Κύρου δῆλον ὅτι οὕτως
 ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὥσπερ τὰ ἡμέτερα πρὸς ἐκείνον· οὔτε γὰρ
 ἡμεῖς ἐκείνου ἔτι στρατιῶται, ἐπεὶ γε οὐ συνεπόμεθα αὐτῷ, 20
 10 οὐτ' ἐκεῖνος ἔτι ἡμῖν μισθοδότης. ὅτι μέντοι ἀδικεῖσθαι
 νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν οἶδα· ὥστε καὶ μεταπεμπομένου αὐτοῦ
 οὐκ ἐθέλω ἐλθεῖν, τὸ μὲν μέγιστον αἰσχυνόμενος, ὅτι σύν-
 οἶδα ἑμαυτῷ πάντα ἐψευσμένος αὐτόν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ δεδιώς,
 μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθῇ ὣν νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικῆσθαι. 25
 11 ἐμοὶ οὖν δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα εἶναι ἡμῖν καθεύδειν οὐδ' ἀμελεῖν
 ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ βουλεύεσθαι ὅ,τι χρὴ ποιεῖν ἐκ τούτων.
 καὶ ἕως τε μένομεν αὐτοῦ, σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως
 ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα μενούμεν, εἴ τε ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι, ὅπως
 ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα ἄπιμεν, καὶ ὅπως τὰπιτήδεια ἔξομεν· 30

ἄνευ γὰρ τούτων οὔτε στρατηγοῦ οὔτ' ἰδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν. ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῦ μὲν ἄξιος ὧς ἂν φίλος ᾖ, χαλε- 12 πώτατος δ' ἐχθρὸς ὧς ἂν πολέμιος ᾖ, ἔχει δὲ δύναμιν καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ἱππικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, ἣν πάντες ὁμοίως ὀρῶμέν 5 τε καὶ ἐπιστάμεθα· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ πόρρω δοκοῦμέν μοι αὐτοῦ καθῆσθαι. ὥστε ὦρα λέγειν ὅ,τι τις γινώσκει ἄριστον εἶναι.”

Plans of retreat are suggested; Clearchus refuses to lead.

Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀνίσταντο οἱ μὲν 13 ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, λέγοντες ἅ ἐγίγνωσκον, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὑπ' 10 ἐκείνου ἐγκέλευστοι, ἐπιδεικνύντες, οἷα εἴη ἡ ἀπορία ἄνευ τῆς Κύρου γνώμης καὶ μένειν καὶ ἀπιέναι. εἷς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, 14 προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν ὡς τάχιστα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, στρατηγοὺς μὲν ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὡς τάχιστα, εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέαρχος ἀπάγειν· τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἀγοράζεσθαι (ἢ δ' 15 ἀγορὰ ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρβαρικῷ στρατεύματι) καὶ συσκευάζεσθαι· ἐλθόντας δὲ Κύρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέοιεν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ δίδῃ, ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν, ὅστις διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας ἀπάξει· ἐὰν δὲ μὴδ' ἡγεμόνα δίδῃ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταληψομένους τὰ ἄκρα, 20 ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήθ' οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, ὧν πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ χρήματα ἔχομεν ἡρπακότες. οὗτος μὲν τοιαῦτ' εἶπεν· μετὰ δὲ τούτου Κλέαρχος εἶπε τοσοῦτον· “Ὡς μὲν στρατηγήσουτ' ἐμὲ ταύτην τὴν στρα- 15 τηγίαν μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐνορῶ, δι' ἃ ἐμοὶ 25 τοῦτ' οὐ ποιητέον· ὡς δὲ τῷ ἀνδρί, ὃν ἂν ἔλησθε, πείσομαι ἢ δυνατὸν μάλιστα, ἵν' εἰδῆτε, ὅτι καὶ ἄρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος.”

The Greeks treat with Cyrus, and agree to go on.

Μετὰ τούτου ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν εὐήθειαν 16 τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥσπερ πάλιν τὸν στόλον

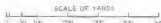
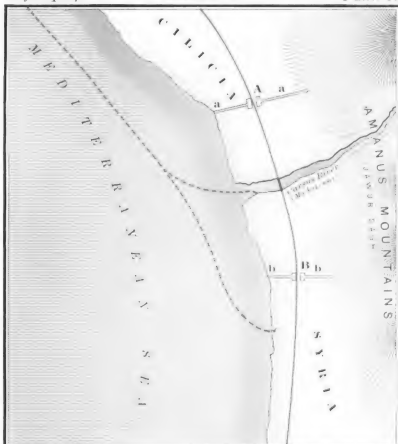
- Κύρου ποιουμένου, ἐπιδεικνὺς δ' ὥς “εὖηθες εἴη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου, ᾧ λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πρᾶξιν. εἰ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν, ὃν ἂν Κύρος δῶ, τί κωλύει καὶ τὰ
- 17 ἄκρα ἡμῖν κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν; ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοίην μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν, ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, 5 μὴ ἡμᾶς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ, φοβοίμην δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ᾧ δοίη ἔπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ ὅθεν οὐκ ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν· βουλοίμην δ' ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπιὼν Κύρου λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών· ὃ οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν. ἀλλ' ἐγωγέ φημι
- 18 ταῦτα μὲν φλυαρίας εἶναι· δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄνδρας ἐλθόντας 10 πρὸς Κύρον, οἵτινες ἐπιτήδειοι σὺν Κλεάρχῳ ἐρωτᾶν ἐκεῖνον, τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι· καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἡ πρᾶξις ἢ παραπλησία οἷαπερ καὶ πρόσθεν ἐχρῆτο τοῖς ξένοις, ἔπεσθαι καὶ ἡμᾶς, καὶ μὴ κακίους εἶναι τῶν πρόσθεν τούτῳ
- 19 συναναβάντων· ἐὰν δὲ μείζων ἢ πρᾶξις τῆς πρόσθεν φαί- 15 νηται καὶ ἐπιπονωτέρα καὶ ἐπικινδυνότερα, ἀξιούν ἢ πείσαντα ἡμᾶς ἄγειν ἢ πεισθέντα πρὸς φιλίαν ἀφιέναι· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ ἐπόμενοι ἂν φίλοι αὐτῷ καὶ πρόθυμοι ἐποίμεθα καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἀπίοιμεν· ὅ,τι δ' ἂν πρὸς ταῦτα λέγῃ, ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεῦρο. ἡμᾶς δ' ἀκούσαντας πρὸς ταῦτα 20 βουλευέσθαι.”
- 20 Ἔδοξε ταῦτα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐλόμενοι σὺν Κλεάρχῳ πέμ-
πουσιν, οἳ ἡρώτων Κύρον τὰ δόξαντα τῇ στρατιᾷ. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι ἀκούοι Ἀβροκόμαν ἐχθρὸν ἄνδρα ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ εἶναι, ἀπέχοντα δώδεκα σταθμούς· πρὸς 25 τοῦτον οὖν ἔφη βούλεσθαι ἐλθεῖν· καὶ μὲν μένη ἐκεῖ, τὴν δίκην ἔφη χρήζειν ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτῷ, ἐὰν δὲ φύγῃ, ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ
- 21 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευσόμεθα· ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ αἵρετοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις· τοῖς δ' ὑποψία μὲν ἦν, ὅτι ἄγοι πρὸς βασιλέα, ὅμως δ' ἐδόκει ἔπεσθαι. προσαι- 30 τοῦσι δὲ μισθὸν ὁ Κύρος ὑπισχνεῖται ἡμιόλιον πᾶσι δώσειν οὐ πρότερον ἔφερον, ἀντὶ δαρεικοῦ τρία ἡμιδαιρικὰ τοῦ

THE SYRIAN GATES.

To face p. 64.

Book I. iv. 4.

PLAN I.



EXPLANATION.

a a. Northern or Cilician Wall τὸ ἑσῳθεν τεῖχος τὸ πρὸ τῆς Κιλικίας.

b b. Southern or Syrian Wall τὸ ἔξω τεῖχος τὸ πρὸ τῆς Συρίας.

A.B. Gates.

———— Route of Cyrus.

----- Proposed Route of the Fleet.

5 ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς τείχεσιν ἀμφοτέροις ἐφέστασαν πύλαι. ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο, ὅπως ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν εἴσω καὶ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν, βιασόμενος τοὺς πολεμίους, εἰ φυλάττοιεν ἐπὶ ταῖς Συρίαις πύλαις, ὅπερ ᾤετο ποιήσκειν τὸν Ἀβροκόμαν, ἔχοντα πολὺ 5 στράτευμα. Ἀβροκόμας δ' οὐ τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήλαυνεν, ἔχων, ὡς ἐλέγετο, τριᾶκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς.

Desertion of Xenias and Pasion.

6 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ Συρίας σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρα- 10
 σάγγας πέντε, εἰς Μυρίανδον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην ὑπὸ Φοινίκων ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ· ἐμπόριον δ' ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ὥρμουν
 7 αὐτόθι ὀλκάδες πολλαί. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· καὶ Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς στρατηγὸς καὶ Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον καὶ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐνθέμενοι ἀπέ- 15
 πλευσαν, ὡς μὲν τοῖς πλείστοις ἐδόκουν, φιλοτιμηθέντες, ὅτι τοὺς στρατιώτας αὐτῶν τοὺς παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἀπελθόντας εἶα Κῦρος τὸν Κλέαρχον ἔχειν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, διήλθε λόγος, ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι· καὶ οἱ μὲν
 ηὔχοντο ὡς δειλοὺς ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δ' ᾤκτει- 20
 8 ρον, εἰ ἀλώσοιντο. Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς εἶπεν·

“Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων, ὅτι οὔτε ἀποδεδράκασιν· οἶδα γὰρ ὅποι οἴχονται· οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις, 25 ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγ' αὐτοὺς διώξω, οὐδ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς ὡς ἐγώ, ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις, χρώμαι, ἐπειδὰν δ' ἀπιέναι βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματ' ἀποσυλῶ. ἀλλ' ἰόντων, εἰδότες, ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ 30

ἐκείνους. καίτοι ἔχω γ' αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν Τράλλεσι φρουρούμενα· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τούτων στερήσονται, ἀλλ' ἀπολήψονται τῆς πρόσθεν ἔνεκα περὶ ἐμὲ ἀρετῆς."

Καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' εἶπεν· οἱ δ' "Ἕλληνες, εἴ τις καὶ 9
5 ἀθυμότερος ἦν πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, ἀκούοντες τὴν Κύρου ἀρετὴν ἡδίων καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο.

At the Euphrates Cyrus reveals his plan; the Greeks hesitate.

Μετὰ ταῦτα Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρα-
σάγγας εἴκοσιν, ἐπὶ τὸν Χάλον ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ εὖρος
πλέθρου, πλήρη δ' ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων, οὓς οἱ
10 Σύροι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζον καὶ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ εἶων, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ τὰς
περιστεράς. αἱ δὲ κῶμαι, ἐν αἷς ἐσκήνουν, Παρυσάτιδος
ἦσαν, εἰς ζώνην δεδομένοι. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς 10
πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Δάρδα-
τος ποταμοῦ, οὗ τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν τὰ Βελέ-
15 συος βασιλεία τοῦ Συρίας ἄρξαντος, καὶ παράδεισος πάνυ
μέγας καὶ καλός, ἔχων πάνθ' ὅσα ὦραι φύουσιν. Κῦρος
δ' αὐτὸν ἐξέκοψε καὶ τὰ βασιλεία κατέκαυσεν. ἐντεῦθεν
ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ 11
τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων σταδίων·
20 καὶ πόλις αὐτόθι ᾠκεῖτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, Θάψακος
ὄνομα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας πέντε· καὶ Κῦρος μετα-
πεμφάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλεγεν, ὅτι
ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ
κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἀναπεί-
25 θειν ἔπεσθαι.

Οἱ δὲ ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν ἀπήγγελλον ταῦτα· οἱ δὲ 12
στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἔφασαν αὐ-
τοὺς πάλαι ταῦτ' εἰδότας κρύπτειν, καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι,
ἐὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ, ὅσαπερ καὶ τοῖς πρότερον
30 μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβᾶσι καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἰόντων,

ἀλλὰ καλοῦντος τοῦ πατρὸς Κῦρον. ταῦθ' οἱ στρατηγοὶ
13 Κύρῳ ἀπήγγελλον· ὁ δ' ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν
 πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπειδὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἤκωσι, καὶ
 τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῇ μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς
 Ἰωνίαν πάλιν. τὸ μὲν δὴ πολὺ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ οὕτως **5**
 ἐπείσθη.

Menon's scheme ; the Greeks cross the Euphrates.

Μένων δὲ πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι, τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι
 στρατιῶται, πότερον ἔψονται Κύρῳ ἢ οὔ, συνέλεξε τὸ
 αὐτοῦ στράτευμα χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε·

14 “Ἄνδρες, ἐάν μοι πίθησθε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε **10**
 πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ
 Κύρου. τί οὖν κελεύω ποιῆσαι ; νῦν δεῖται Κῦρος ἔπεσθαι
 τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλέα· ἐγὼ οὖν φημὶ ὑμᾶς χρῆναι
 διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὅ,τι οἱ
15 ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρίνοῦνται Κύρῳ. ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ ψηφί- **15**
 σωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ δια-
 βαίνειν, καὶ ὡς προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται
 Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ', εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος· ἐὰν
 δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἅπιμεν μὲν ἅπαντες εἰς τοῦμ-
 παλιν, ὑμῖν δ' ὡς μόνοις πειθομένοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται **20**
16 καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλου οὔτινος ἂν
 δέησθε, οἶδα ὅτι ὡς φίλου τεύξεσθε Κύρου.”

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἐπὶ θοῦντο καὶ διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλ-
 λους ἀποκρίνασθαι. Κῦρος δ' ἐπεὶ ἦσθετο διαβεβηκότας,
 ἦσθη τε καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι πέμψας Γλοῦν εἶπεν· “Ἐγὼ **25**
 μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἤδη ὑμᾶς ἐπαινῶ· ὅπως δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ
 ἐπαινέσετε, ἐμοὶ μελήσει, ἢ μηκέτι με Κῦρον νομίζετε.”

17 οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατιῶται ἐν ἐλπίσι μεγάλαις ὄντες ηὔχοντο
 αὐτὸν εὐτυχῆσαι, Μένωνι δὲ καὶ δῶρα ἐλέγετο πέμψαι με-
 γαλοπρεπῶς. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσας διέβαινε· συνέιπετο δὲ **30**
 καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα αὐτῷ ἅπαν. καὶ τῶν διαβαινόντων

τὸν ποταμὸν οὐδεὶς ἐβρέχθη ἀνωτέρω τῶν μαστῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. οἱ δὲ Θαψακηνοὶ ἔλεγον, ὅτι οὐπώποθ' οὗτος ὁ 18 ποταμὸς διαβατὸς γένοιτο πεζῇ, εἰ μὴ τότε, ἀλλὰ πλοίοις· ἂ τὸτ' Ἀβροκόμας προῖων κατέκαυσεν, ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος δια- 5 βῇ. ἐδόκει δὴ θεῖον εἶναι καὶ σαφῶς ὑποχωρῆσαι τὸν ποταμὸν Κῦρι ὡς βασιλεύουσιν. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ 19 τῆς Συρίας σταθμοὺς ἐννέα, παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς τὸν Ἀράξην ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθ' ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ μεστὰι σίτου καὶ οἴνου. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν 10 ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο.

March through desolate country along the Euphrates.

V. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας τὸν Εὐφράτην 1 ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἦν μὲν ἡ γῆ πεδίου ἅπαν ὁμαλές, ὥσπερ θάλαττα, ἀψινθίου δὲ πλη- 15 ρες· εἰ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο ἐνὴν ὕλης ἢ καλάμου, ἅπαντα ἦν εὐώδη, ὥσπερ ἀρώματα· δένδρον δ' οὐδὲν ἐνὴν, θηρία δὲ 2 παντοῖα, πλείστοι μὲν ὄνοι ἄγριοι, πολλαὶ δὲ στρουθοί. ἐνῆσαν δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες· ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θηρία οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐνίοτε ἐδίωκον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, 20 προδραμόντες ἂν ἔστασαν· πολὺ γὰρ τῶν ἵππων ἔτρεχον θᾶπτον· καὶ πάλιν, ἐπεὶ πλησιάζοιεν οἱ ἵπποι, ταῦτόν ἐποίουν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαστάντες οἱ ἱππεῖς θηρῶεν διαδεχόμενοι. τὰ δὲ κρέα τῶν ἀλισκομένων ἦν παραπλήσια τοῖς ἐλαφείοις, ἀπαλώτερα δέ. στρουθὸν δ' οὐδεὶς ἔλαβεν· 25 οἱ δὲ διώξαντες τῶν ἱππέων ταχὺ ἐπαύοντο· πολὺ γὰρ 3 ἀπεσπᾶτο φεύγουσα, τοῖς μὲν ποσὶ δρόμῳ, ταῖς δὲ πτέρυξιν ἄρασα ὥσπερ ἰστίῳ χρωμένη. τὰς δ' ὠτίδας εἴαν τις ταχὺ ἀνιστῇ, ἔστι λαμβάνειν· πέτονται γὰρ βραχύ, ὥσπερ πέρδικες, καὶ ταχὺ ἀπαγορεύουσιν. τὰ δὲ κρέα αὐτῶν 30 ἥδιστα ἦν.

4 Πορευόμενοι δὲ διὰ ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ
 τὸν Μάσκαν ποταμόν, τὸ εὖρος πλεθριαῖον. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν
 πόλις ἐρήμη, μεγάλη, ὄνομα δ' αὐτῇ Κορσωτή· περιερρεῖτο
 δ' αὕτη ὑπὸ τοῦ Μάσκα κύκλῳ. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας
 5 τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς 5
 ἐρήμους τρισκαίδεκα, παρασάγγας ἐνενήκοντα, τὸν Εὐφρά-
 την ποταμόν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐπὶ Πύλας.
 ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπώλετο
 ὑπὸ λιμοῦ· οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν δένδρον,
 ἀλλὰ ψιλὴ ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα· οἱ δ' ἐνοικοῦντες ὄνους 10
 ἀλέτας παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν ὀρύττοντες καὶ ποιοῦντες εἰς
 Βαβυλῶνα ἦγον καὶ ἐπώλουν καὶ ἀνταγοράζοντες σῖτον
 ἔζων.

Difficulty in procuring supplies ; haste of Cyrus.

6 Τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ὃ σῖτος ἐπέλιπεν, καὶ πρίασθαι οὐκ
 ἦν, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ Λυδία ἀγορᾷ ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, τὴν 15
 καπίθην ἀλεύρων ἢ ἀλφίτων τεττάρων σίγλων. ὃ δὲ σί-
 γλος δύναται ἑπτὰ ὀβολοὺς καὶ ἡμιωβόλιον Ἀττικούς· ἡ
 δὲ καπίθη δύο χοίνικας Ἀττικὰς ἐχώρει. κρέα οὖν ἐσθίου-
 7 τες οἱ στρατιῶται διεγίγνοντο. ἦν δὲ τούτων τῶν σταθμῶν
 οὓς πάννυ μακροὺς ἤλαυνεν, ὅπότε ἢ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιτο 20
 διατελέσαι ἢ πρὸς χιλόν. καὶ δὴ ποτε στενοχωρίας καὶ
 πηλοῦ φανέντος ταῖς ἀμάξαις δυσπορεύτου ἐπέστη ὁ Κῦρος
 σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις, καὶ
 ἔταξε Γλοῦν καὶ Πίγρητα λαβόντας τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρα-
 8 τοῦ συνεκβιβάζειν τὰς ἀμάξας. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκουν αὐτῷ 25
 σχολαίως ποιεῖν, ὥσπερ ὀργῇ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν
 Πέρσας τοὺς κρατίστους συνεπισπεῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας.
 ἔνθα δὴ μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας ἦν θεάσασθαι. ῥίψαντες
 γὰρ τοὺς πορφυροῦς κάνδυσ, ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστηκώς,
 ἵεντο ὥσπερ ἂν δράμοι τις περὶ νίκης καὶ μάλα κατὰ 30

πρανοῦς γηλόφου, ἔχοντες τούς τε πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας
καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας, ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ στρεπτοὺς περὶ
τοῖς τραχήλοις καὶ ψέλια περὶ ταῖς χερσίν· εὐθὺς δὲ σὺν
τούτοις εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν θάττον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν
5 ὤετο μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας.

Τὸ δὲ σύμπαν δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος σπεύδων πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδὸν 9
καὶ οὐ διατρίβων ὅπου μὴ ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἕνεκα ἢ τινος ἄλλου
ἀναγκαίου ἐκαθίζετο, νομίζων, ὅσῳ μὲν θάττον ἔλθοι,
τοσούτῳ ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι, ὅσῳ δὲ
10 σχολαίτερον, τοσούτῳ πλεόν συναγείρεσθαι βασιλεῖ στρα-
τευμα. καὶ συνιδεῖν δ' ἦν τῷ προσέχοντι τὸν νοῦν ἢ βα-
σιλέως ἀρχὴ πλήθει μὲν χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἰσχυρὰ
οὔσα, τοῖς δὲ μήκεσι τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τῷ διεσπάρθαι τὰς
δυνάμεις ἀσθενής, εἰ τις διὰ ταχέων τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῖτο.
15 Πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμοῦ κατὰ τοὺς ἐρήμους 10
σταθμοὺς ἦν πόλις εὐδαίμων καὶ μεγάλη, ὄνομα δὲ Χαρ-
μάνδη· ἐκ ταύτης οἱ στρατιῶται ἠγόραζον τὰπιτήδεια,
σχεδίαῖς διαβαίνοντες ὧδε. διφθέρας ἅς εἶχον σκεπά-
σματα ἐνεπίμπλασαν χόρτου κούφου, εἶτα συνῆγον καὶ
20 συνέσπων, ὥς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ· ἐπὶ
τούτων διέβαινον καὶ ἐλάμβανον τὰπιτήδεια, οἶνόν τ' ἐκ
τῆς βαλάνου πεποιημένον τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος καὶ σίτον
μελίνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πλείστον.

Quarrel between Clearchus and Menon.

Ἀμφιλεξάντων δέ τι ἐνταῦθα τῶν τε τοῦ Μένωνος στρα- 11
25 τιωτῶν καὶ τῶν τοῦ Κλεάρχου, ὁ Κλέαρχος κρίνας ἀδικεῖν
τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος πληγὰς ἐνέβαλεν· ὁ δ' ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸ
ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα ἔλεγεν· ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται
ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ ὠργίζοντο ἰσχυρῶς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ. τῇ δ' 12
αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ πο-
30 ταμοῦ καὶ ἐκεῖ κατασκεψάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ

- τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν
ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· Κῦρος δ' οὐπω ἦκεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι
προσῆλαυνεν· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων
τις, ὥς εἶδε Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἴησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ, καὶ
οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἤμαρτεν· ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, 5
- 13 εἶτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης. ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ
ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα·
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μῆναι τὰς ἀσπίδας
πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν τοὺς Θρᾷκας
καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας, οἳ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλεί- 10
ους ἢ τετταράκοντα, τούτων δ' οἱ πλεῖστοι Θρᾷκες, ἤλαυν-
εν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι καὶ
αὐτὸν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα· οἱ δὲ καὶ
ἔστασαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.
- 14 Ὁ δὲ Πρόξενος, ἔτυχε γὰρ ὕστερος προσιῶν καὶ τάξεις 15
αὐτῷ ἐπομένη τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, εὐθὺς οὖν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμ-
φοτέρων ἄγων ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου
μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα. ὁ δ' ἐχαλέπαινε, ὅτι αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου
δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι πράως λέγοι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος,
ἐκέλευσέ τ' αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἐξίστασθαι. 20
- 15 Ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἐπῆει καὶ Κῦρος καὶ ἐπύθετο τὸ πρᾶγμα·
εὐθὺς δ' ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ σὺν τοῖς
παροῦσι τῶν πιστῶν ἦκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον, καὶ
- 16 λέγει τάδε· “Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ πα-
ρόντες “Ελληνες, οὐκ ἴστε ὅ,τι ποιεῖτε. εἰ γὰρ τινα 25
ἀλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, νομίζετε ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ
ἐμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς οὐ πολὺ ἐμοῦ ὕστερον·
κακῶς γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐχόντων πάντες οὗτοι οὓς ὁρᾶτε
βάρβαροι πολεμιώτεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ
17 ὄντων.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο· 30
καὶ παυσάμενοι ἀμφότεροι κατὰ χώραν ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα.

The treachery of Orontas.

VI. Ἐντεῦθεν προΐόντων ἐφαίνετο ἵχνη ἵππων καὶ κό- 1
 προς. εἰκάζετο δ' εἶναι ὁ στίβος ὡς δισχιλίων ἱππέων·
 οὗτοι προΐοντες ἔκαον καὶ χιλὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον
 ἦν. Ὀρόντας δέ, Πέρσης ἀνὴρ, γένει τε προσήκων βασιλεῖ
 5 καὶ τὰ πολέμια λεγόμενος ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις Περσῶν, ἐπι-
 βουλεύει Κύρῳ, καὶ πρόσθεν πολεμήσας, καταλλαγείς δέ. 2
 οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ ἱππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς
 προκατακάοντας ἢ κατακάνοι ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας
 πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἔλοι καὶ κωλύσειε τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας,
 10 καὶ ποιήσειεν ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ
 Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγεῖλαι. τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ
 ἀκούσαντι ταῦτα ἐδόκει ὠφέλιμα εἶναι, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν
 αὐτὸν λαμβάνειν μέρος παρ' ἐκάστου τῶν ἡγεμόνων.

Ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας, νομίσας ἐτοίμους εἶναι αὐτῷ τοὺς ἱπ- 3
 15 πέας, γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα, ὅτι ἥξει ἔχων
 ἱππέας ὡς ἂν δύνηται πλείστους· ἀλλὰ φράσαι τοῖς
 ἑαυτοῦ ἱππεῦσιν ἐκέλευεν ὡς φίλιον αὐτὸν ὑποδέχεσθαι.
 ἐνῆν δ' ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ τῆς πρόσθεν φιλίας ὑπομνή-
 ματα καὶ πίστεως. ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ
 20 ἀνδρί, ὡς ᾤετο· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν Κύρῳ δίδωσιν. ἀναγνοὺς δ' 4
 αὐτὴν ὁ Κύρος συλλαμβάνει Ὀρόνταν, καὶ συγκαλεῖ εἰς
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν Πέρσας τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν περὶ αὐ-
 τὸν ἐπτά, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὺς ἐκέλευσεν
 ὀπλίτας ἀγαγεῖν, τούτους δὲ θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα περὶ τὴν
 25 αὐτοῦ σκηνήν. οἱ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐποίησαν, ἀγαγόντες ὡς τρισ-
 χιλίους ὀπλίτας. Κλέαρχον δὲ καὶ εἴσω παρεκάλεσε 5
 σύμβουλον, ὅς γε καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐδόκει προ-
 τιμηθῆναι μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐξῆλθεν,
 ἐξήγγειλε τοῖς φίλοις τὴν κρίσιν τοῦ Ὀρόντα ὡς ἐγένετο·
 30 οὐ γὰρ ἀπόρρητον ἦν.

The trial and execution of Orontas.

- 6 Ἐφη δὲ Κῦρον ἄρχειν τοῦ λόγου ὧδε· “Παρέκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος ὅ,τι δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντα τουτουί. τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι ἐμοί· ἐπεὶ δὲ τα- 5 χθείς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτός, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοὶ ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ
- 7 πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι, καὶ δεξιὰν ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα.”

10

- Μετὰ ταῦτα ἔφη, “ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὅ,τι σε ἠδίκησα;” ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι οὐ. πάλιν δ’ ὁ Κῦρος ἠρώτα· “Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος, ἀποστὰς εἰς Μυσοὺς κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὅ,τι ἐδύνω;” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας. “Οὐκ- 15 οὔν,” ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, “ὅπότ’ αὖ ἔγνως τὴν σεαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος βωμὸν μεταμέλειν τέ σοι ἔφησθα καὶ πείσας ἐμὲ πιστὰ πάλιν ἔδωκάς μοι καὶ ἔλαβες παρ’ ἐμοῦ;” καὶ ταῦθ’ ὁμολόγει ὁ Ὀρόντας.
- 8 “Τί οὖν,” ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, “ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ νῦν 20 τὸ τρίτον ἐπιβουλεύων μοι φανερὸς γέγονας;” εἰπόντος δὲ τοῦ Ὀρόντα, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικηθεὶς, ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος αὐτόν· “Ὀμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἄδικος γεγενῆσθαι;” “Ἡ γὰρ ἀνάγκη,” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας.

- Ἐκ τούτου πάλιν ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος· “Ἐτι ἂν οὖν 25 γένοιο τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός;” ὁ δ’ ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι “οὐδ’ εἰ γενοίμην, ὦ Κῦρε, σοὶ γ’ ἂν ποτ’ ἔτι δόξαιμι.” πρὸς ταῦτα Κῦρος
- 9 εἶπε τοῖς παροῦσιν· “Ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε, τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγει· ὑμῶν δὲ σὺ πρῶτος, ὦ Κλέαρχε, 30

ἀπόφηναι γνώμην, ὅτι σοι δοκεῖ.” Κλέαρχος δ’ εἶπε
 τάδε· “ Συμβουλεύω ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐκποδῶν
 ποιεῖσθαι ὡς τάχιστα, ὡς μηκέτι δέῃ τοῦτον φυλάττε-
 σθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολή ἢ ἡμῖν τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι τοὺς
 5 ἐβελοντὰς φίλους εὖ ποιεῖν.” ταύτῃ δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ ἔφη 10
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέσθαι.

Μετὰ ταῦτα κελεύοντος Κύρου ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν
 Ὀρόνταν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἅπαντες ἀναστάντες καὶ οἱ συγ-
 γενεῖς· εἶτα δ’ ἐξήγον αὐτὸν οἷς προσετάχθη. ἐπεὶ δ’
 10 εἶδον αὐτὸν οἷπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσ-
 εκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θάνατον ἄγοιτο. ἐπεὶ
 δ’ εἰς τὴν Ἀρταπάτου σκηνὴν εἰσῆχθη τοῦ πιστοτάτου 11
 τῶν Κύρου σκηπτούχων, μετὰ ταῦτ’ οὔτε ζῶντα Ὀρόν-
 ταν οὔτε τεθνηκότα οὐδεὶς εἶδε πώποτε, οὐδ’ ὅπως ἀπέ-
 15 θανεν οὐδεὶς εἰδὼς ἔλεγεν· εἵκαζον δ’ ἄλλος ἄλλως·
 τάφος δ’ οὐδεὶς πώποτ’ αὐτοῦ ἐφάνη.

*Cyrus reviews the army; hears of the King; encourages the
 Greeks.*

VII. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας σταθ- 1
 μούς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας δώδεκα. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ
 σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν
 20 βαρβάρων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας· ἐδόκει γὰρ
 εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἔω ἥξειν βασιλέα σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι
 μαχομένον· καὶ ἐκέλευσε Κλέαρχον μὲν τοῦ δεξιοῦ
 κέρως ἡγεῖσθαι, Μένωνα δὲ τοῦ εὐωνύμου, αὐτὸς δὲ
 τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ διέταξεν.

25 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐξέτασιν, ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἤκοντες 2
 αὐτόμολοι παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἀπήγγελλον Κῦρι
 περὶ τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς. Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας
 τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συνεβου-

λεύετό τε, πῶς ἂν τὴν μάχην ποιοῖτο, καὶ αὐτὸς παρήνει
θαρρύνων τοιάδε·

- 3 “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβά-
ρων συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους καὶ
κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσ- 5
έλαβον. ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας
ἧς κέκτησθε καὶ ἧς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω. εὖ γὰρ
ἴστε, ὅτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐλοίμην ἂν ἀνθ’ ὧν ἔχω πίν-
4 των καὶ ἄλλων πολλαπλασίων. ὅπως δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε,
εἰς οἶον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. τὸ 10
μὲν γὰρ πλήθος πολὺ καὶ κραυγὴ πολλῇ ἐπίασιν· ἐὰν
δὲ ταῦτ’ ἀνάσχησθε, τᾶλλα καὶ αἰσχυνεῖσθαι μοι δοκῶ,
οἷους ἡμῖν γνώσεσθε τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους.
καὶ εὖ τῶν ἐμῶν γενομένων, ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἴκαδε
βουλόμενον ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελ- 15
θεῖν· πολλοὺς δ’ οἶμαι ποιήσειν τὰ παρ’ ἐμοὶ ἐλέσθαι
ἀντὶ τῶν οἴκοι.”

- 5 Ἐνταῦθα Γαυλίτης παρὼν φυγὰς Σάμιος, πιστὸς δὲ
Κύρῳ, εἶπε· “Καὶ μὴν, ὦ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες, ὅτι
πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι. ἐὰν δ’ εὖ 20
γένηται τι, οὐ μεμνήσεσθαι σέ φασιν. ἔνιοι δ’ οὐδ’, εἰ
μεμνήῃ τε καὶ βούλοιο, δύνασθαι ἂν ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα
6 ὑπισχνεῖ.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἔλεξεν ὁ Κῦρος·

- “Ἄλλ’ ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατρώα
πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρι οὗ διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται 25
οἰκεῖν ἄνθρωποι, πρὸς δ’ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὗ διὰ χειμῶνα·
τὰ δ’ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ
7 ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. ἐὰν δ’ ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ
τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὥστ’
οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα, μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ὅ,τι δῶ ἐκάστῳ τῶν φί- 30
λων, ἐὰν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς οἷς δῶ.
ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἐκάστῳ χρυσοῦν
δώσω.”

Prospect of a battle; the numbers on both sides.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες αὐτοὶ τ' ἦσαν πολὺ προθυμό- 8
 τεροι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξήγγελλον. εἰσῆσαν δὲ παρ'
 αὐτὸν οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τινὲς
 ἀξιοῦντες εἰδέναι, τί σφισιν ἔσται, ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν. ὁ
 5 δ' ἐμπιμπλὰς ἀπάντων τὴν γνώμην ἀπέπεμπεν. παρε- 9
 κελεύοντο δ' αὐτῷ πάντες, ὅσοιπερ διελέγοντο, μὴ μά-
 χεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅπισθεν ἑαυτῶν τάττεσθαι. ἐν δὲ τῷ
 καιρῷ τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ᾧδὲ πῶς ἤρετο τὸν Κῦρον·
 “Οἶε γὰρ σύ, ὦ Κῦρε, μαχεῖσθαι τὸν ἀδελφόν;” “Νὴ
 10 Δι’,” ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, “εἵπερ γε Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτι-
 δός ἐστι παῖς, ἐμὸς δ' ἀδελφός, οὐκ ἀμαχεῖ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ
 λήψομαι.”

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο τῶν 10
 μὲν Ἑλλήνων ἄσπῃς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία, πελτασταὶ
 15 δὲ δισχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, τῶν δὲ μετὰ Κύρου βαρ-
 βάρων δέκα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἀμφὶ
 τὰ εἴκοσιν. τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἐλέγοντο εἶναι ἑκατὸν καὶ 11
 εἴκοσι μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα διακόσια. ἄλ-
 λοι δ' ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἵππεῖς, ὧν Ἀρταγέρσης ἦρχεν·
 20 οὗτοι δὲ πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν.

Τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως στρατεύματος ἦσαν ἄρχοντες τέτ- 12
 τρες, τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἕκαστος, Ἀβροκόμας, Τισ-
 σαφέρνης, Γωβρύας, Ἀρβάκης. τούτων δὲ παρεγένοντο
 ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἐνενήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπα-
 25 νηφόρα ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα, Ἀβροκόμας γὰρ ὑστέ-
 ρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέραις πέντε, ἐκ Φοινίκης ἐλαύ-
 νων. ταῦτα δ' ἠγγελλον πρὸς Κῦρον οἱ αὐτομολί- 13
 σαντες παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως πρὸ τῆς μάχης, καὶ
 μετὰ τὴν μάχην οἱ ὕστερον ἐλήφθησαν τῶν πολεμίων
 30 ταῦτ' ἔλεγον.

Cyrus advances, in battle array, along the Euphrates.

- 14 Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρα-
 σάγγας τρεῖς, συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντὶ καὶ
 τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ καὶ τῷ βαρβαρικῷ· ὥς το γὰρ ταύτῃ τῇ
 ἡμέρᾳ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα· κατὰ γὰρ μέσον τὸν σταθ-
 μὸν τοῦτον τάφρος ἦν ὀρυκτὴ βαθεῖα, τὸ μὲν εὖρος 5
 15 ὀργυιαὶ πέντε, τὸ δὲ βάθος ὀργυιαὶ τρεῖς. παρετέτατο
 δ' ἡ τάφρος ἄνω διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἐπὶ δώδεκα παρασάγγας
 μέχρι τοῦ Μηδίας τείχους. ἦν δὲ παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην
 πάροδος στενὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου ὡς
 16 εἴκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος· ταύτην δὲ τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς 10
 ποιεῖ ἄντ' ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κῦρον προσε-
 λαύνοντα. ταύτην δὲ τὴν πάροδον Κῦρός τε καὶ ἡ
 στρατιὰ παρῆλθον καὶ ἐγένοντο εἴσω τῆς τάφρου.
- 17 Ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχέσατο βασιλεὺς,
 ἀλλ' ὑποχωρούντων φανερά ἦν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ἀνθρώπων 15
 ἵχνη πολλά. ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος Σιλανὸν καλέσας τὸν Ἀμ-
 πρακιώτην μάντιν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δαρεικοὺς τρισχιλίους,
 ὅτι τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας θυόμενος εἶπεν αὐτῷ,
 ὅτι “ βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν,” Κῦρος δ' εἶπεν·
 “ Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ μαχεῖται ταῖς 20
 ἡμέραις· ἐὰν δ' ἀληθεύσης, ὑπισχνούμαι σοι δέκα τάλαν-
 τα.” τοῦτο τὸ χρυσίον τότε ἀπέδωκεν, ἐπεὶ παρῆλθον
 18 αἱ δέκα ἡμέραι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ τάφρῳ οὐκ ἐκώλυε βα-
 σιλεὺς τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα διαβαίνειν, ἔδοξε καὶ Κύρῳ
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπεγνωκέναι τὸ μάχεσθαι· ὥστε τῇ 25
 19 ὑστεραίᾳ Κῦρος ἐπορεύετο ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον. τῇ δὲ
 τρίτῃ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ ἄρματος καθήμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐποι-
 εῖτο καὶ ὀλίγους ἐν τάξει ἔχων πρὸ αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὲ πολὺ
 αὐτῷ ἀνατεταραγμένον ἐπορεύετο καὶ τῶν ὅπλων τοῖς
 στρατιώταις πολλὰ ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν ἤγετο καὶ ὑποζυγίων. 30

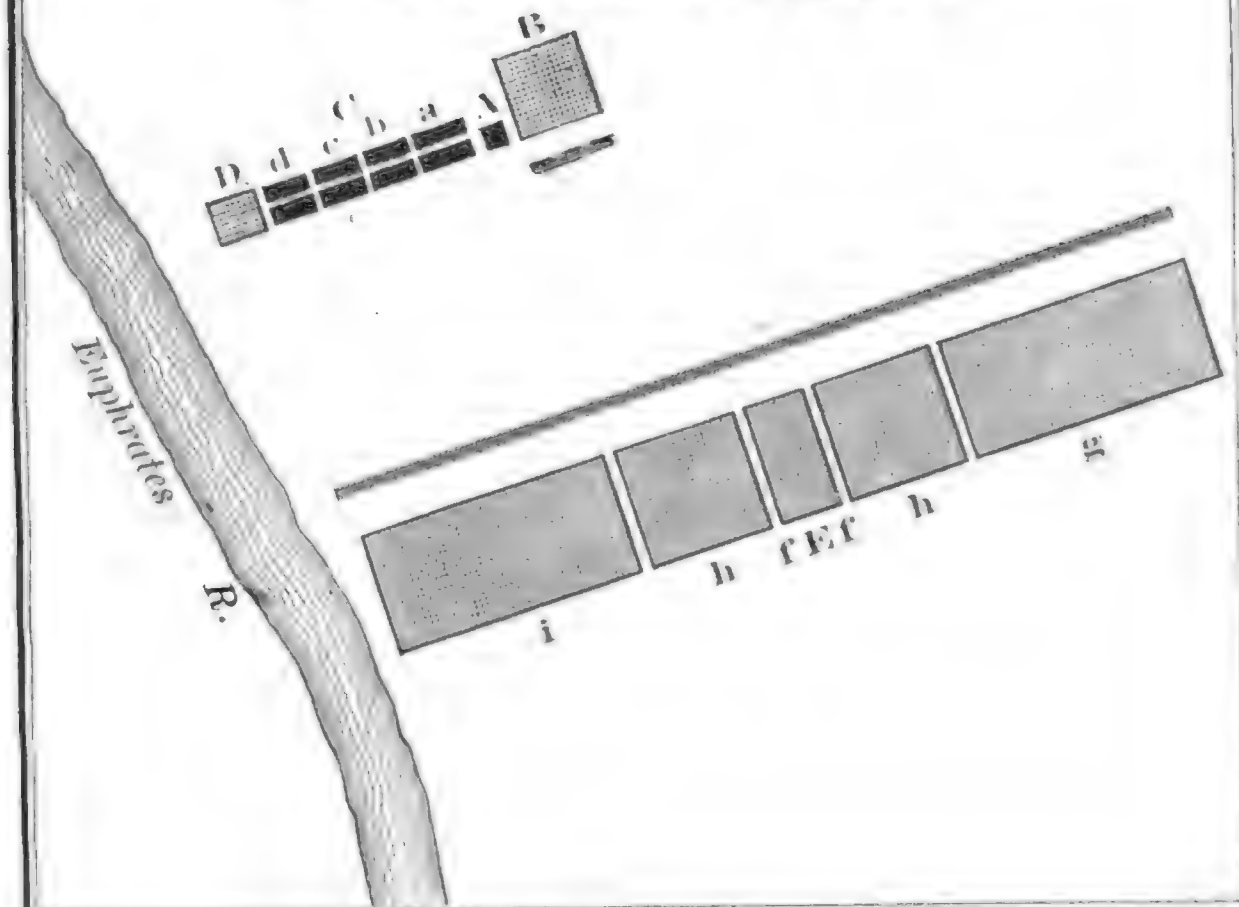
THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA.

To face p. 78.

Book I. viii. 4-16.

PLAN II.

A. First Position of Forces.



EXPLANATION.



Army of Cyrus.



Army of Artaxerxes.



War-chariots.

A. Position of Cyrus with his body-guard of 600 horsemen.

B. Cyrus's force of 100,000 barbarians, led by Ariaeus.

C. Cyrus's Greek Mercenaries.

a. Troops of Menon.

b. Troops of Proxenus, with those of Sophaenetus, Agias, Socrates and Sosis (οἱ ἄλλοι μετὰ τοῦτον p. 78, 16).

c. Troops of Clearchus.

d. Light-armed troops.

D. Cyrus's Paphlagonian Cavalry.

E. Position of Artaxerxes.

f. Body-guard of Artaxerxes, 6,000 horsemen led by Artageres and drawn up in front of the king.

g. Division of Arbaces.

h. Division of Gobryas.

i. Division of Tissaphernes.

The enemy come in sight ; Clearchus evades orders.

- 8 Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὐπω καταφανεῖς
ἦσαν οἱ πολέμιοι· ἠνίκα δὲ δείλη ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κονι-
ορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή, χρόνῳ δὲ συχνῶ ὕστερον
ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολὺ. ὅτε δ' ἐγγύ-
τερον ἐγίγνοντο, τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις ἤστραπτε καὶ 5
9 αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς ἐγίγνοντο. καὶ
ἦσαν ἵππεῖς μὲν λευκοθώρακες ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν
πολεμίων· Τισσαφέρνης ἐλέγετο τούτων ἄρχειν· ἐχό-
μενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δ' ὀπλίται σὺν
ποδῆρεσι ξυλίναις ἀσπίσιν· Αἰγύπτιοι δ' οὗτοι ἐλέγοντο 10
εἶναι· ἄλλοι δ' ἵππεῖς, ἄλλοι τοξόται.

- Πάντες δ' οὗτοι κατ' ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀν-
10 θρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. πρὸ δ' αὐτῶν
ἄρματα διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὰ δὴ δρε-
πανηφόρα καλούμενα. εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέπανα ἐκ τῶν 15
ἀξόνων εἰς πλάγιον ἀποτεταμένα καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις
εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὅτῳ ἐντυγχάνοιεν. ἡ
δὲ γνώμη ἦν, ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλών-
11 των καὶ διακοψόντων. ὁ μέντοι Κῦρος εἶπεν, ὅτε κα-
λέσας παρεκελεύετο τοῖς "Ελλησι τὴν κραυγὴν τῶν 20
βαρβάρων ἀνέχεσθαι, ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο· οὐ γὰρ κραυγῇ
ἀλλὰ σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστὸν καὶ ἡσυχῇ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ βραδέως
προσῆσαν.

- 12 Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κῦρος παρελαύνων αὐτὸς σὺν Πίγρητι
τῷ ἐρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἢ τέτταρσι τῷ Κλεάρχῳ 25
ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων,
ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἴη· "καὶ εἰς τοῦτ'," ἔφη, "νικῶμεν,
13 πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποίηται." ὁρῶν δ' ὁ Κλέαρχος τὸ μέσον
στῆφος καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου ἔξω ὄντα τοῦ εὐωνύμου βα-
σιλέα· τοσοῦτον γὰρ πλήθει περιῆν βασιλεὺς ὥστε 30

μέσον τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου ἔξω ἦν· ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπάσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθεῖη ἐκατέρωθεν, τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι αὐτῷ μελήσοι
5 ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι.

The enemy advance; the Greeks pass the watchword, charge.

Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ τὸ μὲν βαρβαρικὸν στράτευμα 14 ὁμαλῶς προήει, τὸ δ' Ἑλληνικὸν ἐν ταύτῳ μένον συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἔτι προσιόντων. καὶ ὁ Κῦρος παραλύνων οὐ πάνυ πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι κατεθεᾶτο
10 ἐκατέρωσε, ἀποβλέπων εἰς τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς φίλους. ἰδὼν δ' αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ξενοφῶν 15 Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπελάσας ὥς συναντήσαι ἤρετο, εἴ τι παραγγέλλοι· ὁ δ' ἐπιστὰς εἶπε καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευσε πᾶσιν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ σφάγια καλά.
15 Ταῦτα δὲ λέγων θορύβου ἤκουσε διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος, 16 καὶ ἤρετο, τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἴη. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι τὸ σύνθημα παρέρχεται δεύτερον ἤδη. καὶ ὃς ἐθαύμασε τίς παραγγέλλει, καὶ ἤρετο ὅ,τι εἴη τὸ σύνθημα. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο·
“Ζεὺς σωτὴρ καὶ Νίκη.” ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας 17
20 “Ἀλλὰ δέχομαί τε,” ἔφη, “καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω.” ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χώραν ἀπήλαυνεν.

Καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τὴν φά- 18 λαγγε ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἡνίκα ἐπαιάνιζόν τε οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἤρχοντο ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὥς δὲ πορευ-
25 ομένων ἐξεκύμαινέ τι τῆς φάλαγγος, τὸ ὑπολειπόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν· καὶ ἅμα ἐφθέγγαντο πάντες οἷόνπερ τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἐλελίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δ' ἔθεον. πρὶν δὲ 19 τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι ἐγκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγουσιν.

The Greeks press on, victorious ; Cyrus waits.

- Καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον μὲν ἀνὰ κράτος οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐβόων δ' ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν δρόμῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν τάξει ἔπεςθαι.
- 20 τὰ δ' ἄρματα ἐφέρετο τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κενὰ ἡνιόχων. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ προῖδοιεν, δίσταντο· ἔστι δ' ὅστις καὶ κατελήφθη ὥσ- 5 περ ἐν ἵπποδρόμῳ ἐκπλαγεῖς· οὐδὲν μέντοι οὐδὲ τοῦτον παθεῖν ἔφασαν, οὐδ' ἄλλος δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ ἔπαθεν οὐδεὶς οὐδέν, πλὴν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοξευθῆναί τις ἐλέγετο.
- 21 Κῦρος δ' ὁρῶν τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς 10 καὶ διώκοντας, ἡδόμενος καὶ προσκυνούμενος ἤδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήχθη διώκειν, ἀλλὰ συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων τὴν τῶν σὺν ἑαυτῷ ἑξακοσίων ἱππέων τάξιν ἐπεμέλετο, ὅ,τι ποιήσῃ βασιλεὺς. καὶ γὰρ ᾔδει αὐτόν ὅτι μέσον ἔχοι τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρα- 15
- 22 τεύματος. καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν ἡγοῦνται, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, ἐὰν ἢ ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν, καὶ εἴ τι παραγγεῖλαι χρήζοιεν, ἐν ἡμίσει ἂν χρόνῳ
- 23 αἰσθάνεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα. καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε μέ- 20 σον ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς, ὅμως ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου κέρατος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ ἐμάχετο ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, ἐπέκαμπτεν ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν.

Cyrus sees the King, dashes madly at him, and is killed.

- 24 Ἐνθα δὴ Κῦρος δείσας, μὴ ὀπισθεν γενόμενος κατα- 25 κόψῃ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ἐλαύνει ἀντίος· καὶ ἐμβαλὼν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως τεταγμένους καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους, καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι λέγεται αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ Ἀρταγέρσην τὸν

ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν. ὥς δ' ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο, διασπείρονται 25
καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὀρμήσαντες, πλὴν
πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν, σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμο-
τράπεζοι καλούμενοι.

5 Σὺν τούτοις δ' ὦν καθορᾷ βασιλέα καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον 26
στῖφος· καὶ εὐθύς οὐκ ἠνέσχετο, ἀλλ' εἰπὼν “Τὸν
ἄνδρα ὀρώ,” ἔieto ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρ-
νον καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, ὥς φησι Κτησίας
ὁ ἱατρός, ὃς καὶ ἰάσασθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησιν.
10 παίοντα δ' αὐτὸν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλ- 27
μὸν βιαίως· καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι βασιλεὺς καὶ Κῦ-
ρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑκατέρου, ὅπόσοι μὲν τῶν
ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἀπέθνησκον Κτησίας λεγέτω, παρ' ἐκείνῳ
γὰρ ἦν.

15 Κῦρος δ' αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε καὶ ὀκτὼ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν
περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. Ἀρταπάτης δ' ὁ πιστό- 28
τατος αὐτῷ τῶν σκηπτούχων λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ πεπτω-
κότα εἶδε Κῦρον, καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν
αὐτῷ. καὶ οἱ μὲν φασὶ βασιλέα κελεῦσαί τινα ἐπισφά- 29
20 ξαι αὐτὸν Κύρῳ, οἱ δ' ἑαυτὸν ἀποσφάξαι σπασάμενον
τὸν ἀκινάκην· εἶχε γὰρ χρυσοῦν· καὶ στρεπτὸν δ'
ἐφόρει καὶ ψέλια καὶ τᾶλλα, ὥσπερ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν
Περσῶν· ἐτετίμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Κύρου δι' εὐνοίαν τε καὶ
πιστότητα.

Character of Cyrus. — Traits of his youth.

25 **IX.** Κῦρος μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀνὴρ ὦν 1
Περσῶν, τῶν μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον γενομένων, βα-
σιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος, ὥς παρὰ πάντων
ὁμολογεῖται τῶν Κύρου δοκούντων ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι.
πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ὦν, ὅτ' ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τῷ 2
30 ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων πάντα

- 3 κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο. πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περ-
σῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται· ἔνθα
πολλὴν μὲν σωφροσύνην καταμάθοι ἂν τις, αἰσχροὺν δ'
4 οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἀκοῦσαι οὔτ' ἰδεῖν ἔστιν. θεῶνται δ' οἱ παῖ-
δες καὶ τοὺς τιμωμένους ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ ἄλλους ἀτι- 5
μαζομένους· ὥστ' εὐθύς παῖδες ὄντες μανθάνουσιν ἄρχειν
τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.
- 5 Ἐνθα Κῦρος πρῶτον μὲν αἰδημονέστατος τῶν ἡλικι-
ωτῶν ἐδόκει εἶναι, τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ
ὑποδεεστέρων μᾶλλον πείθεσθαι, ἔπειτα δὲ φιλιππότατος 10
καὶ τοῖς ἵπποις ἄριστα χρῆσθαι· ἔκρινον δ' αὐτὸν καὶ
τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἔργων, τοξικῆς τε καὶ ἀκοντίσεως,
6 φιλομαθέστατον εἶναι καὶ μελετηρότατον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τῇ
ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε, καὶ φιλοθηρότατος ἦν καὶ πρὸς τὰ θηρία
μέντοι φιλοκινδυνότατος· καὶ ἄρκτον ποτ' ἐπιφερομένην 15
οὐκ ἔτρεσεν, ἀλλὰ συμπεσὼν κατεσπάσθη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵπ-
που, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν, ὧν καὶ τὰς ὠτειλὰς εἶχε, τέλος
δὲ κατέκανε, καὶ τὸν πρῶτον μέντοι βοηθήσαντα πολλοῖς
μακαριστὸν ἐποίησεν.

His good faith with friend and foe.

- 7 Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης Λυ- 20
δίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας τῆς μεγάλης καὶ Καππαδοκίας, καὶ
στρατηγὸς δὲ πάντων ἀπεδείχθη, οἷς καθήκει εἰς Κα-
στωλοῦ πεδίου ἀθροίζεσθαι, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπέδειξεν αὐτὸν,
ὅτι περὶ πλείστου ποιοῖτο, εἴ τῳ σπείσαιο καὶ εἴ τῳ
8 σύνθοιτο καὶ εἴ τῳ ὑπόσχοιτό τι, μηδὲν ψεύδεσθαι. καὶ 25
γὰρ οὖν ἐπίστευον μὲν αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις ἐπιτρεπόμεναι,
ἐπίστευον δ' οἱ ἄνδρες· καὶ εἴ τις πολέμιος ἐγένετο,
σπείσαμένου Κύρου ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παρὰ τὰς σπον-
δὰς παθεῖν.
- 9 Τοιγαροῦν ἐπεὶ Τισσαφέρνει ἐπολέμησε, πᾶσαι αἱ πό- 30

λεις ἐκοῦσαι Κῦρον εἴλοντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους πλὴν Μιλησίων· οὗτοι δέ, ὅτι οὐκ ἤθελε τοὺς φεύγοντας προέσθαι, ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτόν. καὶ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἐπεδείκνυτο 10 καὶ ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποτε πρόοιτο, ἐπεὶ ἅπαξ φίλος 5 αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο, οὐδ' εἰ ἔτι μὲν μείους γένοιτο, ἔτι δὲ κάκιον πράξειαν.

Φανερός δ' ἦν καὶ εἴ τις τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν ποιήσειεν 11 αὐτόν, νικᾶν πειρώμενος· καὶ εὐχὴν δέ τινες αὐτοῦ ἐξέ- φερων, ὡς εὐχοίτο τοσοῦτον χρόνον ζῆν, ἔστε νικῶν καὶ 10 τοὺς εὖ καὶ τοὺς κακῶς ποιοῦντας ἀλεξόμενος. καὶ γὰρ 12 οὖν πλείστοι δὴ αὐτῷ ἐνὶ γε ἀνδρὶ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν ἐπε- θύμησαν καὶ χρήματα καὶ πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα προέσθαι.

His justness toward both bad and good.

Οὐ μὲν δὴ οὐδὲ τοῦτ' ἂν τις εἴποι, ὡς τοὺς κακούρ- 13 15 γους καὶ ἀδίκους εἶα καταγελᾶν, ἀλλ' ἀφειδέστατα πάντων ἐτιμωρεῖτο. πολλάκις δ' ἦν ἰδεῖν παρὰ τὰς στειβομένας ὁδοὺς καὶ ποδῶν καὶ χειρῶν καὶ ὀφθαλμῶν στερομένους ἀνθρώπους, ὥστ' ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ ἐγένετο καὶ Ἑλληνι καὶ βαρβάρῳ μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντι ἀδεῶς πο- 20 ρεύεσθαι, ὅποι τις ἤθελεν, ἔχοντι ὅ,τι προχωροίη.

Τοὺς γε μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς εἰς πόλεμον ὠμολόγητο δια- 14 φερόντως τιμᾶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦν αὐτῷ πόλεμος πρὸς Πισίδας καὶ Μυσούς· στρατευόμενος οὖν καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς ταύτας τὰς χώρας, οὓς ἐώρα ἐθέλοντας κινδυνεύειν, τού- 25 τους καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐποίει ἥς κατεστρέφετο χώρας, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις δώροις ἐτίμα· ὥστε φαίνεσθαι τοὺς μὲν 15 ἀγαθοὺς εὐδαιμονεστάτους, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς δούλους τούτων ἀξιούν εἶναι. τοιγαροῦν πολλὴ ἦν ἀφθονία τῶν ἐθελόντων κινδυνεύειν, ὅπου τις οἶοιτο Κῦρον αἰσθήσεσθαι.

30 Εἰς γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην εἴ τις αὐτῷ φανερός γένοιτο 16

ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, περὶ παντὸς ἐποιεῖτο τούτους
 πλουσιωτέρους ποιεῖν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου φιλοκερδούν-
 17 των. καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἄλλα τε πολλὰ δικαίως αὐτῷ διε-
 χειρίζετο καὶ στρατεύματι ἀληθινῷ ἐχρήσατο. καὶ γὰρ
 στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ οὐ χρημάτων ἕνεκα πρὸς ἐκείνους 5
 ἔπλευσαν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἔγνωσαν κερδαλεώτερον εἶναι Κύρῳ
 18 καλῶς πειθαρχεῖν ἢ τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος. ἀλλὰ μὴν
 εἴ τίς γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσκειν,
 οὐδενὶ πώποτ' ἀχάριστον εἶασε τὴν προθυμίαν. τοιγαρ-
 οὖν κράτιστοι δὴ ὑπηρεταὶ παντὸς ἔργου Κύρῳ ἐλέχθη- 10
 σαν γενέσθαι.

His freedom from envy; his liberality.

19 Εἰ δέ τινα ὀρώη δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου
 καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἄρχοι χώρας καὶ προσόδους
 ποιοῦντα, οὐδένα πώποτ' ἀφείλετο, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ πλείω
 προσεδίδου. ὥστε καὶ ἡδέως ἐπόνουν καὶ θαρραλέως 15
 ἐκτῶντο καὶ ἂ ἐπέπατό τις ἥκιστα Κῦρον ἔκρυπτεν.
 οὐ γὰρ φθονῶν τοῖς φανερώς πλουτοῦσιν ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ
 πειρώμενος χρήσθαι τοῖς τῶν ἀποκρυπτομένων χρήμα-
 20 σιν. φίλους γε μὴν ὅσους ποιήσαιτο καὶ εὖνους γυνοίη
 ὄντας καὶ ἱκανοὺς κρίνειε συνεργοὺς εἶναι ὅ,τι τυγχάνοι 20
 βουλόμενος κατεργάζεσθαι, ὁμολογεῖται πρὸς πάντων
 21 κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ τοῦτο,
 οὐπερ αὐτὸς ἕνεκα φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι, ὥς συνεργοὺς
 ἔχοι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειρᾶτο συνεργὸς τοῖς φίλοις κράτιστος
 εἶναι τούτου, ὅτου ἕκαστον αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιθυμοῦντα. 25
 22 Δῶρα δὲ πλείστα μὲν οἶμαι εἰς γ' ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε διὰ
 πολλά· ταῦτα δὲ πάντων δὴ μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις διεδί-
 δου, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους ἐκάστου σκοπῶν καὶ ὅτου μά-
 23 λιστα ὀρώη ἕκαστον δεόμενον. καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι
 αὐτοῦ κόσμον πέμποι τις ἢ ὥς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὥς εἰς 30

καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν αὐτὸν ἔφασαν, ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν δύναίτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι, φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι.

His generous thoughtfulness ; the devotion of his followers.

5 Καὶ τὸ μὲν τὰ μεγάλα νικᾶν τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦντα 24
οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ δυνατώτερος ἦν· τὸ δὲ
τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι
χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτ' ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι.
Κῦρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις, ὅποτε 25
10 πάνυ ἡδὺν λάβοι, λέγων, ὅτι οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου
τούτου ἡδίονι οἴνῳ ἐπιτύχοι· “τοῦτον οὖν σοὶ ἔπεμψε
καὶ δεῖταί σου τήμερον τοῦτον ἐκπιεῖν σὺν οἷς μάλιστα
φιλεῖς.”

Πολλάκις δὲ χῆνας ἡμιβρώτους ἔπεμπε καὶ ἄρτων 26
15 ἡμίσεα καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, ἐπιλέγειν κελεύων τὸν φέ-
ροντα· “τούτοις ἦσθη Κῦρος· βούλεται οὖν καὶ σὲ
τούτων γεύσασθαι.” ὅπου δὲ χιλὸς σπάνιος πάνυ εἴη, 27
αὐτὸς δ' ἐδύνατο παρασκευάσασθαι διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν
ὑπηρέτας καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν, διαπέμπων ἐκέλευε
20 τοὺς φίλους τοῖς τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα ἄγουσιν ἵπποις
ἐμβάλλειν τοῦτον τὸν χιλόν, ὥς μὴ πεινῶντες τοὺς
ἑαυτοῦ φίλους ἄγωσιν.

Εἰ δὲ δὴ ποι πορεύοιτο καὶ πλείστοι μέλλοιεν ὄψε- 28
σθαι, προσκαλῶν τοὺς φίλους ἐσπουδαιολογεῖτο, ὥς δη-
25 λοίῃ οὖς τιμᾷ. ὥστ' ἔγωγε, ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω, οὐδένα κρίνω 29
ὑπὸ πλειόνων πεφιλησθαι οὔτε Ἑλλήνων οὔτε βαρβά-
ρων. τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε. παρὰ μὲν Κύρου
δούλου ὄντος οὐδεὶς ἀπῆει πρὸς βασιλέα, πλὴν Ὀρόντας
ἐπεχείρησεν· καὶ οὗτος δὴ, ὃν ᾤετο πιστόν οἱ εἶναι,
30 ταχὺ αὐτὸν εὔρε Κῦρῳ φίλτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ· παρὰ δὲ

βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κύρον ἀπῆλθον, ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ οὗτοι μέντοι οἱ μάλιστα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαπώμενοι, νομίζοντες παρὰ Κύρῳ ὄντες ἀγαθοὶ ἀξιοτέρας ἂν τιμῆς τυγχάνειν ἢ παρὰ βασιλεῖ.

- 30 Μέγα δὲ τεκμήριον καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου 5 αὐτῷ γεγόμενον, ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἀγαθὸς καὶ κρίνειν ὀρθῶς ἐδύνατο τοὺς πιστοὺς καὶ εὖνους καὶ βεβαίους.
- 31 ἀποθνήσκοντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ, πάντες οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν φίλοι καὶ συντράπεζοι ἀπέθανον μαχόμενοι ὑπὲρ Κύρου πλὴν Ἀριαίου· οὗτος δὲ τεταγμένος ἐτύγχανεν ἐπὶ 10 τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοῦ ἰππικοῦ ἄρχων· ὥς δ' ἦσθετο Κύρον πεπτωκότα, ἔφυγεν ἔχων καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν, οὐ ἡγείτο.

The King sacks Cyrus's camp, while the Greeks are still pursuing a part of his forces.

- 1 **Χ.** Ἐνταῦθα δὴ Κύρου ἀποτέμνεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ ἡ χεὶρ ἡ δεξιὰ. βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ διώκων 15 εἰσπίπτει εἰς τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον· καὶ οἱ μὲν μετ' Ἀριαίου οὐκέτι ἴστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσι διὰ τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου εἰς τὸν σταθμόν, ἔνθεν ὥρμηντο· τέτταρες
- 2 δ' ἐλέγοντο παρασάγγαι εἶναι τῆς ὁδοῦ. βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ τά τε ἄλλα πολλὰ διαρπάζει καὶ τὴν 20 Φωκαΐδα τὴν Κύρου παλλακίδα, τὴν σοφὴν καὶ καλὴν
- 3 λεγομένην εἶναι, λαμβάνει. ἡ δὲ Μιλησία ἡ νεωτέρα ληφθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἐκφεύγει γυμνὴ πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἱ ἔτυχον ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις ὅπλα ἔχοντες, καὶ ἀντιταχθέντες πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν διαρπα- 25 ζόντων ἀπέκτειναν, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον· οὐ μὲν ἔφυγόν γε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην ἔσωσαν καὶ τᾶλλα ὅποσα ἐντὸς αὐτῶν καὶ χρήματα καὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐγένοντο πάντ' ἔσωσαν.

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA.

To face p. 88.

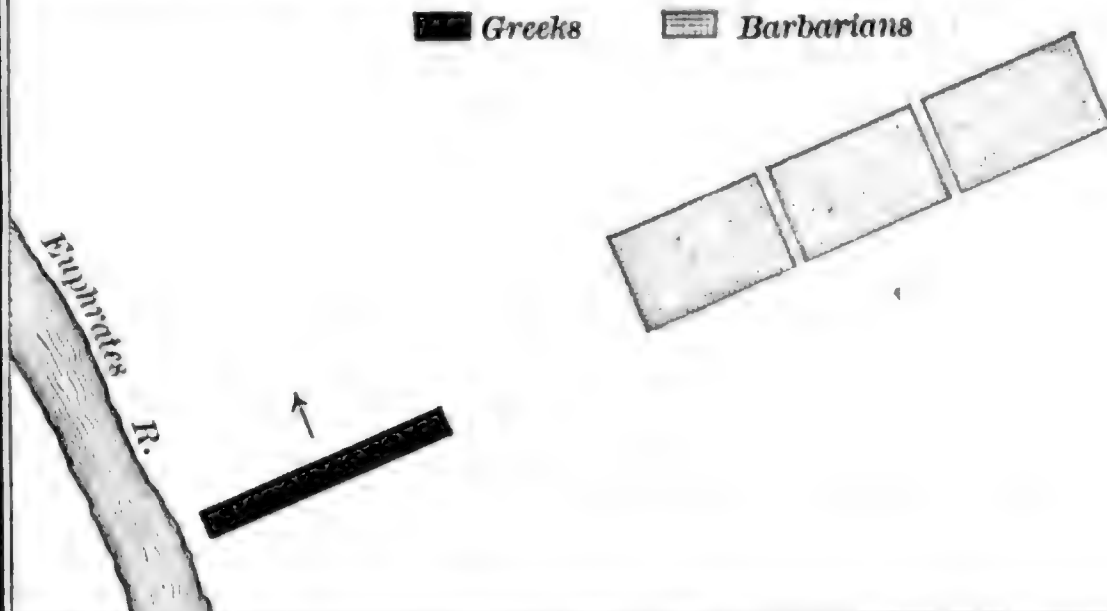
Book I. x. 6-10.

PLAN III.

B. Second Position of Forces.—I. x. 6.

EXPLANATION.

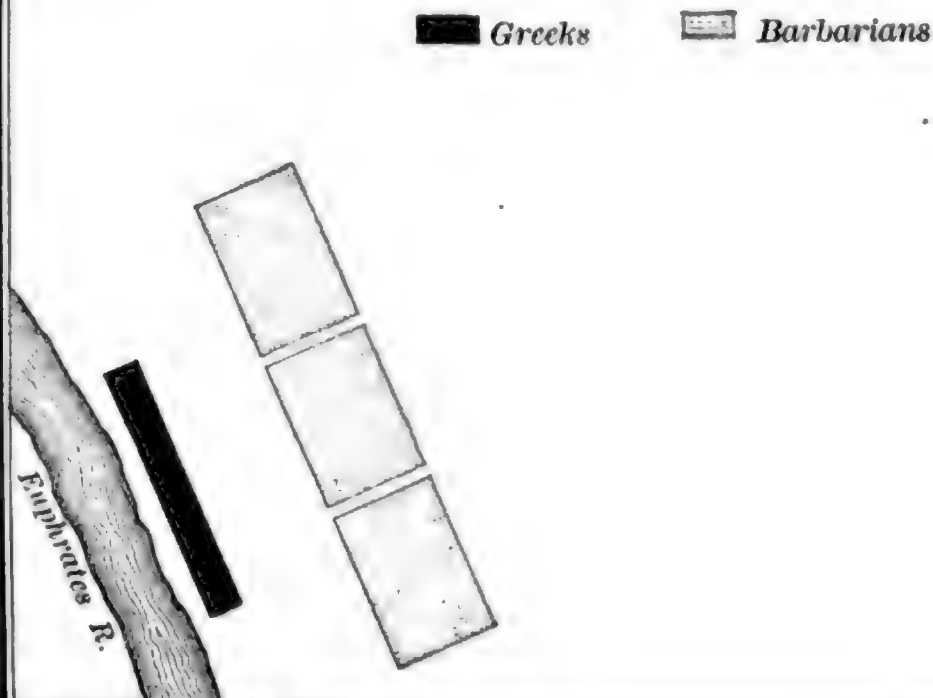
Cyrus's body-guard is scattered, his barbarian troops have fled. The King, having marched around the left of the Greeks and sacked Cyrus's camp, now returns as if to attack their rear. They face about to meet him; but he turns aside and takes up a position in a line with their own, facing in the opposite direction, as indicated by the arrows. Of the relative position of troops on either side nothing is known.



C. Third Position of Forces.—I. x. 9, 10.

EXPLANATION.

The Greeks, fearing a flank attack, wheel half-way around to a position parallel with the river. The King wheels about in like manner. The Greeks charge and rout the King's forces, ending the battle.



- καὶ περιπτύξαντες ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κατακόψειαν·
καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας καὶ ποιήσασθαι
10 ὅπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐβουλεύοντο, καὶ
δὴ βασιλεὺς παραμειψάμενος εἰς ταὐτὸ σχῆμα κατέστη-
σεν ἀντίαν τὴν φάλαγγα, ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον μαχοῦμενος 5
συνήει. ὥς δ' εἶδον οἱ "Ελληνες ἐγγύς τ' ὄντας καὶ
παρατεταγμένους, αὐθις παιανίσαντες ἐπῆσαν πολὺ ἔτι
11 προθυμότερον ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν, οἱ δ' αὖ βάρβαροι οὐκ
ἐδέχοντο, ἀλλ' ἐκ πλείονος ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν ἔφευγον· οἱ
δ' ἐπεδίωκον μέχρι κώμης τινός· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν· 10
12 ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν, ἐφ' οὗ ἀνεστράφησαν
οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, πεζοὶ μὲν οὐκέτι, τῶν δ' ἵππέων ὁ
λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη, ὥστε τὸ ποιούμενον μὴ γινώσκειν.
καὶ τὸ βασίλειον σημεῖον ὁρᾶν ἔφασάν τινες, αἰτὸν
χρυσοῦν ἐπὶ πέλτης ἀνατεταμένον. 15

As the Greeks advance, the King's forces scatter and flee.

- 13 Ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐχώρουν οἱ "Ελληνες, λείπουνσι
δὴ καὶ τὸν λόφον οἱ ἵππεῖς· οὐ μὲν ἔτι ἀθρόοι ἀλλ'
ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν· ἐψιλοῦτο δ' ὁ λόφος τῶν ἵππέων· τέ-
14 λος δὲ καὶ πάντες ἀπεχώρησαν. ὁ οὖν Κλέαρχος οὐκ
ἀνεβίβαζεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλ' ὑπ' αὐτὸν στήσας τὸ 20
15 στράτευμα πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρακόσιον καὶ ἄλλον
ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον καὶ κελεύει, κατιδόντας τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ
λόφου, τί ἐστὶν ἀπαγγεῖλαι. καὶ ὁ Λύκιος ἤλασέ τε
καὶ κατιδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει, ὅτι φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος.
σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε ταῦτ' ἦν καὶ ὁ ἥλιος ἐδύετο. 25
16 Ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ "Ελληνες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα
ἀνεπαύοντο· καὶ ἅμα μὲν ἐθαύμαζον, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος
φαίνοιτο οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη· οὐ γὰρ
ἤδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα, ἀλλ' εἵκαζον ἢ διώκοντα οἷχε-
17 σθαι ἢ καταληψόμενόν τι προεληλακέναι· καὶ αὐτοὶ 30

ἐβουλεύοντο, εἰ αὐτοῦ μέιναντες τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐνταῦθ' ἄγοιντο ἢ ἀπίοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἀμφὶ δορπηστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς.

5 Ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο. κατα- 18
λαμβάνουσι δὲ τῶν τε ἄλλων χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα διηρπασμένα καὶ εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν, καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας μεστὰς ἀλεύρων καὶ οἴνου, ἃς παρεσκεύαστο Κῦρος, ἵνα, εἴ ποτε σφοδρὰ τὸ στράτευμα λάβοι ἔνδεια,
10 διαδοίῃ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν· ἦσαν δ' αὐταὶ τετρακόσiai, ὡς ἐλέγοντο, ἅμαξαι· καὶ ταύτας τότε οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ διήρ-
πασαν. ὥστ' ἄδειπνοι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ἑλλή- 19
νων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἀνάριστοι· πρὶν γὰρ δὴ καταλῦσαι τὸ στράτευμα πρὸς ἄριστον βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. ταύτην
15 μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα οὕτω διεγένοντο.

ΛΟΓΟΣ Β'.

The Greeks learn of Cyrus's death; negotiate with Ariaeus.

- 1 **I.** Ὡς μὲν οὖν ἠθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ὁπότε ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο, καὶ ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀνόδῳ ἐπράχθη, καὶ ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ὡς Κῦρος ἐτελεύτησε, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκοιμήθησαν, οἰόμενοι τὰ πάντα νικᾶν καὶ 5 Κῦρον ζῆν, ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται.
- 2 Ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐθαύμαζον, ὅτι Κῦρος οὐτ' ἄλλον πέμποι σηματοῦντα ὅ,τι χρὴ
- 3 ποιεῖν, οὐτ' αὐτὸς φαίνοιτο. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς συσκευασμένους ἃ εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισμένους προῖέναι εἰς τὸ 10 πρόσθεν, ἕως Κύρῳ συμμίξειαν. ἤδη δ' ἐν ὁρμῇ ὄντων ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνέχοντι ἦλθε Προκλῆς ὁ Τευθρανίας ἄρχων, γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δαμαράτου τοῦ Λάκωνος, καὶ Γλοῦς ὁ Ταμώ. οὗτοι ἔλεγον, ὅτι Κῦρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ εἶη μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων, ὅθεν 15 τῇ προτεραίᾳ ὥρμηντο, καὶ λέγοι ὅτι ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν περιμενοίη αὐτούς, εἰ μέλλοιεν ἥκειν, τῇ δ' ἄλλῃ ἀπιέναι φαίη ἐπ' Ἰωνίας, ὅθεν περ ἦλθεν.
- 4 Ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες πυνθανόμενοι βαρέως ἔφερον. Κλέαρχος δὲ τὰδ' εἶπεν · 20 “Ἀλλ' ὥφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν· ἐπεὶ δὲ τετελεύτηκεν, ἀπαγγέλλετε Ἀριαίῳ, ὅτι ἡμεῖς γε νικῶμεν καί, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, οὐδεὶς ἔτι ἡμῖν μάχεται, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπο-

ρευόμεθ' ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα. ἐπαγγελλόμεθα δ' Ἀριαίῳ,
 εἰάν ἐνθάδ' ἔλθῃ, εἰς τὸν θρόνον τὸν βασιλείου καθίσειν
 αὐτόν· τῶν γὰρ μάχῃ νικῶντων καὶ τὸ ἄρχειν ἐστίν." ταῦτ'
 εἰπὼν ἀποστέλλει τοὺς ἀγγέλους καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς 5
 5 Χειρίσοφον τὸν Λάκωνα καὶ Μένωνα τὸν Θετταλόν· καὶ
 γὰρ αὐτὸς Μένων ἐβούλετο. ἦν γὰρ φίλος καὶ ξένος
 Ἀριαίου.

Οἱ μὲν ὥχοντο, Κλέαρχος δὲ περιέμενε. τὸ δὲ στρά- 6
 τευμα ἐπορίζετο σῖτον ὅπως ἐδύνατο ἐκ τῶν ὑποζυγίων
 10 κόπτοντες τοὺς βοῦς καὶ ὄνους· ξύλοις δ' ἐχρῶντο μι-
 κρὸν προϊόντες ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος, οὗ ἡ μάχῃ ἐγένετο,
 τοῖς τ' οἰστοῖς πολλοῖς οὖσιν, οὓς ἠνάγκαζον οἱ Ἕλλη-
 νες ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς αὐτομολοῦντας παρὰ βασιλέως, καὶ
 τοῖς γέρροισι καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι ταῖς ξυλίναις ταῖς Αἰγυ-
 15 πτίαις· πολλαὶ δὲ καὶ πέλται καὶ ἅμαξαι ἦσαν φέρεσθαι 7
 ἔρημοι· οἷς πᾶσι χρώμενοι κρέα ἔψοντες ἤσθιον ἐκείνην
 τὴν ἡμέραν.

They receive with anger an order to surrender.

Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἔρχονται
 παρὰ βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κήρυκες, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι
 20 βάρβαροι, ἦν δ' αὐτῶν εἷς Ἕλλην, Φαλῖνος, ὃς ἐτύγχανε
 παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει ὦν καὶ ἐντίμως ἔχων· καὶ γὰρ
 προσεποιεῖτο ἐπιστήμων εἶναι τῶν ἀμφὶ τάξεις τε καὶ
 ὀπλομαχίαν. οὗτοι δὲ προσελθόντες καὶ καλέσαντες 8
 τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρχοντας λέγουσιν, ὅτι βασιλεὺς
 25 κελεύει τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐπεὶ νικῶν τυγχάνει καὶ Κῦρον
 ἀπέκτονε, παραδόντας τὰ ὅπλα ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὰς βασιλέως
 θύρας εὐρίσκεσθαι, εἰάν τι δύνωνται, ἀγαθόν.

Ταῦτα μὲν εἶπον οἱ βασιλέως κήρυκες· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες 9
 βαρέως μὲν ἤκουσαν, ὅμως δὲ Κλέαρχος τοσοῦτον εἶπεν,
 30 ὅτι οὐ τῶν νικῶντων εἶη τὰ ὅπλα παραδιδόναι. "Ἄλλ',"

ἔφη, “ὕμεις μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοί, τούτοις ἀποκρίνασθε ὅτι κάλλιστόν τε καὶ ἄριστον ἔχετε· ἐγὼ δ’ αὐτίκα ἤξω.” ἐκάλεσε γάρ τις αὐτὸν τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅπως ἴδοι τὰ ἱερὰ ἐξηρημένα· ἔτυχε γὰρ θυόμενος.

- 10 “Ἐνθα δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο Κλεάνωρ μὲν ὁ Ἀρκάς, πρεσβύτατος ὢν, ὅτι πρόσθεν ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν ἢ τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῖεν· Πρόξενος δ’ ὁ Θηβαῖος, “Ἄλλ’ ἐγώ,” ἔφη, “ὦ Φαλῖνε, θαυμάζω, πότερα ὥς κρατῶν βασιλεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ ὄπλα ἢ ὥς διὰ φιλίαν δῶρα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὥς κρατῶν, τί δεῖ αὐτὸν αἰτεῖν καὶ οὐ λαβεῖν ἐλθόντα; εἰ δὲ πείσας 10 βούλεται λαβεῖν, λεγέτω, τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, εἰ ἂν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται.” πρὸς ταῦτα Φαλῖνος εἶπε·
- 11 “Βασιλεὺς νικᾶν ἡγεῖται, ἐπεὶ Κῦρον ἀπέκτονεν. τίς γὰρ αὐτῷ ἔτι τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται; νομίζει δὲ καὶ ὑμᾶς ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, ἔχων ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρα καὶ 15 ποταμῶν ἐντὸς ἀδιαβάτων καὶ πλήθος ἀνθρώπων ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς δυνάμενος ἀγαγεῖν ὅσον οὐδ’, εἰ παρέχοι ὑμῖν, δύναισθ’ ἂν ἀποκτείνειν.”

Deliberating what answer to make, they consult Phalimus.

- 12 Μετὰ τοῦτον Θεόπομπος Ἀθηναῖος εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαλῖνε, νῦν, ὥς σὺ ὀράς, ἡμῖν οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἄλλο εἰ 20 μὴ ὄπλα καὶ ἀρετή. ὄπλα μὲν οὖν ἔχοντες οἴομεθ’ ἂν καὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ χρῆσθαι, παραδόντες δ’ ἂν ταῦτα καὶ τῶν σωμάτων στερηθῆναι. μὴ οὖν οἷου τὰ μόνα ἀγαθὰ ἡμῖν ὄντα ἡμᾶς παραδώσειν, ἀλλὰ σὺν τούτοις καὶ περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀγαθῶν μαχοῦμεθα.” ἀκούσας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ 25
- 13 Φαλῖνος ἐγέλασε καὶ εἶπεν· “Ἄλλὰ φιλοσόφῳ μὲν ἔοικας, ὦ νεανίσκε, καὶ λέγεις οὐκ ἀχάριστα· ἴσθι μέντοι ἀνόητος ὢν, εἰ οἶει τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀρετὴν περιγενέσθαι
- 14 ἂν τῆς βασιλέως δυνάμεως.” ἄλλους δὲ τινας ἔφασαν λέγειν ὑπομαλακιζομένους, ὥς καὶ Κύρῳ πιστοὶ ἐγένοντο 30

καὶ βασιλεῖ ἂν πολλοῦ ἄξιοι γένοιντο, εἰ βούλοιτο φίλος γενέσθαι· καὶ εἴτ' ἄλλο τι ἐθέλοι χρῆσθαι, εἴτ' ἐπ' Αἴ- γυπτον στρατεύειν, συγκαταστρέψαιντ' ἂν αὐτῷ.

Ἐν τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ἤκε, καὶ ἠρώτησεν, εἰ ἤδη ἀπο- 15
5 κεκριμένοι εἶεν. Φαλῖνος δ' ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν· “Οὗτοι μέν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγουσι· σὺ δ' ἡμῖν εἰπὲ τί λέγεις.” ὁ δ' εἶπεν·

“Ἐγὼ σε, ὦ Φαλῖνε, ἄσμενος ἐώρακα, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ 16
οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες· σύ τε γὰρ “Ἕλληνας εἰ καὶ ἡμεῖς, το-
10 σοῦτοι ὄντες, ὅσους σὺ ὀράς· ἐν τοιούτοις δ' ὄντες πράγ-
μασι συμβουλευόμεθά σοι, τί χρὴ ποιεῖν περὶ ὧν λέγεις.
σὺ οὖν πρὸς θεῶν συμβούλευσον ἡμῖν ὅ,τι σοὶ δοκεῖ 17
κάλλιστον καὶ ἄριστον εἶναι, καὶ ὃ σοι τιμὴν οἴσει εἰς
τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον λεγόμενον, ὅτι Φαλῖνός ποτε πεμ-
15 φθεῖς παρὰ βασιλέως, κελεύσων τοὺς “Ἕλληνας τὰ ὅπλα
παραδοῦναι, συμβουλευομένοις συνεβούλευσεν αὐτοῖς τά-
δε. οἶσθα δ', ὅτι ἀνάγκη λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἅ ἂν
συμβουλεύσης.”

Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ταῦθ' ὑπήγετο, βουλόμενος καὶ αὐ- 18
20 τὸν τὸν παρὰ βασιλέως πρεσβεύοντα συμβουλευσαι μὴ
παραδοῦναι τὰ ὅπλα, ὅπως εὐέλπιδες μᾶλλον εἶεν οἱ
“Ἕλληνες. Φαλῖνος δ' ὑποστρέψας παρὰ τὴν δόξαν αὐ- 19
τοῦ εἶπεν· “Ἐγὼ, εἰ μὲν τῶν μυρίων ἐλπίδων μία τις
ὑμῖν ἐστι σωθῆναι πολεμοῦντας βασιλεῖ, συμβουλεύω
25 μὴ παραδιδόναι τὰ ὅπλα· εἰ δέ τοι μηδεμία σωτηρίας
ἐστὶν ἐλπίς ἄκοντος βασιλέως, συμβουλεύω σώζεσθαι 20
ὑμῖν ὅπη δυνατόν.”

Clearchus, through Phalinus, sends the King an artful reply.

Κλέαρχος δὲ πρὸς ταῦτ' εἶπεν· “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν
ἐγὼ σὺ λέγεις· παρ' ἡμῶν δ' ἀπάγγελλε τάδε, ὅτι ἡμεῖς
30 οἴομεθα, εἰ μὲν δέοι βασιλεῖ φίλους εἶναι, πλείονος ἂν

ἄξιοι εἶναι φίλοι ἔχοντες τὰ ὄπλα ἢ παραδόντες ἄλλω, εἰ δὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν, ἄμεινον ἂν πολεμεῖν ἔχοντες τὰ ὄπλα ἢ ἄλλω παραδόντες.”

21 Ὁ δὲ Φαλῖνος εἶπε· “Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ἀπαγγελοῦμεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ τάδε ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν ἐκέλευσε βασιλεύς, ὅτι μέ- 5 νουσι μὲν αὐτοῦ σπονδαὶ εἶεν, προῖοῦσι δὲ καὶ ἀπιοῦσι πόλεμος. εἶπατε οὖν καὶ περὶ τούτου, πότερα μενεῖτε καὶ σπονδαί εἰσιν, ἢ ὡς πολέμου ὄντος παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀπαγγεῖλω.”

22 Κλέαρχος δ’ ἔλεξεν· “Ἀπάγγελλε τοίνυν καὶ περὶ 10 τούτου, ὅτι καὶ ἡμῖν ταῦτὰ δοκεῖ, ἅπερ καὶ βασιλεῖ.”

“Τί οὖν ταῦτ’ ἐστίν;” ἔφη ὁ Φαλῖνος. ἀπεκρίθη Κλέαρχος, “Ἐὰν μὲν μένωμεν, σπονδαί· ἀπιοῦσι δὲ καὶ 23 προῖοῦσι, πόλεμος.” ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἠρώτησε· “Σπονδὰς ἢ πόλεμον ἀπαγγεῖλω;” Κλέαρχος δὲ ταῦτὰ πάλιν 15 ἀπεκρίνατο· “Σπονδαὶ μὲν μένουσιν, ἀπιοῦσι δὲ καὶ προῖοῦσι πόλεμος.” ὅ,τι δὲ ποιήσοι οὐ διεσήμηνεν.

Ariaeus refuses the offer of the throne. By common consent

Clearchus becomes leader of the Greeks.

- 1 **II.** Φαλῖνος μὲν δὴ ὥχετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ. οἱ δὲ παρ’ Ἀριαίου ἦκον, Προκλῆς καὶ Χειρίσοφος· Μένων δ’ αὐτοῦ ἔμενεν παρ’ Ἀριαίῳ· οὗτοι δ’ ἔλεγον, ὅτι πολ- 20 λούς φαίη Ἀριαῖος εἶναι Πέρσας ἑαυτοῦ βελτίους, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἀνασχέσθαι αὐτοῦ βασιλεύοντος· ἀλλ’ εἰ βούλεσθε συναπιέναι, ἥκειν ἤδη κελεύει τῆς νυκτός. εἰ δὲ μή, αὐτὸς πρῶ ἀπιέναι φησίν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν·
- 2 “Ἀλλ’ οὕτω χρή ποιεῖν· ἐὰν μὲν ἦκωμεν, ὥσπερ λέ- 25 γετε· εἰ δὲ μή, πράττετε ὅποῖον ἂν τι ὑμῖν οἴησθε μάλιστα συμφέρειν.” ὅ,τι δὲ ποιήσοι οὐδὲ τούτοις εἶπεν.
- 3 Μετὰ ταῦτα ἤδη ἡλίου δύνοντος συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς ἔλεξε τοιάδε·

“Ἐμοί, ὦ ἄνδρες, θυομένῳ, ἵεναι ἐπὶ βασιλέα οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερά. καὶ εἰκότως ἄρ’ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ νῦν πυνθάνομαι, ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως ὁ Τίγρης ποταμός ἐστι ναυσίπορος, ὃν οὐκ ἂν δυναίμεθ’
 5 ἄνευ πλοίων διαβῆναι· πλοῖα δ’ ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν. οὐ μὲν δὴ αὐτοῦ γε μένειν οἶόν τε· τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἔχειν. ἵεναι δὲ παρὰ τοὺς Κύρου φίλους πάννυ καλὰ ἡμῖν τὰ ἱερά ἦν. ὧδε οὖν χρή ποιεῖν· ἀπιόντας 4
 δειπνεῖν ὅ,τι τις ἔχει· ἐπειδὰν δὲ σημήνῃ τῷ κέρατι ὥς
 10 ἀναπαύεσθαι, συσκευάζεσθαι· ἐπειδὰν δὲ τὸ δεύτερον, ἀνατίθεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια· ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ, ἔπεσθαι τῷ ἡγουμένῳ, τὰ μὲν ὑποζύγια ἔχοντας πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὰ δ’ ὅπλα ἔξω.”

Ταῦτ’ ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀπῆλθον 5
 15 καὶ ἐποιοῦν οὕτω. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὁ μὲν ἦρχεν, οἱ δ’ ἐπείθοντο, οὐχ ἐλόμενοι, ἀλλ’ ὀρώντες, ὅτι μόνος ἐφρόνει οἷα δεῖ τὸν ἄρχοντα, οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι ἄπειροι ἦσαν.

Ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῆς ὁδοῦ, ἣν ἦλθον ἐξ Ἐφέσου τῆς Ἰωνίας 6
 μέχρι τῆς μάχης, σταθμοὶ τρεῖς καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, παρα-
 20 σάγγαι πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ πεντακόσιοι, στάδιοι πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ μύριοι· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης ἐλέγοντο εἶναι εἰς Βαβυλῶνα στάδιοι ἑξήκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι.

The Greeks join Ariacus, with solemn pledges.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπεὶ σκότος ἐγένετο, Μιλτοκύθης μὲν ὁ 7
 25 Θράξ, ἔχων τοὺς τε ἵππείας τοὺς μεθ’ ἑαυτοῦ εἰς τετταράκοντα καὶ τῶν πεζῶν Θρακῶν ὥς τριακοσίους, ἡντομόλησε πρὸς βασιλέα. Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἡγεῖτο 8
 κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δ’ εἶποντο· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὸν πρῶτον σταθμὸν παρ’ Ἀριαῖον καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου
 30 στρατιὰν ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ

- ὄπλα, συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρ' Ἀριαῖον· καὶ ὥμοσαν οἱ θ' Ἕλληνες καὶ ὁ Ἀριαῖος καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ οἱ κράτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί τ' ἔσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσώμοσαν καὶ ἡγήσεσθαι ἀδόλως. ταῦτα δ' ὥμοσαν, σφάξαντες 5 ταῦρον καὶ λύκον καὶ κύπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες βάπτοντες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι λόγχην.
- 10 Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ ἐγένετο, εἶπεν ὁ Κλέαρχος· “Ἀγε δὴ, ὦ Ἀριαῖε, ἐπείπερ ὁ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν στόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν, εἰπὲ τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις περὶ τῆς πορείας, πότερον 10 ἄπιμεν ἢνπερ ἦλθομεν, ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ ἐννευσηκέναι δοκεῖς κρείττω.” ὁ δ' εἶπεν·
- 11 “Ἦν μὲν ἦλθομεν ἀπιόντες, παντελῶς ἂν ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπολοίμεθα· ὑπάρχει γὰρ νῦν ἡμῖν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. ἐπτακαίδεκα γὰρ σταθμῶν τῶν ἐγγυτάτω οὐδὲ 15 δεῦρο ἰόντες ἐκ τῆς χώρας οὐδὲν εἶχομεν λαμβάνειν. ἔνθα δ' εἴ τι ἦν, ἡμεῖς διαπορευόμενοι κατεδαπανήσαμεν. νῦν δὲ μακροτέραν μὲν ἐπινοοῦμεν πορεύεσθαι, τῶν δ' 12 ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν. πορευτέον δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς πρώτους σταθμοὺς ὥς ἂν δυνώμεθα μακροτάτους, ἵν' ὥς 20 πλείστον ἀποσπασθῶμεν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος· ἐὰν γὰρ ἅπαξ δὺ' ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπόσχωμεν, οὐκέτι μὴ δυνήσεται βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν. ὀλίγω μὲν γὰρ στρατεύματι οὐ τολμήσει ἐφέπεσθαι· πολὺν δ' ἔχων στόλον οὐ δυνήσεται ταχέως πορεύεσθαι· ἴσως δὲ 25 καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπανιεῖ. ταύτην,” ἔφη, “τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἔγωγε.”

They approach the King, who flees ; panic of the Greeks.

- 13 Ἦν δ' αὕτη ἡ στρατηγία οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη ἢ ἀποδρᾶναι ἢ ἀποφυγεῖν· ἡ δὲ τύχη ἐστρατήγησε κάλλιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐπορεύοντο ἐν δεξιᾷ 30

ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον, λογιζόμενοι ἥξειν ἅμα ἡλίῳ δύνουσι
εἰς κώμας τῆς Βαβυλωνίας χώρας· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ
ἐψεύσθησαν. ἔτι δ' ἀμφὶ δεῖλῃν ἔδοξαν πολεμίους ὄραν 14
ἵππεας· καὶ τῶν τε Ἑλλήνων οὐ μὴ ἔτυχον ἐν ταῖς
5 τάξεσιν ὄντες, εἰς τὰς τάξεις ἔθεον, καὶ Ἀριαῖος, ἐτύγ-
χανε γὰρ ἐφ' ἀμάξης πορευόμενος· διότι ἐτέτρωτο, κατα-
βὰς ἐθωρακίζετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ. ἐν ᾧ δ' ὠπλίζοντο, 15
ἤκουον λέγοντες οἱ προπεμφθέντες σκοποί, ὅτι οὐχ ἵππεῖς
εἶεν ἀλλ' ὑποζύγια νέμοιτο. καὶ εὐθὺς ἔγνωσαν πάντες
10 ὅτι ἐγγὺς που ἐστρατοπεδεύετο βασιλεύς· καὶ γὰρ καὶ
καπνὸς ἐφαίνετο ἐν κώμας οὐ πρόσω.

Κλέαρχος δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἦγεν· ἦδει 16
γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρηκότας τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἀσίτους ὄν-
τας· ἦδη δὲ καὶ ὄψε ἦν. οὐ μέντοι οὐδ' ἀπέκλινε,
15 φυλαττόμενος, μὴ δοκοίῃ φεύγειν, ἀλλ' εὐθύωρον ἄγων
ἅμα τῷ ἡλίῳ δυομένῳ εἰς τὰς ἐγγυτάτω κώμας τοὺς
πρώτους ἔχων κατεσκήνωσεν, ἐξ ὧν διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ
βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν
ξύλα. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶτοι ὅμως τρόπῳ τινὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύ- 17
20 σαντο, οἱ δ' ὕστεροι σκοταῖοι προσιόντες, ὡς ἐτύγχανεν
ἕκαστος, ἠϋλίζοντο, καὶ κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποιοῦν καλοῦν-
τες ἀλλήλους, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν· ὥσθ' οἱ
μὲν ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίων καὶ ἔφυγον ἐκ τῶν σκηνω-
μάτων. δῆλον δὲ τοῦτο τῇ ὕστεραία ἐγένετο· οὔτε γὰρ 18
25 ὑποζύγιον ἔτ' οὐδὲν ἐφάνη οὔτε στρατόπεδον οὔτε κα-
πνὸς οὐδαμοῦ πλησίον. ἐξεπλάγη δέ, ὡς ἔοικε, καὶ βα-
σιλεὺς τῇ ἐφόδῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος. ἐδήλωσε δὲ τοῦτο
οἷς τῇ ὕστεραία ἔπραττεν.

Προϊούσης μέντοι τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι 19
30 φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δοῦπος ἦν, οἷον εἰκὸς
φόβου ἐμπεσόντος γίγνεσθαι. Κλέαρχος δὲ Τολμίδην 20
Ἡλεῖον, ὃν ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ κήρυκα ἄριστον

τῶν τότε, ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε συγὴν κηρύξαντα, ὅτι ὅς ἂν
 τὸν ἀφέντα τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὄπλα μηνύσῃ, λήψεται μι-
 σθὸν τάλαντον ἀργυρίου. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκηρύχθη,
 21 ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται, ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἶη καὶ οἱ
 ἄρχοντες σῶοι. ἅμα δ' ὀρθρῶ παρήγγειλεν ὁ Κλέαρχος 5
 εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἥπερ εἶχον
 ὅτε ἦν ἡ μάχη.

The King proposes a truce, to which the Greeks agree.

- 1 **III.** Ὁ δὲ δὴ ἔγραψα, ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλάγη τῇ
 ἐφόδῳ, τῷδε δῆλον ἦν. τῇ μὲν γὰρ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ
 πέμπων τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι ἐκέλευε, τότε δ' ἅμα 10
 ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι κήρυκας ἔπεμψε περὶ σπονδῶν. οἱ
 2 δ' ἐπεὶ ἦλθον πρὸς τοὺς προφύλακας, ἐζήτουν τοὺς ἄρ-
 χοντας. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ προφύλακες, Κλέ-
 αρχος, τυχὼν τότε τὰς τάξεις ἐπισκοπῶν, εἶπε τοῖς
 προφύλαξι κελεύειν τοὺς κήρυκας περιμένειν, ἄχρι ἂν 15
 3 σχολάσῃ. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατέστησε τὸ στράτευμα, ὥστε καλῶς
 ἔχειν ὀραῖσθαι πάντῃ φύλαγγα πυκνὴν, τῶν δ' ἀόπλων
 μηδένα καταφανῆ εἶναι, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἀγγέλους, καὶ
 αὐτός τε προῆλθε τοὺς εὐοπλοτάτους ἔχων καὶ εὐειδε-
 στάτους τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρα- 20
 τηγοῖς ταῦτ' ἔφρασεν.
- 4 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦν πρὸς τοῖς ἀγγέλοις, ἀνηρώτα, τί βούλονται.
 οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι περὶ σπονδῶν ἤκοιεν ἄνδρες, οἵτινες
 ἱκανοὶ ἔσονται τά τε παρὰ βασιλέως τοῖς Ἕλλησιν
 ἀπαγγεῖλαι καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων βασιλεῖ. ὁ δ' 25
 5 ἀπεκρίνατο· “Ἀπαγγέλλετε τοίνυν αὐτῷ, ὅτι μάχης
 δεῖ πρῶτον· ἄριστον γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδ' ὁ τολμήσων
 περὶ σπονδῶν λέγειν τοῖς Ἕλλησι μὴ πορίσας ἄριστον.”
- 6 Ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀπήλαυνον, καὶ ἤκου
 ταχύ. ὧ καὶ δῆλον ἦν, ὅτι ἐγγὺς που βασιλεὺς ἦν ἡ 30

ἄλλος τις, ᾧ ἐπετέτακτο ταῦτα πράττειν. ἔλεγον δέ, ὅτι εἰκότα δοκοῖεν λέγειν βασιλεῖ, καὶ ἤκοιεν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες, οἱ αὐτούς, ἐὰν σπονδαὶ γένωνται, ἄξουσιν ἔνθεν ἔξουσι τὰπιτήδεια. ὁ δ' ἡρώτα, εἰ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσι 7
5 σπένδοιτο ἰοῦσι καὶ ἀπιούσιν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔσονται σπονδαί. οἱ δέ, “Ἀπασιν,” ἔφασαν, “μέχρι ἂν βασιλεῖ τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν διαγγελῇ.”

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' εἶπον, μεταστησάμενος αὐτοὺς ὁ Κλέ- 8
αρχος ἐβουλεύετο· καὶ ἐδόκει τὰς σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι
10 ταχὺ καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐλθεῖν τε ἐπὶ τὰπιτήδεια καὶ λαβεῖν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ μὲν κἀμοὶ ταῦτα· 9
οὐ μέντοι ταχύ γ' ἀπαγγελῶ, ἀλλὰ διατρίψω, ἔστ' ἂν ὀκνήσωσιν οἱ ἄγγελοι, μὴ ἀποδόξῃ ἡμῖν τὰς σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι· οἶμαί γε μέντοι,” ἔφη, “καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις
15 στρατιώταις τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον παρέσεσθαι.” ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει καιρὸς εἶναι, ἀπήγγελλεν, ὅτι σπένδοιτο, καὶ εὐθύς ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευε πρὸς τὰπιτήδεια.

The Greeks are led to villages, where they find supplies.

Καὶ οἱ μὲν ἡγοῦντο, Κλέαρχος μέντοι ἐπορεύετο τὰς 10
μὲν σπονδὰς ποιησάμενος, τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἔχων ἐν
20 τάξει, καὶ αὐτὸς ὠπισθοφυλάκει. καὶ ἐνετύγχανον τὰ-
φροις καὶ αὐλῶσιν ὕδατος πλήρεσιν, ὥς μὴ δύνασθαι διαβαίνειν ἄνευ γεφυρῶν· ἀλλ' ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῶν φοινίκων οὓς εὔρισκον ἐκπεπτωκότας, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξέ-
κοπτον.

25 Καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὥς ἐπεστάται. 11
ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ εἶχεν, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ
βακτηρίαν· καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίῃ τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν
ἂν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμ-
30 βαίνων· ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπουνδά-

- 12 ζειν. καὶ ἐτάχθησαν μὲν πρὸς αὐτὸ οἱ εἰς τριάκοντα
ἔτη· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ Κλέαρχον ἐώρων σπουδάζοντα, προσε-
- 13 λάμβανον καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέ-
αρχος ἔσπευδεν, ὑποπτεύων, μὴ αἰεὶ οὕτω πλήρεις εἶναι
τὰς τάφρους ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρα οἷα τὸ πεδίον ἄρδεν· 5
ἀλλ' ἴν' ἤδη πολλὰ προφαίνοιτο τοῖς "Ελλησι δεινὰ εἰς
τὴν πορείαν, τούτου ἔνεκα βασιλέα ὑπώπτευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ
πεδίον τὸ ὕδωρ ἀφεικέναι.
- 14 Πορευόμενοι δ' ἀφίκοντο εἰς κώμας, ὅθεν ἀπέδειξαν οἱ
ἡγεμόνες λαμβάνειν τὰπιτήδεια. ἐνὴν δὲ σῖτος πολὺς 10
καὶ οἶνος φοινίκων καὶ ὄξος ἐψητὸν ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν.
- 15 αὐταὶ δ' αἱ βάλανοι τῶν φοινίκων, οἷας μὲν ἐν τοῖς "Ελ-
λησιν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, τοῖς οἰκέταις ἀπέκειντο. αἱ δὲ τοῖς
δεσπόταις ἀποκείμεναι ἦσαν ἀπόλεκτοι, θαυμάσιαι τὸ
κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος, ἥ δ' ὄψις ἡλέκτρου οὐδὲν διέ- 15
φερεν· τὰς δὲ τινὰς ξηραίνοντες τραγήματα ἀπετίθεσαν.
καὶ ἦν καὶ παρὰ πότον ἡδὺ μὲν, κεφαλαλγὲς δέ. ἐν-
- 16 ταῦθα καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ φοίνικος πρῶτον ἔφαγον
οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἐθαύμαζον τό τε εἶδος
καὶ τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς. ἦν δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο 20
κεφαλαλγὲς. ὁ δὲ φοίνιξ, ὅθεν ἐξαιρεθείη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος,
ὅλος ἐξηυαίνεται.

Tissaphernes proposes to make the truce permanent.

- 17 'Ενταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· καὶ παρὰ μεγάλου
βασιλέως ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς
ἀδελφὸς καὶ ἄλλοι Πέρσαι τρεῖς· δοῦλοι δὲ πολλοὶ εἴ- 25
ποντο. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς οἱ τῶν 'Ελλήνων στρα-
τηγοί, ἔλεγε πρῶτος Τισσαφέρνης δι' ἐρμηνέως τοιάδε·
- 18 "Εγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες "Ελληνες, γείτων οἰκῶ τῇ 'Ελλάδι,
καὶ ἐπεὶ ὑμᾶς εἶδον εἰς πολλὰ καὶ ἀμήχανα ἐμπεπτω-
κότας, εὔρημα ἐποιησάμην, εἴ πως δυναίμην παρὰ βασι- 30

λέως αἰτήσασθαι δοῦναι ἐμοὶ ἀποσῶσαι ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα. οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν οὐκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχειν οὔτε
 πρὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε πρὸς τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος. ταῦτα δὲ 19
 γνοὺς ἡτούμην βασιλέα, λέγων αὐτῷ, ὅτι δικαίως ἂν
 5 μοι χαρίζοιτο, ὅτι αὐτῷ Κῦρόν τε ἐπιστρατεύοντα πρῶ-
 τος ἡγγεῖλα καὶ βοήθειαν ἔχων ἅμα τῇ ἀγγελίᾳ ἀφικό-
 μην, καὶ μόνος τῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας τεταγμένων
 οὐκ ἔφυγον, ἀλλὰ διήλασα καὶ συνέμιξα βασιλεῖ ἐν τῷ
 ὑμετέρῳ στρατοπέδῳ, ἔνθα βασιλεὺς ἀφίκετο ἐπεὶ Κῦρον
 10 ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ τοὺς σὺν Κύρῳ βαρβάρους ἐδίωξα σὺν
 τοῖσδε τοῖς παροῦσι νῦν μετ' ἐμοῦ, οἵπερ αὐτῷ εἰσι πι-
 στότατοι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ὑπέσχετό μοι βουλεύ- 20
 σεσθαι· ἐρέσθαι δέ με ὑμᾶς ἐκέλευσεν ἐλθόντα, τίνος
 ἕνεκεν ἐστρατεύσατε ἐπ' αὐτόν. καὶ συμβουλεύω ὑμῖν
 15 μετρίως ἀποκρίνασθαι, ἵνα μοι εὐπρακτότερον ᾖ, εἰάν τι
 δύνωμαι ἀγαθὸν ὑμῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ διαπράξασθαι."

Πρὸς ταῦτα μεταστάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβουλεύοντο· 21
 καὶ ἀπεκρίναντο, Κλέαρχος δ' ἔλεγεν·

"Ἡμεῖς οὔτε συνήλθομεν ὥς βασιλεῖ πολεμήσοντες
 20 οὔτ' ἐπορευόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλέα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰς προφάσεις
 Κῦρος εὗρισκεν, ὥς καὶ σὺ εὖ οἶσθα, ἵν' ὑμᾶς τε ἀπαρα-
 σκεύους λάβοι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐνθάδ' ἀναγάγοι. ἐπεὶ μέντοι 22
 ἤδη αὐτὸν ἐωρῶμεν ἐν δεινῷ ὄντα, ἡσχύνθημεν καὶ θεοὺς
 καὶ ἀνθρώπους προδοῦναι αὐτόν, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ
 25 παρέχοντες ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ Κῦρος τέ- 23
 θνηκεν, οὔτε βασιλεῖ ἀντιποιούμεθα τῆς ἀρχῆς οὔτ'
 ἔστιν ὅτου ἕνεκα βουλοίμεθ' ἂν τὴν βασιλέως χώραν
 κακῶς ποιεῖν, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι ἂν ἐθέλοιμεν, πο-
 ρενοίμεθα δ' ἂν οἵκαδε, εἴ τις ἡμᾶς μὴ λυποίῃ· ἀδικοῦντα
 30 μέντοι πειρασόμεθα σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμύνασθαι· εἰάν μὲν-
 τοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εὖ ποιῶν ὑπάρχη, καὶ τούτου εἰς γε
 δύναμιν οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα εὖ ποιοῦντες."

The King agrees to let the Greeks return.

- 24 Ὁ μὲν οὕτως εἶπεν· ἀκούσας δ' ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἔφη·
 “Ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἀπαγγελῶ βασιλεῖ καὶ ὑμῖν πάλιν τὰ παρ'
 ἐκείνου· μέχρι δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἤκω, αἱ σπονδαὶ μενόντων·
 25 ἀγορὰν δ' ἡμεῖς παρέξομεν.” καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν
 οὐχ ἤκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον· τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ 5
 ἡκων ἔλεγεν, ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως
 δοθῆναι αὐτῷ σῶζειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καίπερ πάνυ πολ-
 λῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, ὥς οὐκ ἄξιον εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφεῖναι
 26 τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δ' εἶπε· “Καὶ
 νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν, ἢ μὴν φιλίαν 10
 παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα, ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ' ἂν μὴ ᾖ πρίασθαι,
 27 λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐάσομεν τὰπιτήδεια. ὑμᾶς
 δ' αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμόσαι, ἢ μὴν πορεύσεσθαι ὥς διὰ φι-
 λίας ἀσινῶς, σῖτα καὶ ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας, ὅποταν μὴ 15
 ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἐὰν δὲ παρέχωμεν ἀγοράν, ὠνου-
 μένους ἔξειν τὰπιτήδεια.”
 28 Ταῦτ' ἔδοξε, καὶ ὤμοσαν καὶ δεξιὰς ἔδοσαν Τισσα-
 φέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς τοῖς τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς, καὶ ἔλαβον παρὰ 20
 29 τῶν Ἑλλήνων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Τισσαφέρνης εἶπε· “Νῦν
 μὲν δὴ ἄπειμι ὥς βασιλέα. ἐπειδὰν δὲ διαπράξωμαι ἂ
 δέομαι, ἥξω συσκευασάμενος ὥς ἀπάξων ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ ἀρχήν.”

Ariæus grows indifferent to the Greeks; they murmur.

- 1 IV. Μετὰ ταῦτα περιέμενον Τισσαφέρνην οἳ τε Ἕλ- 25
 ληνες καὶ ὁ Ἀριαῖος, ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδευμένοι,
 ἡμέρας πλείους ἢ εἴκοσιν. ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἀφικνοῦνται
 πρὸς Ἀριαῖον καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναγκαῖοι,

καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σὺν ἐκείνῳ Περσῶν τινες, παραθαρρύνον-
 τες καὶ δεξιὰς ἐνίοις παρὰ βασιλέως φέροντες, μὴ μνησι-
 κακήσειν βασιλέα αὐτοῖς τῆς σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπιστρατείας
 μηδ' ἄλλου μηδενὸς τῶν παροιχομένων. τούτων δὲ 2
 5 γιγνομένων ἐνδηλοὶ ἦσαν οἱ περὶ Ἀριαῖον ἦττον προσέ-
 χοντες τοῖς "Ελλησι τὸν νοῦν· ὥστε καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τοῖς
 μὲν πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐκ ἤρεσκον, ἀλλὰ προσ-
 ἰόντες τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἔλεγον καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατηγοῖς·

"Τί μένομεν; ἢ οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς 3
 10 ἀπολέσαι περὶ παντὸς ἂν ποιήσαιο, ἵνα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
 "Ελλησι φόβος ἦ ἐπὶ βασιλέα μέγαν στρατεύειν; καὶ
 νῦν μὲν ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ
 τὸ στράτευμα· ἐπειδὰν δὲ πάλιν ἀλίσθῃ αὐτῷ ἡ στρα-
 τία, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται ἡμῖν. ἴσως δέ που 4
 15 ἢ ἀποσκάπτει τι ἢ ἀποτειχίζει, ὥς ἄπορος εἴη ἡ ὁδός.
 οὐ γάρ ποτε ἐκὼν γε βουλήσεται ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντας εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα ἀπαγγεῖλαι, ὥς ἡμεῖς τοσοῖδε ὄντες ἐνικῶμεν
 βασιλέα ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ καὶ καταγελάσαντες
 ἀπήλθομεν."

20 Κλέαρχος δ' ἀπεκρίνατο τοῖς ταῦτα λέγουσιν· "'Εγὼ 5
 ἐνθυμοῦμαι μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς ταῦτα πάντα. ἐννοῶ δ' ὅτι,
 εἰ νῦν ἄπιμεν, δόξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπιέναι καὶ παρὰ
 τὰς σπονδὰς ποιεῖν. ἔπειτα πρῶτον μὲν ἀγορὰν οὐδεὶς
 ἡμῖν παρέξει οὐδ' ὁπόθεν ἐπισιτιούμεθα. αὐθις δ' ὁ
 25 ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται· καὶ ἅμα ταῦτα ποιούντων
 ἡμῶν εὐθὺς Ἀριαῖος ἀφεστήξει· ὥστε φίλος ἡμῖν οὐδεὶς
 λελείψεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ πρόσθεν ὄντες πολέμιοι ἡμῖν
 ἔσονται. ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν 6
 ἐστι διαβατέος, οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν
 30 ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κωλυνόντων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν
 δὴ, ἐὰν μάχεσθαί γε δέη, ἵππεῖς εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι,
 τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἵππεῖς εἰσιν οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου

ἄξιοι· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίν' ἂν ἀποκτείναιμεν; ἡττω-
7 μένων δ' οὐδένα οἶόν τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα,
 ᾧ οὕτω πολλά ἐστι τὰ σύμμαχα, εἵπερ προθυμεῖται
 ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅτι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι καὶ
 δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πιστὰ 5
 ἄπιστα ποιῆσαι "Ελλησί τε καὶ βαρβάροις." τοιαῦτα
 πολλὰ ἔλεγεν.

They proceed with the King's forces to the Tigris.

- 8** Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης, ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύνα-
 μιν ὡς εἰς οἶκον ἀπιών, καὶ Ὀρόντας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν.
9 ἦγε δὲ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ γάμῳ. ἐν- 10
 τεῦθεν δ' ἤδη, Τισσαφέρνους ἡγουμένου καὶ ἀγορὰν
 παρέχοντος, ἐπορεύοντο· ἐπορεύετο δὲ καὶ Ἀριαῖος τὸ
 Κύρου βαρβαρικὸν ἔχων στράτευμα ἅμα Τισσαφέρνει
10 καὶ Ὀρόντα, καὶ συνεστρατοπεδεύετο σὺν ἐκείνοις. οἱ δ'
 "Ελληνες, ὑφορῶντες τούτους, αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐχώρουν 15
 ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες. ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο δ' ἐκάστοτε ἀπέ-
 χοντες ἀλλήλων παρασάγγην καὶ πλεῖον· ἐφυλάττοντο
11 δ' ἀμφοτέρω ὥσπερ πολεμίους ἀλλήλους, καὶ εὐθὺς
 τοῦτο ὑποψίαν παρείχεν. ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ξυλιζόμενοι ἐκ
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ χόρτον καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα συλλέγοντες, 20
 πληγὰς ἐνέτεινον ἀλλήλοις· ὥστε καὶ τοῦτο ἔχθραν
 παρείχεν.
- 12** Διελθόντες δὲ τρεῖς σταθμοὺς ἀφίκοντο πρὸς τὸ Μη-
 δίας καλούμενον τεῖχος, καὶ παρῆλθον εἴσω αὐτοῦ. ἦν
 δ' ὠκοδομημένον πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς ἐν ἀσφάλτῳ κειμέναις, 25
 εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν, ὕψος δ' ἑκατόν· μῆκος δ' ἐλέγετο
 εἶναι εἴκοσι παρασαγγῶν· ἀπέχει δὲ Βαβυλῶνος οὐ
 πολύ.
- 13** Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας
 ὀκτώ· καὶ διέβησαν διώρυχας δύο, τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ γεφύρας, 30

τὴν δ' ἐξευγμένην πλοίοις ἐπτά. αὐται δ' ἦσαν ἀπὸ
 τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ. κατετέτμηντο δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ
 τάφροι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν, αἱ μὲν πρῶται μεγάλαι, ἔπειτα
 δ' ἐλάττους· τέλος δὲ καὶ μικροὶ ὀχετοί, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ
 5 Ἑλλάδι ἐπὶ τὰς μελίνας· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Τί-
 γρητα ποταμόν· πρὸς ᾧ πόλις ἦν μεγάλη καὶ πολυάν-
 θρωπος, ἥ ὄνομα Σιττάκη, ἀπέχουσα τοῦ ποταμοῦ στα-
 δίους πεντεκαίδεκα. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἕλληνες παρ' αὐτὴν 14
 ἐσκήνησαν, ἐγγὺς παραδείσου μεγάλου καὶ καλοῦ καὶ
 10 δασέος παντοίων δένδρων· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι διαβεβηκότες
 τὸν Τίγρητα· οὐ μέντοι καταφανεῖς ἦσαν.

The Persians try a ruse on the Greeks, and fail.

Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ 15
 τῶν ὅπλων Πρόξενος καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν
 ἄνθρωπός τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας, ποῦ ἂν ἴδοι
 15 Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δ' οὐκ ἐζήτει, καὶ
 ταῦτα παρ' Ἀριαίου ὦν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ 16
 Πρόξενος εἶπεν, ὅτι “αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς,” εἶπεν ὁ
 ἄνθρωπος τάδε·

“Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάοζος, πιστοὶ ὄντες
 20 Κύρῳ καὶ ὑμῖν εὖνοι, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι, μὴ
 ὑμῖν ἐπιθῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στρά-
 τευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ. καὶ παρὰ τὴν 17
 γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι φυ-
 λακὴν, ὅτι διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λῦσαι Τισσαφέρνης τῆς
 25 νυκτός, ἐὰν δύνηται, ὥς μὴ διαβῇτε, ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀπο-
 ληφθῇτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος.”

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν Κλέαρ- 18
 χον, καὶ φράζουσιν ἃ λέγει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἀκούσας
 ἐταράχθη σφόδρα καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο. νεανίσκος δέ τις τῶν 19
 30 παρόντων ἐννοήσας εἶπεν, ὥς οὐκ ἀκόλουθα εἶη τό τε

- ἐπιθήσεσθαι καὶ τὸ λύσειν τὴν γέφυραν. “δῆλον γάρ, ὅτι ἐπιτιθεμένους ἢ νικᾶν δεήσει ἢ ἡττᾶσθαι. εἰ μὲν οὖν νικῶσι, τί δεῖ αὐτοὺς λύειν τὴν γέφυραν; οὐδὲ γάρ, εἰ πολλὰι γέφυραι ὦσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἂν ὅποι φυγόντες
- 20 ἡμεῖς σωθῶμεν. εἰ δ’ ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, λελυμένης τῆς 5 γεφύρας οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἐκεῖνοι ὅποι φύγωσιν· οὐδὲ μὴν βοηθῆσαι, πολλῶν ὄντων πέραν, οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς δυνήσεται λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας.”
- 21 Ἀκούσας δ’ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρετο τὸν ἄγγελον, πόση τις εἴη ἡ χώρα ἢ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Τίγρητος καὶ τῆς 10 διώρυχος. ὁ δ’ εἶπεν, ὅτι πολλή, καὶ κῶμαι ἔνεισι καὶ
- 22 πόλεις πολλὰι καὶ μεγάλαι. τότε δὴ καὶ ἐγνώσθη, ὅτι οἱ βάρβαροι τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὑποπέμψειαν, ὁκνοῦντες, μὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες διελόντες τὴν γέφυραν μείνειαν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἐρύματα ἔχοντες ἔνθεν μὲν τὸν Τίγρητα, ἔνθεν δὲ τὴν 15 διώρυχα· τὰ δ’ ἐπιτήδεια ἔχοιεν ἐκ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ χώρας πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς οὔσης καὶ τῶν ἐργασομένων ἐνό- των· εἶτα δὲ καὶ ἀποστροφὴ γένοιτο, εἴ τις βούλοιτο βασιλέα κακῶς ποιεῖν.
- 23 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἀνεπαύοντο· ἐπὶ μέντοι τὴν γέφυραν 20 ὅμως φυλακὴν ἔπεμψαν· καὶ οὗτ’ ἐπέθετο οὐδεὶς οὐ- δαμόθεν, οὔτε πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν οὐδεὶς ἦλθε τῶν πολε- 24 μίων, ὥς οἱ φυλάττοντες ἀπήγγελλον. ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἕως ἐγένετο, διέβαινον τὴν γέφυραν ἐζευγμένην πλοίοις τριά- κοντα καὶ ἑπτὰ ὥς οἶόν τε μάλιστα πεφυλαγμένως· 25 ἐξήγγελλον γάρ τινες τῶν παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Ἑλλή- νων, ὥς διαβαινόντων μέλλοιεν ἐπιθήσεσθαι. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ψευδῇ ἦν· διαβαινόντων μέντοι ὁ Γλοῦς αὐτοῖς ἐπεφάνη μετ’ ἄλλων σκοπῶν, εἰ διαβαίνοιεν τὸν ποταμόν· ἐπειδὴ δ’ εἶδεν, ᾤχετο ἀπελαύνων.

They march on together along the Tigris to Caenae.

Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Τίγρητος ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τέττα- 25
 ρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν, ἐπὶ τὸν Φύσκον ποταμόν, τὸ
 εὖρος πλέθρου· ἐπὴν δὲ γέφυρα. καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ὤκειτο
 πόλις μεγάλη, ἥ ὄνομα Ὡπιδίς· πρὸς ἣν ἀπήντησε τοῖς
 5 Ἕλλησιν ὁ Κύρου καὶ Ἀρταξέρξου νόθος ἀδελφός, ἀπὸ
 Σούσων καὶ Ἐκβατάνων στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἄγων ὡς
 βοηθήσων βασιλεῖ· καὶ ἐπιστήσας τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα
 παρερχομένους τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐθεώρει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος 26
 ἡγεῖτο μὲν εἰς δύο, ἐπορεύετο δ' ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε
 10 ἐφιστάμενος. ὅσον δὲ χρόνον τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ στρατεύ-
 ματος ἐπισταίῃ, τοσοῦτον ἦν ἀνάγκη χρόνον δι' ὅλου
 τοῦ στρατεύματος γίγνεσθαι τὴν ἐπίστασιν· ὥστε τὸ
 στράτευμα καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς Ἕλλησι δόξαι πάμπολυ
 εἶναι, καὶ τὸν Πέρσῃν ἐκπεπλήχθαι θεωροῦντα.
 15 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Μηδίας σταθμοὺς 27
 ἐρήμους ἕξ, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, εἰς τὰς Παρυσάτι-
 δος κώμας, τῆς Κύρου καὶ βασιλέως μητρός. ταύτας
 Τισσαφέρνης, Κύρῳ ἐπεγγελῶν, διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἕλλη-
 σιν ἐπέτρεψε, πλὴν ἀνδραπόδων. ἐνὴν δὲ σίτος πολὺς
 20 καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ἄλλα χρήματα.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους τέτταρας, 28
 παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ
 ἔχοντες· ἐν δὲ τῷ πρώτῳ σταθμῷ πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ
 πόλις ὤκειτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, ὄνομα Καιναί, ἐξ ἧς
 25 οἱ βάρβαροι διήγον ἐν σχεδίαις διφθερίναις ἄρτους,
 τυρούς, οἶνον.

Clearchus addresses Tissaphernes, trying to remove his distrust.

V. Μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Ζαπάταν ποτα- 1
 μόν, τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν

ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν δὲ ταύταις ὑποψίαί μὲν ἦσαν, φανερά
 2 δ' οὐδεμία ἐπιβουλή. ἔδοξεν οὖν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ συγγε-
 νέσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνῃ, εἴ πως δύναίτο παῦσαι τὰς
 ὑποψίας, πρὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμον γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔπεμψε
 τινα ἐροῦντα, ὅτι συγγενέσθαι αὐτῷ χρήζοι. ὁ δ' ἐτοί- 5
 3 μως ἐκέλευσεν ἥκειν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνήλθον, λέγει ὁ
 Κλέαρχος τάδε·

“Ἐγώ, ὦ Τισσαφέρνη, οἶδα μὲν ἡμῖν ὄρκους γεγενη-
 μένους καὶ δεξιὰς δεδομένας μὴ ἀδικήσῃν ἀλλήλους·
 φυλαττόμενον δὲ σέ τε ὁρῶ ὡς πολεμίους ἡμᾶς καὶ 10
 4 ἡμεῖς ὁρῶντες ταῦτα ἀντιφυλαττόμεθα. ἐπεὶ δὲ σκοπῶν
 οὐ δύναμαι οὔτε σὲ αἰσθέσθαι πειρώμενον ἡμᾶς κακῶς
 ποιεῖν, ἐγώ τε σαφῶς οἶδα, ὅτι ἡμεῖς γε οὐδ' ἐπινουῦμεν
 τοιοῦτον οὐδέν, ἔδοξέ μοι εἰς λόγους σοι ἐλθεῖν, ὅπως, εἰ
 5 δυναίμεθα, ἐξέλοιμεν ἀλλήλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν. καὶ γὰρ 15
 οἶδα ἀνθρώπους ἤδη, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ διαβολῆς, τοὺς δὲ καὶ
 ἐξ ὑποψίας, οἳ φοβηθέντες ἀλλήλους, φθάσαι βουλόμε-
 νοι πρὶν παθεῖν, ἐποίησαν ἀνήκεστα κακὰ τοὺς οὔτε
 6 μέλλοντας οὔτ' αὖ βουλομένους τοιοῦτον οὐδέν. τὰς οὖν
 τοιαύτας ἀγνωμοσύνας νομίζων συνουσίαις μάλιστ' ἂν 20
 παύεσθαι, ἤκω καὶ διδάσκῃ σε βούλομαι, ὥς σὺ ἡμῖν
 οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπιστεῖς.

7 “Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ καὶ μέγιστον οἱ θεῶν ἡμᾶς ὄρκοι
 κωλύουσι πολεμίους εἶναι ἀλλήλοις· ὅστις δὲ τούτων
 σύνοιδεν αὐτῷ παρημεληκῶς, τοῦτον ἐγὼ οὔποτ' ἂν εὐ- 25
 δαιμονίσαιμι. τὸν γὰρ θεῶν πόλεμον οὐκ οἶδα οὔτ' ἀπὸ
 ποίου ἂν τάχους φεύγων τις ἀποφύγοι, οὔτ' εἰς ποῖον ἂν
 σκότος ἀποδραίῃ, οὔθ' ὅπως ἂν εἰς ἐχυρὸν χωρίον ἀπο-
 σταίῃ. πάντῃ γὰρ πάντα τοῖς θεοῖς ὑποχα, καὶ πανταχῇ
 πάντων ἴσον οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν. 30

8 “Περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν θεῶν τε καὶ τῶν ὄρκων οὕτω γι-
 γνώσκω, παρ' οἷς ἡμεῖς τὴν φιλίαν συνθέμενοι κατεθέ-

μεθα· τῶν δ' ἀνθρωπίνων σὲ ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ παρόντι νομίζω
 μέγιστον εἶναι ἡμῖν ἀγαθόν. σὺν μὲν γὰρ σοὶ πᾶσα 9
 μὲν ἡμῖν ὁδὸς εὖπορος, πᾶς δὲ ποταμὸς διαβατός, τῶν
 δ' ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορία· ἄνευ δὲ σοῦ πᾶσα μὲν διὰ
 5 σκότους ἢ ὁδός, οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἐπιστάμεθα· πᾶς δὲ
 ποταμὸς δύσπορος, πᾶς δ' ὄχλος φοβερός, φοβερώτατον
 δ' ἐρημία· μεστὴ γὰρ πολλῆς ἀπορίας ἐστίν. εἰ δὲ δὴ 10
 καὶ μανέντες σε ἀποκτείναιμεν, ἄλλο τι ἂν ἢ τὸν εὐερ-
 γέτην ἀποκτείναντες πρὸς βασιλέα τὸν μέγιστον ἔφεδρον
 10 ἀγωνιζοίμεθα;

“Ὅσων δὲ δὴ καὶ οἷων ἂν ἐλπίδων ἐμαυτὸν στερή-
 σαιμι, εἴ σέ τι κακὸν ἐπιχειρήσαιμι ποιεῖν, ταῦτα λέξω.
 ἐγὼ γὰρ Κῦρον ἐπεθύμησά μοι φίλον γενέσθαι, νομίζων 11
 τῶν τότε ἱκανώτατον εἶναι εὖ ποιεῖν ὃν βούλοιτο· σὲ δὲ
 15 νῦν ὁρῶ τήν τε Κύρου δύναμιν καὶ χώραν ἔχοντα καὶ
 τὴν σαυτοῦ σώζοντα· τὴν δὲ βασιλέως δύναμιν, ἣ Κῦρος
 πολεμία ἐχρήτο, σοὶ ταύτην σύμμαχον οὔσαν. τούτων 12
 δὲ τοιούτων ὄντων τίς οὕτω μαίνεται, ὅστις οὐ βούλεται
 σοὶ φίλος εἶναι;

20 “Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐρῶ γε καὶ ταῦτα, ἐξ ὧν ἔχω ἐλπίδας καὶ
 σὲ βουλήσεσθαι φίλον ἡμῖν εἶναι. οἶδα μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν 13
 Μυσοὺς λυπηροὺς ὄντας, οὓς νομίζω ἂν σὺν τῇ παρούσῃ
 δυνάμει ταπεινοὺς ὑμῖν παρασχεῖν· οἶδα δὲ καὶ Πισί-
 δας· ἀκούω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, ἃ
 25 οἶμαι ἂν παῦσαι ἐνοχλοῦντα ἀεὶ τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ εὐδαιμονίᾳ.
 Αἰγυπτίους δέ, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς νῦν γιγνώσκω τεθυ-
 μωμένους, οὐχ ὁρῶ ποίᾳ δυνάμει συμμαχῶ χρησάμενοι
 μᾶλλον κολάσεσθε τῆς νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὔσης. ἀλλὰ μὴν 14
 ἐν γε τοῖς πέριξ οἰκοῦσι σύ, εἰ μὲν βούλοιό τῳ φίλος
 30 εἶναι, ὥς μέγιστος ἂν εἴης· εἰ δὲ τίς σε λυποίῃ, ὥς
 δεσπότης ἂν ἀναστρέφοιο ἔχων ἡμᾶς ὑπηρέτας, οἷ σοι
 οὐκ ἂν τοῦ μισθοῦ ἕνεκα μόνον ὑπηρετοῖμεν ἀλλὰ καὶ

τῆς χάριτος, ἣν σωθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ σοὶ ἂν ἔχοιμεν δικαί-
15 ως. ἐμοὶ μὲν ταῦτα πάντα ἐνθυμουμένῳ οὕτω δοκεῖ θαυ-
 μαστὸν εἶναι τὸ σὲ ἡμῖν ἀπιστεῖν, ὥστε καὶ ἡδιστ' ἂν
 ἀκούσαιμι τοῦνομα, τίς οὕτως ἐστὶ δεινὸς λέγειν ὥστε
 σε πείσαι λέγων, ὥς ἡμεῖς σοι ἐπιβουλεύομεν.” 5

Tissaphernes replies, professing friendly intent.

Κλέαρχος μὲν οὖν τοσαῦτα εἶπε· Τισσαφέρνης δ' ὧδε
16 ἀπημείφθη· “Ἄλλ' ἡδομαι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου
 φρονίμους λόγους· ταῦτα γὰρ γιννώσκων εἴ τι ἐμοὶ
 κακὸν βουλεύοις, ἅμα ἂν μοι δοκεῖς καὶ σαυτῷ κακόνους
 εἶναι. ὥς δ' ἂν μάθης, ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ὑμεῖς δικαίως οὔτε 10
17 βασιλεῖ οὔτ' ἐμοὶ ἀπιστοίητε, ἀντάκουσον. εἰ γὰρ ὑμᾶς
 ἐβουλόμεθα ἀπολέσαι, πότερά σοι δοκοῦμεν ἱππέων πλή-
 θους ἀπορεῖν ἢ πεζῶν ἢ ὀπλίσεως, ἐν ᾗ ὑμᾶς μὲν βλά-
 πτειν ἱκανοὶ εἴημεν ἂν, ἀντιπάσχειν δ' οὐδεὶς κίνδυνος ;
18 ἀλλὰ χωρίων ἐπιτηδείων ὑμῖν ἐπιτίθεσθαι ἀπορεῖν σοι 15
 δοκοῦμεν ; οὐ τοσαῦτα μὲν πεδία, ἃ ὑμεῖς φίλια ὄντα
 σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ διαπορεύεσθε, τοσαῦτα δ' ὄρη ὑμῖν
 ὁρᾶτε ὄντα πορευτέα, ἃ ἡμῖν ἔξεστι προκαταλαβοῦσιν
 ἄπορα ὑμῖν παρέχειν, τοσοῦτοι δ' εἰσὶ ποταμοί, ἐφ' ὧν
 ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ὅπόσοις ἂν ὑμῶν βουλώμεθα 20
 μάχεσθαι ; εἰσὶ δ' αὐτῶν οὓς οὐδ' ἂν παντάπασι δια-
19 βαίητε, εἰ μὴ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς διαπορεύοιμεν. εἰ δ' ἐν πᾶσι
 τούτοις ἡττώμεθα, ἀλλὰ τό γέ τοι πῦρ κρεῖττον τοῦ
 καρποῦ ἐστίν, ὃν ἡμεῖς δυναίμεθ' ἂν κατακαύσαντες
 λιμὸν ὑμῖν ἀντιτάξαι, ᾧ ὑμεῖς οὐδ', εἰ πάνυ ἀγαθοὶ 25
 εἴητε, μάχεσθαι ἂν δύναισθε.
20 “ Πῶς ἂν οὖν ἔχοντες τοσοῦτους πόρους πρὸς τὸ
 ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν, καὶ τούτων μηδένα ἡμῖν ἐπικίνδυνον,
 ἔπειτα ἐκ τούτων πάντων τοῦτον ἂν τὸν τρόπον ἐξε-
 λοίμεθα, ὃς μόνος μὲν πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβής, μόνος δὲ πρὸς 30

ἀνθρώπων αἰσχροί; παντάπασι δ' ἀπόρων ἐστὶ καὶ 21
 ἀμηχάνων καὶ ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ἐχομένων, καὶ τούτων πονη-
 ρῶν, οἵτινες ἐθέλουσι δι' ἐπιорκίας τε πρὸς θεοὺς καὶ
 ἀπιστίας πρὸς ἀνθρώπους πράττειν τι. οὐχ οὕτως
 5 ἡμεῖς, ὦ Κλέαρχε, οὐτ' ἀλόγιστοι οὐτ' ἡλίθιοί ἐσμεν.

“ Ἀλλὰ τί δή, ὑμᾶς ἐξὸν ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτ' 22
 ἦλθομεν; εὖ ἴσθι, ὅτι ὁ ἐμὸς ἔρως τούτου αἴτιος, τοῦ
 τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐμὲ πιστὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ ὃ Κῦρος ἀνέβη
 ξενικῶ διὰ μισθοδοσίας πιστεύων, τούτῳ ἐμὲ καταβῆναι
 10 δι' εὐεργεσίας ἰσχυρόν. ὅσα δ' ἐμοὶ χρήσιμοι ὑμεῖς 23
 ἐστε τὰ μὲν καὶ σὺ εἶπας, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον ἐγὼ οἶδα·
 τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ τιάραν βασιλεῖ μόνῳ ἔξε-
 στιν ὀρθὴν ἔχειν, τὴν δ' ἐπὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ ἴσως ἂν ὑμῶν
 παρόντων καὶ ἕτερος εὐπετῶς ἔχοι.”

A general conference is agreed on, to correct matters.

15 Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἔδοξε τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἀληθῆ λέγειν· καὶ 24
 εἶπεν·

“ Οὐκουν,” ἔφη, “ οἵτινες, τοιούτων ἡμῖν εἰς φιλίαν
 ὑπαρχόντων, πειρῶνται διαβάλλοντες ποιῆσαι πολεμίους
 ἡμᾶς, ἄξιοί εἰσι τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν; ”

20 “ Καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν γε,” ἔφη ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, “ εἰ βούλεσθέ 25
 μοι οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ λοχαγοὶ ἐλθεῖν, ἐν τῷ
 ἐμφανεῖ λέξω τοὺς πρὸς ἐμὲ λέγοντας, ὥς σὺ ἐμοὶ
 ἐπιβουλεύεις καὶ τῇ σὺν ἐμοὶ στρατιᾷ.”

“ Ἐγὼ δέ,” ἔφη ὁ Κλέαρχος, “ ἄξω πάντας, καὶ σοὶ 26
 25 αὖ δηλώσω, ὅθεν ἐγὼ περὶ σοῦ ἀκούω.”

Ἐκ τούτων δὴ τῶν λόγων ὁ Τισσαφέρνης φιλοφρο- 27
 νούμενος τότε μὲν μένειν τε αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε καὶ σύν-
 δειπνον ἐποιήσατο.

Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον
 30 δῆλός τ' ἦν πάνυ φιλικῶς οἰόμενος διακεῖσθαι τῷ Τισ-

σαφέρνει καὶ ἃ ἔλεγεν ἐκεῖνος ἀπήγγελλεν· ἔφη τε
 χρῆναι ἰέναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην οὓς ἐκέλευσε, καὶ οἱ
 ἂν ἐλεγχθῶσι διαβάλλοντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὡς προδό-
 τας αὐτοὺς καὶ κακόνους τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ὄντας τιμωρη-
 28 θῆναι. ὑπώπτευε δ' εἶναι τὸν διαβάλλοντα Μένωνα, 5
 εἰδὼς αὐτὸν καὶ συγγεγενημένον Τισσαφέρνει μετ' Ἀρι-
 αίου καὶ στασιάζοντα αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντα, ὅπως
 τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν λαβὼν φίλος ἦ Τισ-
 29 σαφέρνει. ἐβούλετο δὲ καὶ ὁ Κλέαρχος ἅπαν τὸ
 στράτευμα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔχειν τὴν γνώμην καὶ τοὺς 10
 παραλυποῦντας ἐκποδῶν εἶναι.

Τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν ἀντέλεγον τινες αὐτῷ μὴ ἰέναι
 πάντας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς μηδὲ πιστεύειν
 30 Τισσαφέρνει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἰσχυρῶς κατέτεινεν, ἔστε
 διεπράξατο πέντε μὲν στρατηγοὺς ἰέναι, εἴκοσι δὲ λοχα- 15
 γοὺς· συνηκολούθησαν δ' ὡς εἰς ἀγορὰν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 στρατιωτῶν ὡς διακόσιοι.

The Greek officers, proceeding to the conference, are murdered.

The Persians try to entrap the soldiers.

31 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ταῖς Τισσαφέρνους,
 οἱ μὲν στρατηγοὶ παρεκλήθησαν εἴσω, Πρόξενος Βοιώ-
 τιος, Μένων Θετταλός, Ἀγίας Ἀρκάς, Κλέαρχος Λά- 20
 κων, Σωκράτης Ἀχαιός· οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύ-
 32 ραῖς ἔμενον. οὐ πολλῷ δ' ὕστερον ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ση-
 μείου οἱ τ' ἔνδον συνελαμβάνοντο καὶ οἱ ἔξω κατεκό-
 πησαν.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν βαρβάρων τινὲς ἵππέων διὰ τοῦ 25
 πεδίου ἐλαύνοντες, ᾧτινι ἐντυγχάνοιεν Ἕλλησι ἢ δούλῳ
 33 ἢ ἐλευθέρῳ, πάντας ἐκτεινον. οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες τὴν τε
 ἵππασίαν αὐτῶν ἐθαύμαζον ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ὀρῶντες
 καὶ ὅτι ἐποιοῦν ἡμφεγνόουν, πρὶν Νίκαρχος Ἀρκὰς

ἤκε φεύγων τετρωμένος εἰς τὴν γαστέρα καὶ τὰ ἔντερα ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἔχων, καὶ εἶπε πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα.

Ἐκ τούτου δὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔθεον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα πάντες 34
 5 ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ νομίζοντες αὐτίκα ἥξειν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. οἱ δὲ πάντες μὲν οὐκ ἦλθον, Ἀριαῖος 35
 δὲ καὶ Ἀρτάοζος καὶ Μιθριδάτης, οἳ ἦσαν Κύρῳ πιστότατοι· ὁ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἑρμηνεὺς ἔφη καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνους ἀδελφὸν σὺν αὐτοῖς ὁρᾶν καὶ γινγνώσκειν·
 10 συνηκολούθουν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Περσῶν τεθωρακισμένοι εἰς τριακοσίους. οὗτοι ἐπεὶ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, προελθεῖν ἐκέ- 36
 λεον εἴ τις εἴη τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγὸς ἢ λοχαγός, ἵν' ἀπαγγείλωσι τὰ παρὰ βασιλέως. μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐξῆλ- 37
 θον φυλαττόμενοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ μὲν Κλε-
 15 ἄνωρ Ὀρχομένιος καὶ Σοφαίνετος Στυμφάλιος, σὺν αὐτοῖς δὲ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὅπως μάθοι τὰ περὶ Προξένου. Χειρίσοφος δ' ἐτύγχανεν ἀπὼν ἐν κώμῃ τινὶ σὺν ἄλλοις ἐπισιτιζόμενος.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἔστησαν εἰς ἐπήκοον, εἶπεν Ἀριαῖος τάδε· 38
 20 “Κλέαρχος μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ ἐπιorkῶν τε ἐφάνη καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύων, ἔχει τὴν δίκην καὶ τέθνηκεν, Πρόξενος δὲ καὶ Μένων, ὅτι κατήγγειλαν αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, ἐν μεγάλῃ τιμῇ εἰσιν. ὑμᾶς δὲ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὄπλα ἀπαιτεῖ· ἑαυτοῦ γὰρ εἶναί φησιν, ἐπεὶ περ
 25 Κύρου ἦσαν τοῦ ἐκείνου δούλου.”

Πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἔλεγε δὲ Κλε- 39
 ἄνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος·

“ὦ κάκιστε ἀνθρώπων Ἀριαῖε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, ὅσοι ἦτε Κύρου φίλοι, οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτ' ἀνθρώ-
 30 πους, οἵτινες ὁμόσαντες ἡμῖν τοὺς αὐτοὺς φίλους καὶ ἐχθροὺς νομιεῖν, προδόντες ἡμᾶς σὺν Τισσαφέρνῃ τῷ ἀθεωτάτῳ τε καὶ πανουργοτάτῳ τούς τ' ἄνδρας αὐτούς,

οἷς ὤμνυτε, ἀπολωλέκατε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμᾶς προδε-
δωκότες σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεσθε ;”

40 Ὁ δ' Ἀριαῖος εἶπε· “Κλέαρχος γὰρ πρόσθεν ἐπι-
βουλεύων φανερὸς ἐγένετο Τισσαφέρνει τε καὶ Ὀρόντα,
καὶ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν τοῖς σὺν τούτοις.” 5

41 Ἐπὶ τούτοις Ξενοφῶν τάδε εἶπε· “Κλέαρχος μὲν
τοίνυν, εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους ἔλυσεν τὰς σπονδάς, τὴν δίκην
ἔχει, δίκαιον γὰρ ἀπόλλυσθαι τοὺς ἐπιорκοῦντας· Πρό-
ξενος δὲ καὶ Μένων ἐπέειπερ εἰσὶν ὑμέτεροι μὲν εὐεργέ-
ται, ἡμέτεροι δὲ στρατηγοί, πέμψατε αὐτοὺς δεῦρο· 10
δῆλον γάρ, ὅτι φίλοι γε ὄντες ἀμφοτέροις πειράσονται
καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἡμῖν τὰ βέλτιστα συμβουλευσαι.”

42 Πρὸς ταῦτα οἱ βάρβαροι πολὺν χρόνον διαλεχθέντες
ἀλλήλοις ἀπῆλθον οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι.

Character of Clearchus. — His love of war.

1 **VI.** Οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατηγοὶ οὕτω ληφθέντες ἀνήχθησαν 15
ὥς βασιλέα καὶ ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐτελεύτησαν,
εἷς μὲν αὐτῶν Κλέαρχος, ὁμολογουμένως ἐκ πάντων τῶν
ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἐχόντων, δόξας γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ καὶ πολε-
μικὸς καὶ φιλοπόλεμος ἐσχάτως.

2 Καὶ γὰρ δὴ, ἕως μὲν πόλεμος ἦν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις 20
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, παρέμενε, ἐπεὶ δ' εἰρήνη ἐγένετο,
πείσας τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν, ὥς οἱ Θρᾷκες ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς
Ἕλληνας, καὶ διαπραξάμενος ὥς ἐδύνατο παρὰ τῶν
ἐφόρων, ἐξέπλει ὥς πολεμήσων τοῖς ὑπὲρ Χερρονήσου

3 καὶ Περίνθου Θραξίν. ἐπεὶ δὲ μεταγνόντες πῶς οἱ 25
ἔφοροι, ἤδη ἔξω ὄντος αὐτοῦ, ἀποστρέφειν αὐτὸν ἐπει-
ρῶντο ἐξ Ἰσθμοῦ, ἐνταῦθα οὐκέτι πείθεται, ἀλλ' ὥχετο
4 πλέων εἰς Ἑλλήσποντον. ἐκ τούτου καὶ ἐθανατώθη
ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ τελῶν ὥς ἀπειθῶν.

Ἦδη δὲ φυγὰς ὦν ἔρχεται πρὸς Κῦρον, καὶ ὁποίοις 30

μὲν λόγοις ἔπεισε Κῦρον ἀλλαχοῦ γέγραπται, δίδωσι
 δ' αὐτῷ Κῦρος μυρίους δαρεικούς· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν οὐκ 5
 ἐπὶ ῥαθυμίαν ἐτράπετο, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημά-
 των συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολέμει τοῖς Θραξί, καὶ
 5 μάχῃ τ' ἐνίκησε καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου δὴ ἔφερε καὶ ἦγε
 τούτους καὶ πολεμῶν διεγένετο, μέχρι οὗ Κῦρος ἐδεήθη
 τοῦ στρατεύματος· τότε δ' ἀπῆλθεν ὡς σὺν ἐκείνῳ αὐ
 πολεμήσων.

Ταῦτ' οὖν φιλοπολέμου μοι δοκεῖ ἀνδρὸς ἔργα εἶναι, 6
 10 ὅστις, ἐξὸν μὲν εἰρήνην ἄγειν ἄνευ αἰσχύνῃς καὶ βλάβ-
 βης, αἰρεῖται πολεμεῖν, ἐξὸν δὲ ῥαθυμεῖν, βούλεται πο-
 νεῖν ὥστε πολεμεῖν, ἐξὸν δὲ χρήματα ἔχειν ἀκινδύνως,
 αἰρεῖται πολεμῶν μείονα ταῦτα ποιεῖν· ἐκεῖνος δ', ὥσπερ
 εἰς παιδικὰ ἢ εἰς ἄλλην τινὰ ἡδονήν, ἤθελε δαπανᾶν
 15 εἰς πόλεμον. οὕτω μὲν φιλοπόλεμος ἦν· πολεμικὸς δ' 7
 αὐτῇ ταύτῃ ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὅτι φιλοκίνδυνός τ' ἦν καὶ ἡμέ-
 ρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἄγων ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ ἐν τοῖς
 δεινοῖς φρόνιμος, ὡς οἱ παρόντες πανταχοῦ πάντες
 ὡμολόγουν.

His ability as a commander ; his severity.

20 Καὶ ἀρχικὸς δ' ἐλέγετο εἶναι ὡς δυνατόν ἐκ τοῦ τοι- 8
 ούτου τρόπου οἶον ἐκεῖνος εἶχεν. ἱκανὸς μὲν γὰρ ὥς
 τις καὶ ἄλλος φροντίζειν ἦν, ὅπως ἔχοι ἡ στρατιὰ
 αὐτῷ τὰπιτήδεια, καὶ παρασκευάζειν ταῦτα. ἱκανὸς δὲ
 καὶ ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς παροῦσιν, ὡς πειστέον εἶη Κλεάρχῳ.
 25 τοῦτο δ' ἐποίει ἐκ τοῦ χαλεπὸς εἶναι· καὶ γὰρ ὁρᾶν 9
 στρυγνὸς ἦν καὶ τῇ φωνῇ τραχύς, ἐκόλαζέ τ' αἰεὶ ἰσχυ-
 ρῶς, καὶ ὀργῇ ἐνίοτε, ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ μεταμέλειν ἔσθ'
 ὅτε. καὶ γνώμῃ δ' ἐκόλαζεν· ἀκολάστου γὰρ στρατεύ-
 ματος οὐδὲν ἡγεῖτο ὄφελος εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγειν αὐτὸν 10
 30 ἔφασαν, ὡς δέοι τὸν στρατιώτην φοβεῖσθαι μᾶλλον τὸν

ἄρχοντα ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους, εἰ μέλλοι ἢ φυλακὰς φυλάξειν ἢ φίλων ἀφέξεσθαι ἢ ἀπροφασίστως ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

- 11 Ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς δεινοῖς ἤθελον αὐτοῦ ἀκούειν σφόδρα καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἄλλον ἡροῦντο οἱ στρατιῶται· καὶ γὰρ τὸ 5
στυγνὸν αὐτοῦ τότε φαιδρὸν ἔφασαν φαίνεσθαι καὶ τὸ χαλεπὸν ἐρρωμένον πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐδόκει εἶναι,
12 ὥστε σωτήριον, οὐκέτι χαλεπὸν ἐφαίνετο· ὅτε δ' ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ γένοιτο καὶ ἐξείῃ πρὸς ἄλλον ἀπιέναι, πολλοὶ αὐτὸν ἀπέλειπον· τὸ γὰρ ἐπίχαρι οὐκ εἶχεν, ἀλλ' 10
αἰὲ χαλεπὸς ἦν καὶ ὤμος· ὥστε διέκειντο πρὸς αὐτὸν οἱ στρατιῶται ὥσπερ παῖδες πρὸς διδάσκαλον.
- 13 Καὶ γὰρ οὖν φιλία μὲν καὶ εὐνοία ἐπομένους οὐδέποτ' εἶχεν· οἷτινες δ' ἢ ὑπὸ πόλεως τεταγμένοι ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ δεῖσθαι ἢ ἄλλῃ τινὶ ἀνάγκῃ κατεχόμενοι παρεῖεν αὐτῷ, 15
14 σφόδρα πειθομένοις ἐχρήτο· ἐπεὶ δ' ἤρξαντο νικᾶν σὺν αὐτῷ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἤδη μεγάλα ἦν τὰ χρησίμους ποιοῦντα εἶναι τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ στρατιώτας· τό τε γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους θαρραλέως ἔχειν παρῆν, καὶ τὸ τὴν παρ' ἐκείνου τιμωρίαν φοβεῖσθαι εὐτάκτους ἐποίει. 20
- 15 Τοιοῦτος μὲν δὴ ἄρχων ἦν· ἄρχεσθαι δ' ὑπ' ἄλλων οὐ μάλα ἐθέλειν ἐλέγετο· ἦν δ' ὅτ' ἐτελεύτα ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντ' ἔτη.

Proxenus; his ambition, and love of honor.

- 16 Πρόξενος δ' ὁ Βοιωτίας εὐθύς μὲν μειράκιον ὦν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ τὰ μεγάλα πράττειν ἱκανός· καὶ 25
διὰ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔδωκε Γοργία ἀργύριον τῷ
17 Λεοντίνῳ· ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένετο ἐκείνῳ, ἱκανὸς νομίσας ἤδη εἶναι καὶ ἄρχειν καὶ φίλος ὦν τοῖς πρώτοις μὴ ἡττᾶσθαι εὐεργετῶν, ἦλθεν εἰς ταύτας τὰς σὺν Κύρῳ πράξεις· καὶ γὰρ ᾤετο κτήσεσθαι ἐκ τούτων ὄνομα μέγα 30

καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην καὶ χρήματα πολλά· τοσούτων δ' 18
ἐπιθυμῶν σφόδρα ἔνδηλον αὖ καὶ τοῦτ' εἶχεν, ὅτι τούτων
οὐδὲν ἂν ἐθέλοι κτᾶσθαι μετ' ἀδικίας, ἀλλὰ σὺν τῷ
δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ ᾤετο δεῖν τούτων τυγχάνειν, ἄνευ δὲ
5 τούτων μή.

Ἄρχειν δὲ καλῶν μὲν καγαθῶν δυνατὸς ἦν· οὐ μὲν- 19
τοι οὐτ' αἰδῶ τοῖς στρατιώταις ἑαυτοῦ οὔτε φόβον
ἱκανὸς ἐμποιῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡσχύνετο μᾶλλον τοὺς
στρατιώτας ἢ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι ἐκείνου· καὶ φοβούμενος
10 μᾶλλον ἦν φανερὸς τὸ ἀπεχθάνεσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις
ἢ οἱ στρατιῶται τὸ ἀπιστεῖν ἐκείνῳ. ᾤετο δ' ἀρκεῖν 20
πρὸς τὸ ἀρχικὸν εἶναι καὶ δοκεῖν τὸ τὸν μὲν καλῶς
ποιοῦντα ἐπαινεῖν, τὸν δ' ἀδικοῦντα μὴ ἐπαινεῖν. τοι-
γαροῦν αὐτῷ οἱ μὲν καλοὶ τε καγαθοὶ τῶν συνόντων
15 εὖνοι ἦσαν, οἱ δ' ἄδικοι ἐπεβούλευον ὥς εὐμεταχειρίστῳ
ὄντι. ὅτε δ' ἀπέθνησκεν, ἦν ἐτῶν ὥς τριάκοντα.

Menon; his greed and shamelessness. — Agias and Socrates.

Μένων δ' ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν πλου- 21
τεῖν ἰσχυρῶς, ἐπιθυμῶν δ' ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω λαμβά-
νοι, ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ τιμᾶσθαι, ἵνα πλείω κερδαίνοι· φίλος
20 τ' ἐβούλετο εἶναι τοῖς μέγιστον δυναμένοις, ἵν' ἀδικῶν
μὴ διδοίη δίκην. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ κατεργάζεσθαι ὧν ἐπιθυ- 22
μοίη συντομωτάτην ᾤετο ὁδὸν εἶναι διὰ τοῦ ἐπιорκεῖν
τε καὶ ψεύδεσθαι καὶ ἐξαπατᾶν· τὸ δ' ἀπλοῦν καὶ
ἀληθὲς ἐνόμιζε τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἡλιθίῳ εἶναι. στέργων δὲ 23
25 φανερὸς μὲν ἦν οὐδένα, ὅτῳ δὲ φαίη φίλος εἶναι, τούτῳ
ἔνδηλος ἐγίγνετο ἐπιβουλεύων.

Καὶ πολεμίου μὲν οὐδενὸς κατεγέλα, τῶν δὲ συνόντων
πάντων ὥς καταγελῶν ἀεὶ διελέγετο. καὶ τοῖς μὲν τῶν 24
πολεμίων κτήμασιν οὐκ ἐπεβούλευε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ᾤετο
30 εἶναι τὰ τῶν φυλαττομένων λαμβάνειν· τὰ δὲ τῶν φί-

- λων μόνος ᾤετο εἰδέναι ῥᾶστον ὃν ἀφύλακτα λαμβάνειν.
25 καὶ ὅσους μὲν αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιόρκους καὶ ἀδίκους ὡς εὖ
 ὠπλισμένους ἐφοβεῖτο, τοῖς δ' ὁσίοις καὶ ἀλήθειαν
26 ἀσκοῦσιν ὡς ἀνάνδροις ἐπειρᾶτο χρῆσθαι. ὥσπερ δέ
 τις ἀγάλλεται ἐπὶ θεοσεβείᾳ καὶ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ, 5
 οὕτω Μένων ἠγάλλετο τῷ ἐξαπατᾶν δύνασθαι, τῷ πλά-
 σασθαι ψευδῇ, τῷ φίλους διαγελᾶν· τὸν δὲ μὴ πανούρ-
 γον τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν ἀεὶ ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι. καὶ παρ' οἷς
 μὲν ἐπεχείρει πρωτεύειν φιλίᾳ, διαβάλλων τοὺς πρῶ-
 τούς τοῦτ' ᾤετο δεῖν κτήσασθαι. 10
- 27** Τὸ δὲ πειθομένους τοὺς στρατιώτας παρέχεσθαι ἐκ
 τοῦ συναδικεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανᾶτο. τιμᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ
 θεραπεύεσθαι ἡξίου ἐπιδεικνύμενος, ὅτι πλεῖστα δύναίτο
 καὶ ἐθέλοι ἂν ἀδικεῖν. εὐεργεσίαν δὲ κατέλεγεν, ὅποτε
 τις αὐτοῦ ἀφίσταίτο, ὅτι χρώμενος αὐτῷ οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν 15
 αὐτόν.
- 28** Ἀποθνησκόντων δὲ τῶν συστρατῆγων, ὅτι ἐστράτευσαν
 ἐπὶ βασιλέα σὺν Κύρῳ, ταῦτ' ἀπεποικῶς οὐκ ἀπέθανε,
 μετὰ δὲ τὸν τῶν ἄλλων θάνατον τιμωρηθεὶς ὑπὸ βασι-
 λέως ἀπέθανεν, οὐχ ὥσπερ Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι 20
 στρατηγοὶ οἱ ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, ὥσπερ τάχι-
 στος θάνατος δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀλλὰ ζῶν αἰκισθεὶς ἐνιαυτὸν
 ὡς πονηρὸς λέγεται τῆς τελευτῆς τυχεῖν.
- 29** Ἀγίας δ' ὁ Ἀρκὰς καὶ Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ
 τούτῳ ἀπεθανέτην. τούτων δ' οὐθ' ὡς ἐν πολέμῳ 25
 κακῶν οὐδεὶς κατεγέλα οὔτ' εἰς φιλίαν αὐτοὺς ἐμέμφετο.
 ἦσθην δ' ἄμφω ἀμφὶ τὰ πέντε καὶ τριάκοντ' ἔτη ἀπὸ
 γενεᾶς.

ΛΟΓΟΣ Γ'.

Dejection of the Greeks. — Xenophon.

I. "Οσα μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ ἀναβάσει τῇ μετὰ Κύρου οἱ **1**
 "Ἕλληνες ἔπραξαν μέχρι τῆς μάχης, καὶ ὅσα ἐπεὶ Κῦρος
 ἐτελεύτησεν ἐγένετο, ἀπιόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων σὺν Τις-
 σαφέρνει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν λόγῳ δεδή-
 5 λωται.

Ἐπεὶ δ' οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ συνειλημμένοι ἦσαν καὶ τῶν **2**
 λοχαγῶν καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ συνεπισπόμενοι ἀπωλώ-
 λεσαν, ἐν πολλῇ δὴ ἀπορίᾳ ἦσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐννοοῦμε-
 νοι μὲν ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις ἦσαν, κύκλῳ δ'
 10 αὐτοῖς πάντῃ πολλὰ καὶ ἔθνη καὶ πόλεις πολέμια ἦσαν,
 ἀγορὰν δ' οὐδεὶς ἔτι παρέξειν ἔμελλεν, ἀπεῖχον δὲ τῆς
 Ἑλλάδος οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια στάδια, ἡγεμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς
 τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν, ποταμοὶ δὲ διεῖργον ἀδιάβατοι ἐν μέσῳ
 τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ, προὔδεδώκεσαν δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν
 15 Κύρῳ ἀναβάντες βάρβαροι, μόνοι δὲ καταλελειμμένοι
 ἦσαν οὐδ' ἰππέα οὐδένα σύμμαχον ἔχοντες, ὥστ' εὖδη-
 λον ἦν, ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν οὐδένα ἂν κατακάνοιεν, ἡττη-
 θέντων δ' αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς ἂν λειφθείη.

Ταῦτα δὴ ἐννοοῦμενοι καὶ ἀθύμως ἔχοντες ὀλίγοι μὲν **3**
 20 αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐσπέραν σίτου ἐγεύσαντο, ὀλίγοι δὲ πῦρ
 ἀνέκαυσαν, ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ὅπλα πολλοὶ οὐκ ἦλθον ταύτην
 τὴν νύκτα, ἀνεπαύοντο δ' ὅπου ἐτύγχανεν ἕκαστος, οὐ
 δυνάμενοι καθεύδειν ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ πόθου πατρίδων,

γονέων, γυναικῶν, παίδων, οὓς οὐποτ' ἐνόμιζον ἔτι ὄψεσθαι. οὕτω μὲν δὴ διακείμενοι πάντες ἀνεπαύοντο.

4 Ἦν δέ τις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς οὔτε στρατηγὸς οὔτε λοχαγὸς οὔτε στρατιώτης ὢν συνηκολούθει, ἀλλὰ Πρόξενος αὐτὸν μετεπέμψατο οἴκοθεν, 5 ξένος ὢν ἀρχαῖος· ὑπισχνεῖτο δ' αὐτῷ, εἰ ἔλθοι, φίλον αὐτὸν Κύρῳ ποιήσκειν, ὃν αὐτὸς ἔφη κρείττω ἑαυτῷ νομίζειν τῆς πατρίδος.

5 Ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν ἀναγνοὺς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀνακοινοῦται Σωκράτει τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ περὶ τῆς πορείας. καὶ 10 ὁ Σωκράτης ὑποπτεύσας, μή τι πρὸς τῆς πόλεως ὑπαίτιον εἴη Κύρῳ φίλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι ἐδόκει ὁ Κῦρος προθύμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας συμπολεμῆσαι, συμβουλεύει τῷ Ξενοφῶντι ἐλθόντα εἰς Δελφούς ἀνακοινῶσαι τῷ θεῷ περὶ τῆς πορείας. 15

6 Ἐλθὼν δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπήρετο τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα, τίνι ἂν θεῶν θύων καὶ εὐχόμενος κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔλθοι τὴν ὁδόν, ἣν ἐπινοεῖ, καὶ καλῶς πράξας σωθείη. καὶ 7 ἀνεῖλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων οἷς ἔδει θύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάλιν ἦλθε, λέγει τὴν μαντείαν τῷ Σωκράτει. ὁ δ' 20 ἀκούσας ἠτιᾶτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἠρώτα, πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς κρίνας ἰτέον εἶναι τοῦτ' ἐπυνθάνετο, πῶς ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθείη. “ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτως ἦρου, ταῦτ’,” ἔφη, “χρὴ ποιεῖν ὅσα ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσεν.” 25

Xenophon's connection with the expedition. — His dream.

8 Ὁ μὲν δὴ Ξενοφῶν οὕτω θυσάμενος οἷς ἀνεῖλεν ὁ θεὸς ἐξέπλει, καὶ καταλαμβάνει ἐν Σάρδεσι Πρόξενον καὶ Κῦρον μέλλοντας ἤδη ὁρμᾶν τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν, καὶ συνε- 9 στάθη Κύρῳ. προθυμουμένου δὲ τοῦ Προξένου καὶ ὁ Κῦρος συμπρούθυμεῖτο μεῖναι αὐτόν· εἶπε δ' ὅτι, ἐπει- 30

- δὰν τάχιστα ἡ στρατεία λήξῃ, εὐθύς ἀποπέμψοι αὐτόν.
 ἐλέγετο δ' ὁ στόλος εἶναι εἰς Πισίδας. ἐστρατεύετο 10
 μὲν δὴ οὕτως ἐξαπατηθεῖς, οὐχ ὑπὸ Προξένου· οὐ γὰρ
 ἤδει τὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα ὁρμὴν οὐδ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τῶν Ἑλ-
 5 λήνων πλὴν Κλεάρχου· ἐπεὶ μέντοι εἰς Κιλικίαν ἦλθον,
 σαφὲς πᾶσιν ἤδη ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὅτι ὁ στόλος εἶη ἐπὶ
 βασιλέα. φοβούμενοι δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ἄκοντες ὅμως
 οἱ πολλοὶ δι' αἰσχύνην καὶ ἀλλήλων καὶ Κύρου συνη-
 κολούθησαν· ὧν εἷς καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἦν.
- 10 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπορία ἦν, ἐλυπεῖτο μὲν σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις 11
 καὶ οὐκ ἐδύνατο καθεύδειν. μικρὸν δ' ὕπνου λαχὼν
 εἶδεν ὄναρ. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ βροντῆς γενομένης σκηπτὸς
 πεσεῖν εἰς τὴν πατρώαν οἰκίαν, καὶ ἐκ τούτου λάμπε-
 σθαι πᾶσαν. περίφοβος δ' εὐθύς ἀνηγέρθη, καὶ τὸ ὄναρ 12
 15 πῇ μὲν ἔκρινεν ἀγαθόν, ὅτι ἐν πόνοις ὧν καὶ κινδύνοις
 φῶς μέγα ἐκ Διὸς ἰδεῖν ἔδοξε· πῇ δὲ καὶ ἐφοβείτο, ὅτι
 ἀπὸ Διὸς μὲν βασιλέως τὸ ὄναρ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ εἶναι, κύ-
 κλω δὲ λάμπεσθαι τὸ πῦρ, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας
 ἐξελθεῖν τῆς βασιλέως, ἀλλ' εἴργοιτο πάντοθεν ὑπὸ
 20 τινων ἀποριῶν.
- Ἄποῖόν τι μέντοι ἐστὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, ἔξεστι 13
 σκοπεῖν ἐκ τῶν συμβάντων μετὰ τὸ ὄναρ. γίνγεται
 γὰρ τάδε. εὐθύς ἐπειδὴ ἀνηγέρθη, πρῶτον μὲν ἔννοια
 αὐτῷ ἐμπίπτει· 'τί κατάκειμαι; ἡ δὲ νύξ προβαίνει·
 25 ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ εἰκὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἥξειν. εἰ δὲ
 γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, τί ἐμποδὼν μὴ οὐχὶ πάντα
 μὲν τὰ χαλεπώτατα ἐπιδόντας, πάντα δὲ τὰ δεινότατα
 παθόντας, ὑβριζομένους ἀποθανεῖν; ὅπως δ' ἀμυνού- 14
 μεθα, οὐδεὶς παρασκευάζεται οὐδ' ἐπιμέλεται, ἀλλὰ
 30 κατακείμεθα, ὥσπερ ἐξὸν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν. ἐγὼ οὖν τὸν
 ἐκ ποίας πόλεως στρατηγὸν προσδοκῶ ταῦτα πράξειν;
 ποίαν δ' ἡλικίαν ἐμαυτῷ ἐλθεῖν ἰναμένω; οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ'

ἔτι πρεσβύτερος ἔσομαι, ἐὰν τήμερον προδῶ ἑμαυτὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις.'

Xenophon, arousing the captains of Proxenus, addresses them.

15 Ἐκ τούτου ἀνίσταται καὶ συγκαλεῖ τοὺς Προξένου πρῶτον λοχαγούς. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνήλθον, ἔλεξεν·

“Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες λοχαγοί, οὔτε καθεύδειν δύναμαι, 5
ὥσπερ οἶμαι οὐδ’ ὑμεῖς, οὔτε κατακεῖσθαι ἔτι, ὁρῶν, ἐν
16 οἷοις ἐσμέν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πολέμοιοι δῆλον ὅτι οὐ πρότε-
ρον πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸν πόλεμον ἐξέφηναν, πρὶν ἐνόμισαν
καλῶς τὰ ἑαυτῶν παρεσκευάσθαι, ἡμῶν δ’ οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν
17 ἀντεπιμέλεται, ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγωνιούμεθα. καὶ μὴν 10
εἰ ὑφησόμεθα καὶ ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γενησόμεθα, τί οἰόμεθα
πείσεσθαι; ὃς καὶ τοῦ ὁμοπατρίου καὶ ὁμομητρίου ἀδελ-
φοῦ καὶ τεθνηκότος ἤδη ἀποτεμὼν τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ
τὴν χεῖρα ἀνεσταύρωσεν· ἡμᾶς δέ, οἷς κηδεμῶν μὲν
οὐδεὶς πάρεστιν, ἐστρατεύσαμεν δ’ ἐπ’ αὐτὸν ὡς δοῦ- 15
λον ἀντὶ βασιλέως ποιήσοντες καὶ ἀποκτενοῦντες, εἰ
18 δυναίμεθα, τί ἂν οἰόμεθα παθεῖν; ἂρ’ οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν
ἔλθοι, ὡς ἡμᾶς τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμενος πᾶσιν ἀνθρώ-
ποις φόβον παράσχοι τοῦ στρατεῦσαί ποτ’ ἐπ’ αὐ-
τόν; ἀλλ’ ὅπως τοι μὴ ἐπ’ ἐκείνῳ γενησόμεθα πάντα 20
ποιητέον.

19 “Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν, ἔστε μὲν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν, οὔ ποτ’
ἐπαυόμην ἡμᾶς μὲν οἰκτείρων, βασιλέα δὲ καὶ τοὺς σὺν
αὐτῷ μακαρίζων, διαθεώμενος αὐτῶν, ὅσῃν μὲν χώραν
καὶ οἶαν ἔχοιεν, ὡς δ’ ἄφθονα τὰπιτήδεια, ὅσους δὲ 25
20 θεράποντας, ὅσα δὲ κτήνη, χρυσὸν δέ, ἐσθῆτα δέ· τὰ
δ’ αὖ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὁπότ’ ἐνθυμοίμην, ὅτι τῶν μὲν
ἀγαθῶν πάντων οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μετεΐη, εἰ μὴ πριαίμεθα,
οὔτου δ’ ὠνησόμεθα ἥδειν ἔτι ὀλίγους ἔχοντας, ἄλλως
δέ πως πορίζεσθαι τὰπιτήδεια ὄρκους ἤδη κατέχοντας 30

ἡμᾶς· ταῦτ' οὖν λογιζόμενος ἐνίστε τὰς σπονδάς μᾶλλον ἐφοβούμενῃ ἢ νῦν τὸν πόλεμον.

“Ἐπεὶ μέντοι ἐκείνοι ἔλυσαν τὰς σπονδάς, λελύσθαι 21
μοι δοκεῖ καὶ ἡ ἐκείνων ὕβρις καὶ ἡ ἡμετέρα ὑποψία.
5 ἐν μέσῳ γὰρ ἤδη κεῖται ταῦτα τὰγαθὰ ἄθλα, ὁπότεροι
ἂν ἡμῶν ἄνδρες ἀμείνονες ᾧσιν, ἀγωνοθέται δ' οἱ θεοὶ
εἰσιν, οἱ σὺν ἡμῖν, ὥς τὸ εἰκός, ἔσονται. οὗτοι μὲν 22
γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπιωρκήκασιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ πολλὰ ὀρώντες
ἀγαθὰ στερρῶς αὐτῶν ἀπειχόμεθα διὰ τοὺς τῶν θεῶν
10 ὅρκους· ὥστ' ἐξεῖναί μοι δοκεῖ ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα
πολὺ σὺν φρονήματι μείζονι ἢ τούτοις.

“Ἔτι δ' ἔχομεν σώματα ἱκανώτερα τούτων καὶ ψύχη 23
καὶ θάλπη καὶ πόνους φέρειν· ἔχομεν δὲ καὶ ψυχὰς
σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμείνονας· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες καὶ τρωτοὶ καὶ
15 θνητοὶ μᾶλλον ἡμῶν, ἐὰν οἱ θεοί, ὥσπερ τὸ πρόσθεν,
νίκην ἡμῖν διδῶσιν. ἀλλ', ἴσως γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι ταῦτ' 24
ἐνθυμοῦνται, πρὸς τῶν θεῶν μὴ ἀναμένωμεν ἄλλους ἐφ'
ἡμᾶς ἐλθεῖν παρακαλοῦντας ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα,
ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς ἄρξωμεν τοῦ ἐξορμῆσαι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπὶ
20 τὴν ἀρετήν. φάνητε τῶν λοχαγῶν ἄριστοι καὶ τῶν
στρατηγῶν ἀξιοστρατηγότεροι. καὶ γὰρ δέ, εἰ μὲν ὑμεῖς 25
ἐθέλετε ἐξορμᾶν ἐπὶ ταῦτα, ἔπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι, εἰ
δ' ἐμὲ τάττετε ἡγεῖσθαι, οὐδὲν προφασίζομαι τὴν ἡλι-
κίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκμάζειν ἡγοῦμαι ἐρύκειν ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ
25 τὰ κακά.”

*A traitor opposes his advice, and is expelled. All the Greek
officers come together.*

‘Ο μὲν ταῦτ' ἔλεξεν, οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ ἀκούσαντες ἡγεῖ- 26
σθαι ἐκέλευον ἅπαντες, πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις ἦν
βοιωτιάζων τῇ φωνῇ· οὗτος δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι φλυαροίη

ὅστις λέγοι ἄλλως πως σωτηρίας ἂν τυχεῖν ἢ βασιλέα πείσας, ἢ δύναιτο, καὶ ἅμα ἤρχετο λέγειν τὰς ἀπορίας.

27 ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν μεταξὺ ὑπολαβὼν ἔλεξεν ὧδε·

“ὦ θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε, σὺ δέ γε οὐδ’ ὁρῶν γι-
γνώσκεις οὐδ’ ἀκούων μέμνησαι. ἐν ταύτῳ γε μέντοι 5

ἦσθα τούτοις, ὅτε βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ Κῦρος ἀπέθανε, μέγα
φρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ, πέμπων ἐκέλευε παραδιδόναι τὰ
28 ὅπλα. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἡμεῖς οὐ παραδόντες, ἀλλ’ ἐξωπλισμένοι
ἐλθόντες παρεσκηνήσαμεν αὐτῷ, τί οὐκ ἐποίησε πρέ-
σβεις πέμπων καὶ σπονδὰς αἰτῶν καὶ παρέχων τὰπι- 10
τήδεια, ἔστε σπονδῶν ἔτυχεν;

29 “Ἐπεὶ δ’ αὖ οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὥσπερ δὴ
σὺ κελεύεις, εἰς λόγους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ ὅπλων ἦλθον πι-
στεύσαντες ταῖς σπονδαῖς, οὐ νῦν ἐκεῖνοι παιόμενοι,
κεντούμενοι, ὑβριζόμενοι, οὐδ’ ἀποθανεῖν οἱ τλήμονες 15
δύνανται, καὶ μάλ’, οἶμαι, ἐρῶντες τούτου; ἂ σὺ πάντ’
εἰδὼς τοὺς μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι κελεύοντας φλυαρεῖν φῆς,
30 πείθειν δὲ πάλιν κελεύεις ἰόντας; ἐμοὶ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες,
δοκεῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον μήτε προσίεσθαι εἰς ταῦτον
ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἀφελομένους τε τὴν λοχαγίαν σκεύη ἀνα- 20
θέντας ὡς τοιούτῳ χρῆσθαι. οὗτος γὰρ καὶ τὴν πα-
τρίδα καταισχύνει καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅτι Ἕλλην
ὦν τοιοῦτός ἐστιν.”

31 Ἐντεῦθεν ὑπολαβὼν Ἀγασίας Στυμφάλιος εἶπεν·

“Ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε οὔτε τῆς Βοιωτίας προσήκει οὐδέν 25
οὔτε τῆς Ἑλλάδος παντάπασιν, ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν εἶδον
32 ὥσπερ Λυδόν, ἀμφότερα τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένον.” καὶ
εἶχεν οὕτως. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἀπήλασαν.

Οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι παρὰ τὰς τάξεις ἰόντες, ὅπου μὲν στρα-
τηγὸς σῶς εἴη, τὸν στρατηγὸν παρεκάλουν, ὁπόθεν δ’ 30
οἴχοιτο, τὸν ὑποστράτηγον, ὅπου δ’ αὖ λοχαγὸς σῶς εἴη,
33 τὸν λοχαγόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντες συνῆλθον, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν

τῶν ὀπλων ἐκαθέζοντο· καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ συνελθοντες
στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀμφὶ τοὺς ἑκατόν.

“Οτε δὲ ταῦτ’ ἦν, σχεδὸν μέσαι ἦσαν νύκτες. ἐνταῦθ’ 34
Ἰερώνυμος Ἡλείος, πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λο-
5 χαγῶν, ἤρχετο λέγειν ὧδε· “Ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ
καὶ λοχαγοί, ὁρῶσι τὰ παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συν-
ελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα εἴ-
τι δυναίμεθ’ ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὦ Ξενο-
φῶν, ἅπερ καὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.”

Xenophon reviews the situation, and proposes active measures.

10 Ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν· 35

“Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι βασι-
λεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὓς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν
ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὥς, ἐὰν
δύνωνται, ἀπολέσωσιν. ἡμῖν δέ γ’, οἶμαι, πάντα ποιητέα,
15 ὥς μήποτ’ ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον,
ἐκείνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν. εὖ τοίνυν ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι ὑμεῖς τοσοῦ- 36
τοι ὄντες, ὅσοι νῦν συνεληλύθατε, μέγιστον ἔχετε καιρόν.
οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὗτοι πάντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς βλέπουσι,
καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ὑμᾶς ὁρῶσιν ἀθυμοῦντας, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσον-
20 ται, ἐὰν δ’ ὑμεῖς αὐτοὶ τε παρασκευαζόμενοι φανεροὶ
ᾗτε ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλῇτε,
εὖ ἴστε, ὅτι ἔψονται ὑμῖν καὶ πειράσονται μιμεῖσθαι.

“Ἰσως δέ τοι καὶ δίκαιόν ἐστιν ὑμᾶς διαφέρειν τι 37
τούτων. ὑμεῖς γάρ ἐστε στρατηγοί, ὑμεῖς ταξίαρχοι
25 καὶ λοχαγοί· καὶ ὅτ’ εἰρήνη ἦν, ὑμεῖς καὶ χρήμασι καὶ
τιμαῖς τούτων ἐπλεονεκτεῖτε· καὶ νῦν τοίνυν, ἐπεὶ πό-
λεμός ἐστιν, ἀξιούν δεῖ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀμείνους τε τοῦ
πλήθους εἶναι καὶ προβουλεύειν τούτων καὶ προπονεῖν,
ἐὰν τί που δέη.

30 “Καὶ νῦν πρῶτον μὲν οἶμαι ἂν ὑμᾶς μέγα ὠφελῇσαι 38

τὸ στράτευμα, εἰ ἐπιμεληθεῖτε, ὅπως ἀντὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ὡς τάχιστα στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀντικατασταθῶσιν. ἄνευ γὰρ ἀρχόντων οὐδὲν ἂν οὔτε καλὸν οὔτ' ἀγαθὸν γένοιτο, ὡς μὲν συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, οὐδαμοῦ, ἐν δὲ δὴ τοῖς πολεμικοῖς παντάπασιν. ἡ μὲν γὰρ εὐταξία 5 σῶζειν δοκεῖ, ἡ δ' ἀταξία πολλοὺς ἤδη ἀπολώλεκεν.

- 39 “Ἐπειδὰν δὲ καταστήσῃσθε τοὺς ἄρχοντας ὅσους δεῖ, ἐὰν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας συλλέγητε καὶ παραθαρρύνητε, οἶμαι ἂν ὑμᾶς πάνυ ἐν καιρῷ ποιῆσαι.
- 40 νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς αἰσθάνεσθε, ὡς ἀθύμως μὲν 10 ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα, ἀθύμως δὲ πρὸς τὰς φυλακάς· ὥστε, οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων, οὐκ οἶδα ὅ,τι ἂν τις χρήσαιτο αὐτοῖς
- 41 εἴτε νυκτὸς δέοι τι εἴτε καὶ ἡμέρας. ἐὰν δέ τις αὐτῶν τρέψῃ τὰς γνώμας, ὡς μὴ τοῦτο μόνον ἐννοῶνται, τί πείσονται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τί ποιήσουσι, πολὺ εὐθυμότεροι 15 ἔσονται.
- 42 “Ἐπίστασθε γὰρ δήπου, ὅτι οὔτε πλῆθός ἐστιν οὔτ' ἰσχὺς ἢ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰς νίκας ποιοῦντα, ἀλλ' ὁπότεροι ἂν σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, τούτους ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ ἀντίοι 20
- 43 οὐ δέχονται. ἐντεθύμημαι δ' ἔγωγε, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ὁπόσοι μὲν μαστεύουσι ζῆν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς, οὗτοι μὲν κακῶς τε καὶ αἰσχυρῶς ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ὁπόσοι δὲ τὸν μὲν θάνατον ἐγνώκασι πᾶσι κοινὸν εἶναι καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἀνθρώ- 25
- ποις, περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκειν ἀγωνίζονται, τούτους ὁρῶ μᾶλλον πῶς εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀφικνουμένους
- 44 καὶ ἕως ἂν ζῶσιν εὐδαιμονέστερον διάγοντας. ἂ καὶ ἡμᾶς δεῖ νῦν καταμαθόντας (ἐν τοιούτῳ γὰρ καιρῷ ἐσμεν) αὐτούς τε ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους 30 παρακαλεῖν.”
- 45 Ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο.

His suggestions are adopted, and five generals chosen.

Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος·

“ Ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, τοσοῦτον μόνον
σε ἐγίγνωσκον, ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ
ἐπαινῶ σε ἐφ’ οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοί-
5 μην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους εἶναι τοιοῦτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν 46
εἶη τὰγαθόν. καὶ νῦν,” ἔφη, “ μὴ μέλλωμεν, ὦ ἄνδρες,
ἀλλ’ ἀπελθόντες ἤδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἄρχοντας, καὶ
ἐλόμενοι ἤκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τοὺς
αἰρεθέντας ἄγετε· ἔπειτ’ ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους
10 στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ’ ἡμῖν,” ἔφη, “ καὶ Τολμίδης
ὁ κῆρυξ.”

Καὶ ἅμα ταῦτ’ εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, ὥς μὴ μέλλοιτο, ἀλλὰ 47
περαίνοιτο τὰ δέοντα. ἐκ τούτου ἡρέθησαν ἄρχοντες
ἀντὶ μὲν Κλεάρχου Τιμασίῳ Δαρδανεύς, ἀντὶ δὲ Σω-
15 κράτους Ξανθικλῆς Ἀχαιοός, ἀντὶ δ’ Ἀγίου Κλεάνωρ
Ὀρχομένιος, ἀντὶ δὲ Μένωνος Φιλήσιος Ἀχαιοός, ἀντὶ
δὲ Προξένου Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος.

The soldiers assemble ; Chirisophus and Cleanor speak.

II. Ἐπεὶ δ’ ἤρηντο, ἡμέρα τε σχεδὸν ὑπέβαινε καὶ 1
εἰς τὸ μέσον ἦκον οἱ ἄρχοντες. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς προ-
20 φύλακας καταστήσαντας συγκαλεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας.
ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται συνήλθον, ἀνέστη
πρῶτος μὲν Χειρίσοφος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ ἔλεξεν
ᾧδε·

“ ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, χαλεπὰ μὲν τὰ παρόντα, 2
25 ὁπότε ἄνδρῶν στρατηγῶν τοιοῦτων στερόμεθα καὶ λο-
χαγῶν καὶ στρατιωτῶν, πρὸς δ’ ἔτι καὶ οἱ ἀμφ’ Ἀρι-
αῖον, οἱ πρόσθεν σύμμαχοι ὄντες, προδεδώκασιν ἡμᾶς·
ὅμως δὲ δεῖ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τε εἶναι 3
καὶ μὴ ὑφίεσθαι, ὅπως, ἐὰν μὲν δυνώμεθα, καλῶς νικῶν-

τες σωζόμεθα· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀλλὰ καλῶς γε ἀποθνήσκωμεν, ὑποχείριοι δὲ μηδέποτε γενώμεθα ζῶντες τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα παθεῖν, οἷα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς οἱ θεοὶ ποιήσειαν.”

4 Ἐπὶ τούτῳ Κλεάνωρ Ὀρχομένιος ἀνέστη καὶ ἔλεξεν 5 ὧδε·

“Ἄλλ’ ὁρᾶτε μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν βασιλέως ἐπιτορκίαν καὶ ἀσέβειαν, ὁρᾶτε δὲ τὴν Τισσαφέρνους ἀπιστίαν, ὅστις λέγων, ὡς γείτων τε εἴη τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἂν ποιήσαιτο σῶσαι ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις 10 αὐτὸς ὁμόσας ἡμῖν, αὐτὸς δεξιὰς δούς, αὐτὸς ἐξαπατήσας συνέλαβε τοὺς στρατηγούς, καὶ οὐδὲ Δία ξένιον ἠδέεσθη, ἀλλὰ Κλεάρχῳ καὶ ὁμοτράπεζος γενόμενος αὐτοῖς τούτοις ἐξαπατήσας τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπολώλεκεν.

5 Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, 15 καὶ ἐδώκαμεν καὶ ἐλάβομεν πιστὰ μὴ προδώσειν ἀλλήλους, καὶ οὗτος οὔτε τοὺς θεοὺς δείσας οὔτε Κῦρον τεθνηκότα αἰδεσθεῖς, τιμώμενος μάλιστα ὑπὸ Κύρου ζῶντος, νῦν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους ἀποστὰς ἡμᾶς 6 τοὺς Κύρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖν πειρᾶται. ἀλλὰ τού- 20 τοὺς μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο, ἡμᾶς δὲ δεῖ ταῦθ’ ὁρῶντας μήποτ’ ἐξαπατηθῆναι ἔτι ὑπὸ τούτων, ἀλλὰ μαχομένους ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα τοῦτο, ὅ,τι ἂν δοκῇ τοῖς θεοῖς, πᾶσχειν.”

Xenophon follows. — ‘There are yet many hopes of safety.’

7 Ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶν ἀνίσταται ἐσταλμένος εἰς πό- 25 λεμον ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, νομίζων, εἴτε νίκην διδοῖεν οἱ θεοί, τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικῶντι πρέπειν, εἴτε τελευτᾶν δέοι, ὀρθῶς ἔχειν τῶν καλλίστων ἑαυτὸν ἀξιόσαντα ἐν τούτοις τῆς τελευτῆς τυγχάνειν· τοῦ λόγου δ’ ἤρχετο ὧδε·

“Τὴν μὲν τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπιωρκίαν τε καὶ ἀπιστίαν 8
λέγει μὲν Κλεάνωρ, ἐπίστασθε δέ, οἶμαι, καὶ ὑμεῖς. εἰ
μὲν οὖν βουλόμεθα πάλιν αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι,
ἀνάγκη ἡμᾶς πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, ὁρῶντας καὶ τοὺς
5 στρατηγούς, οἱ διὰ πίστεως αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἐνεχείρισαν,
οἷα πεπόνθασιν· εἰ μέντοι διανοούμεθα σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις
ὦν τε πεποιήκασι δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν
διὰ παντὸς πολέμου αὐτοῖς ἰέναι, σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὰ
ἡμῖν καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας.”

10 Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυται τις· ἀκούσαντες 9
δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες μιᾷ ὀρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν
θεόν, καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ
περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σω-
τῆρος ἐφάνη, εὖξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια,
15 ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπεύ-
ξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν.
καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα,” ἔφη, “ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα.”
καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ἐκ τούτου δ’ ἠὔξαντο καὶ ἐπαι-
ώνισαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, ἦρχετο
20 πάλιν ὧδε·

“Ἐτύγχανον λέγων, ὅτι πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες 10
ἡμῖν εἶεν σωτηρίας. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐμπε-
δοῦμεν τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὅρκους, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπιωρκή-
κασί τε καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους λελύκασιν.
25 οὕτω δ’ ἐχόντων εἰκὸς τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἐναντίους εἶναι
τοὺς θεούς, ἡμῖν δὲ συμμάχους, οἵπερ ἱκανοὶ εἰσι καὶ
τοὺς μεγάλους ταχὺ μικροὺς ποιεῖν καὶ τοὺς μικροὺς,
κἂν ἐν δεινοτάτοις ὦσι, σώζειν εὐπετῶς, ὅταν βού-
λωνται.

30 “Ἐπειτα δέ, ἀναμνήσω γὰρ ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς τῶν προ- 11
γόνων τῶν ἡμετέρων κινδύνους, ἵν’ εἰδῆτε, ὥς ἀγαθοῖς
τε ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι σώζονται τε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ

- ἐκ πάνυ δεινων οἱ ἀγαθοί. ἐλθόντων μὲν γὰρ Περσῶν
καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτοῖς παμπληθεὶ στόλῳ ὥς ἀφανιούντων
τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑποστήναι αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσαντες
12 ἐνίκησαν. καὶ εὐξάμενοι τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι, ὅπόσους κατα-
κάνοιεν τῶν πολεμίων, τοσαύτας χιμαῖρας καταθύσειν 5
τῇ θεῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ εἶχον ἱκανὰς εὐρεῖν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς
κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πεντακοσίας θύειν, καὶ ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἀπο-
θύουσιν.
- 13 “Ἐπειτα δ' ὅτε Ξέρξης ὕστερον ἀγείρας τὴν ἀνα-
ρίθμητον στρατιὰν ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τότε 10
ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους καὶ
κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ὧν ἔστι μὲν τεκμήρια
ὄραν τὰ τρόπαια, μέγιστον δὲ μνημεῖον ἡ ἐλευθερία τῶν
πόλεων, ἐν αἷς ὑμεῖς ἐγένεσθε καὶ ἐτράφητε· οὐδένα
γὰρ ἄνθρωπον δεσπότην, ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνεῖτε. 15
τοιούτων μὲν ἐστε προγόνων.
- 14 “Οὐ μὲν δὴ τοῦτό γ' ἐρῶ, ὥς ὑμεῖς καταισχύνετ'
αὐτούς· ἀλλ' οὐπω πολλαὶ ἡμέραι ἀφ' οὗ ἀντιταξάμενοι
τούτοις τοῖς ἐκείνων ἐκγόνοις πολλαπλασίους ὑμῶν αὐ-
15 τῶν ἐνικᾶτε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς. καὶ τότε μὲν δὴ περὶ τῆς 20
Κύρου βασιλείας ἄνδρες ἦτε ἀγαθοί· νῦν δ', ὅποτε περὶ
τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν σωτηρίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστι, πολὺ δήπου
ὑμᾶς προσήκει καὶ ἀμείνονας καὶ προθυμοτέρους εἶναι.
- 16 “Ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ θαρραλεωτέρους νῦν πρέπει εἶναι πρὸς
τοὺς πολεμίους. τότε μὲν γὰρ ἄπειροι ὄντες αὐτῶν τό 25
τε πλῆθος ἄμετρον ὀρώντες, ὅμως ἐτολμήσατε σὺν τῷ
πατρίῳ φρονήματι ἰέναι ἐπ' αὐτούς· νῦν δ', ὅποτε καὶ
πεῖραν ἤδη ἔχετε αὐτῶν, ὅτι ἐθέλουσι καὶ πολλαπλά-
σιοι ὄντες μὴ δέχεσθαι ὑμᾶς, τί ἔτι ὑμῖν προσήκει
τούτους φοβεῖσθαι; 30
- 17 “Μηδὲ μέντοι τοῦτο μείον δόξετε ἔχειν, ὅτι οἱ Κύριοι
πρόσθεν σὺν ἡμῖν ταττόμενοι νῦν ἀφεστήκασιν. ἔτι

γὰρ οὗτοι κακίονές εἰσι τῶν ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἡττημένων· ἔφυγον γοῦν πρὸς ἐκείνους καταλιπόντες ἡμᾶς. τοὺς δ' ἐθέλοντας φυγῆς ἄρχειν πολὺ κρείττον σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ταπτομένους ἢ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τάξει ὄραν.

'Nor should our needs and difficulties discourage us.'

5 “Εἰ δέ τις αὖ ὑμῶν ἀθυμεῖ, ὅτι ἡμῖν μὲν οὐκ εἰσὶν 18
ἵππεῖς, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις πολλοὶ πάρειςιν, ἐνθυμηθήτω, ὅτι οἱ μύριοι ἵππεῖς οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ μύριοί εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι· ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ ἵππου ἐν μάχῃ οὐδεὶς πώποτ' οὔτε δηχθεὶς οὔτε λακτισθεὶς ἀπέθανεν· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες εἰσὶν
10 οἱ ποιοῦντες ὅ,τι ἂν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις γίγνηται. οὐκοῦν 19
τῶν γ' ἱππέων πολὺ ἡμεῖς ἐπ' ἀσφαλεστέρου ὀχήματός ἐσμεν; οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππων κρέμανται φοβούμενοι οὐχ ἡμᾶς μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ καταπесεῖν· ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ γῆς βεβηκότες πολὺ μὲν ἰσχυρότερον παίσομεν,
15 ἐάν τις προσίῃ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὅτου ἂν ἐθέλωμεν, τευξόμεθα. ἐν δὲ μόνον προέχουσιν οἱ ἵππεῖς ἡμῶν· φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν.

“Εἰ δὲ δὴ τὰς μὲν μάχας θαρρεῖτε, ὅτι δ' οὐκέτι 20
ἡμῖν Τισσαφέρνης ἡγήσεται οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ἀγορὰν πα-
20 ρέξει, τοῦτ' ἄχθεσθε, σκέψασθε, πότερον κρείττον Τισ-
σαφέρνην ἡγεμόνα ἔχειν, ὃς ἐπιβουλεύων ἡμῖν φανερός ἐστιν, ἢ οὓς ἂν ἡμεῖς ἄνδρας λαβόντες ἡγεῖσθαι κελεύωμεν, οἳ εἴσονται, ὅτι, ἐάν τι περὶ ἡμᾶς ἀμαρτάνωσι, περὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα ἀμαρτήσονται. τὰ 21
25 δ' ἐπιτήδεια πότερον ὠνεῖσθαι κρείττον ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, ἥς οὗτοι παρεῖχον, μικρὰ μέτρα πολλοῦ ἀργυρίου, μηδὲ τοῦτ' ἔτι ἔχοντας, ἢ αὐτοὺς λαμβάνειν, ἐάνπερ κρατῶμεν, μέτρῳ χρωμένους, ὅπόσῳ ἂν ἕκαστος βούληται.

“Εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν γιγνώσκετε ὅτι κρείττονα, τοὺς δὲ 22
30 ποταμοὺς ἄπορον νομίζετ' εἶναι καὶ μεγάλως ἡγεῖσθ'

ἐξαπατηθῆναι διαβάντες, σκέψασθ', εἰ ἄρα τοῦτο καὶ μωρότατον πεποιήκασιν οἱ βάρβαροι. πάντες γὰρ οἱ ποταμοί, ἐὰν καὶ πρόσω τῶν πηγῶν ἄποροι ᾦσι, προϊούσι πρὸς τὰς πηγὰς διαβατοὶ γίνονται οὐδὲ τὸ γόνυ βρέχοντες.

5

- 23 “Εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν, ἡγεμών τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται, οὐδ' ὥς ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον. ἐπιστάμεθα μὲν γὰρ Μυσοῦς, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίημεν βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι βασιλέως ἄκοντος ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρα πολλάς τε καὶ μεγάλας καὶ εὐδαίμονας πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, 10 ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ εἶδομεν, ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαμβάνοντες 24 τὴν τούτων χώραν καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν φαίην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανεροὺς εἶναι οἴκαδ' ὠρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ που οἰκήσοντας.

15

- “Οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι καὶ Μυσοῖς βασιλεὺς πολλοὺς μὲν ἡγεμόνας ἂν δοίη, πολλοὺς δ' ἂν ὀμήρους τοῦ ἀδόλως ἐκπέμψειν, καὶ ὁδοποιήσείη γ' ἂν αὐτοῖς καὶ εἰ σὺν τεθρίπποις βούλονται ἀπιέναι. καὶ ἡμῖν γ' ἂν οἶδ' ὅτι τρισάσμενος ταῦτ' ἐποίει, εἰ ἑώρα ἡμᾶς μένειν παρα- 20 σκευαζομένους. ἀλλὰ γὰρ δέδοικα, ἐὰν ἅπαξ μίθωμεν ἀργοὶ ζῆν καὶ ἐν ἀφθόνοις βιοτεύειν, καὶ Μήδων δὲ καὶ Περσῶν καλαῖς καὶ μεγάλαις γυναιξὶ καὶ παρθένοις ὁμιλεῖν, μή, ὥσπερ οἱ λωτοφάγοι, ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδ' ὁδοῦ.

25

- 26 “Δοκεῖ οὖν μοι εἰκὸς καὶ δίκαιον εἶναι πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους πειρᾶσθαι ἀφικνεῖσθαι καὶ ἐπιδείξαι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, ὅτι ἐκόντες πένονται, ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τοὺς νῦν οἴκοι σκληρῶς βιοτεύοντας ἐνθάδε κομισαμένους πλουσίους ὀρᾶν. ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ 30 ἄνδρες, πάντα ταῦτα τὰγαθὰ δῆλον ὅτι τῶν κρατούντων ἐστὶ· τοῦτο δεῖ λέγειν, ὅπως ἂν πορευοίμεθά τε 27

ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα καί, εἰ μάχεσθαι δέοι, ὥς κράτιστα
μαχοίμεθα.

‘Let us burn our superfluous baggage, and obey our leaders.’

“Πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν,” ἔφη, “δοκεῖ μοι κατακαῦσαι
τὰς ἀμάξας, ἃς ἔχομεν, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη ἡμῶν στρατηγῇ,
5 ἀλλὰ πορεύόμεθα ὅπῃ ἂν τῇ στρατιᾷ συμφέρῃ· ἔπειτα
καὶ τὰς σκηναὺς συγκατακαῦσαι. αὗται γὰρ αὐτὸ ὄχλον
μὲν παρέχουσιν ἄγειν, συνωφελοῦσι δ’ οὐδὲν οὔτ’ εἰς
τὸ μάχεσθαι οὔτ’ εἰς τὸ τὰπιτήδεια ἔχειν. ἔτι δὲ καὶ 28
τῶν ἄλλων σκευῶν τὰ περιττὰ ἀπαλλάξωμεν, πλὴν ὅσα
10 πολέμου ἕνεκεν ἢ σίτων ἢ ποτῶν ἔχομεν, ἵν’ ὥς πλεῖ-
στοι μὲν ἡμῶν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ὦσιν, ὥς ἐλάχιστοι δὲ
σκευοφορῶσιν. κρατουμένων μὲν γὰρ ἐπίστασθε ὅτι
πάντα ἀλλότρια· ἐὰν δὲ κρατῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους
δεῖ σκευοφόρους ἡμετέρους νομίζειν.

15 “Λοιπὸν μοι εἰπεῖν ὅπερ καὶ μέγιστον νομίζω εἶναι. 29
ὁρᾶτε γὰρ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ὅτι οὐ πρόσθεν ἐξενεγκεῖν
ἐτόλμησαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς πόλεμον πρὶν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς
ἡμῶν συνέλαβον, νομίζοντες ὄντων μὲν τῶν ἀρχόντων
καὶ ἡμῶν πειθομένων ἱκανοὺς εἶναι ἡμᾶς περιγενέσθαι
20 τῷ πολέμῳ, λαβόντες δὲ τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἀναρχία ἂν καὶ
ἀταξία ἐνόμιζον ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσθαι. δεῖ οὖν πολὺ μὲν 30
τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἐπιμελεστέρους γενέσθαι τοὺς νῦν τῶν
πρόσθεν, πολὺ δὲ τοὺς ἀρχομένους εὐτακτοτέρους καὶ
πειθομένους μᾶλλον τοῖς ἄρχουσι νῦν ἢ πρόσθεν.

25 “Ἐὰν δέ τις ἀπειθῇ, ψηφίσασθε τὸν αἰὲς ὑμῶν ἐν- 31
τυγχάνοντα σὺν τῷ ἄρχοντι κολάζειν, καὶ οὕτως οἱ
πολέμιοι πλεῖστον ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται· τῇδε γὰρ τῇ
ἡμέρᾳ μυρίους ὄψονται ἀνθ’ ἐνὸς Κλεάρχους τοὺς οὐ- 32
δενὶ ἐπιτρέψοντας κακῶ εἶναι. ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ περαίνειν
30 ἤδη ὥρα. ἴσως γὰρ οἱ πολέμιοι αὐτίκα παρέσονται.

ὅτῳ οὖν ταῦτα δοκεῖ καλῶς ἔχειν, ἐπικυρωσάτω ὡς τάχιστα, ἵν' ἔργῳ περαίνηται. εἰ δέ τι ἄλλο βέλτιον ἢ ταύτη, τολμάτω καὶ ὁ ἰδιώτης διδάσκειν· πάντες γὰρ κοινῆς σωτηρίας δεόμεθα."

All approve; an order of march is agreed on.

- 33 Μετὰ ταῦτα Χειρίσοφος εἶπεν· "Ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν τινος ἄλλου δεῖ πρὸς τοῦτοις οἷς λέγει Ξενοφῶν, καὶ αὐτίκα ἐξέσται ποιεῖν, ἃ δὲ νῦν εἴρηκε δοκεῖ μοι ὡς τάχιστα ψηφίσασθαι ἄριστον εἶναι· καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα, ἀνα-
34 τεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα." ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ἀναστὰς δὲ πάλιν εἶπε Ξενοφῶν·

10

- "ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε ὧν προσδεῖν δοκεῖ μοι. δῆλον ὅτι πορεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δεῖ ὅπου ἔξομεν τὰπιτήδεια· ἀκούω δὲ κώμας εἶναι καλὰς οὐ πλέον εἴκοσι σταδίων ἀπε-
35 χούσας· οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάζοιμι, εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι, ὥσπερ οἱ δειλοὶ κύνες τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσιν τε καὶ 15 δάκνουσιν, ἐὰν δύνωνται, τοὺς δὲ διώκοντας φεύγουσιν, οὕτω καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑμῖν ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπακολουθοῖεν.

- 36 "Ἴσως οὖν ἀσφαλέστερον ἡμῖν πορεύεσθαι πλαίσιον ποιησαμένους τῶν ὅπλων, ἵνα τὰ σκευοφόρα καὶ ὁ πολὺς ὄχλος ἐν ἀσφαλεστέρῳ ᾖ. εἰ οὖν νῦν ἀποδειχθείη, 20 τίνα χρὴ ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦ πλαισίου καὶ τὰ πρόσθεν κοσμεῖν, καὶ τίνας ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων εἶναι, τίνας δ' ὀπισθοφυλακεῖν, οὐκ ἂν, ὅπόθ' οἱ πολέμιοι ἔλθοιεν, βουλευέσθαι ἡμᾶς δέοι, ἀλλὰ χρώμεθ' ἂν εὐθὺς τοῖς τεταγμένοις.

25

- 37 "Εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλο τις βέλτιον ὁρᾷ, ἄλλως ἐχέτω· εἰ δὲ μή, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγοῖτο, ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιός ἐστι· τῶν δὲ πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων δύο τὸ πρεσβυτάτῳ στρατηγῷ ἐπιμελοίσθην, ὀπισθοφυλακοῖμεν δ'
38 ἡμεῖς οἱ νεώτατοι, ἐγὼ καὶ Τιμασίῳ τὸ νῦν εἶναι. τὸ 30

δὲ λοιπὸν πειρώμενοι ταύτης τῆς τάξεως, βουλευσόμεθα ὅτι ἂν αἰὲν κράτιστον δοκῇ εἶναι. εἰ δέ τις ἄλλο ὁρᾷ βέλτιον, λεξάτω.”

Ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγεν, εἶπεν· “Ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα, 5 ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα.” ἔδοξε ταῦτα. “Νῦν τοίνυν,” 39 ἔφη, “ἀπιόντας ποιεῖν δεῖ τὰ δεδογμένα. καὶ ὅστις τε ὑμῶν τοὺς οἰκείους ἐπιθυμεῖ ἰδεῖν, μεμνήσθω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἄλλως τούτου τυχεῖν· ὅστις τε ζῆν ἐπιθυμεῖ, πειράσθω νικᾶν· τῶν μὲν γὰρ νικῶντων τὸ 10 κατακαίνειν, τῶν δ' ἡττωμένων τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν ἐστίν· καὶ εἴ τις δὲ χρημάτων ἐπιθυμεῖ, κρατεῖν πειράσθω· τῶν γὰρ νικῶντων ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώζειν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἡττωμένων λαμβάνειν.”

Mithridates tries to entice the Greeks ; failing in this, he attacks them ; Xenophon attempts pursuit.

III. Τούτων λεχθέντων ἀνέστησαν καὶ ἀπελθόντες 1 15 κατέκαον τὰς ἀμάξας καὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ περιπτῶν ὅτου μὲν δέοιτό τις μετεδίδοσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δ' ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐρρίπτουν. ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἡριστοποιοῦντο. ἀριστοποιοιμένων δ' αὐτῶν ἔρχεται Μιθριδάτης σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ὥς τριάκοντα, καὶ καλεσάμενος τοὺς στρα- 20 τηγοὺς εἰς ἐπήκοον λέγει ὧδε·

“Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, καὶ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἦν, ὥς 2 ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὖνους· καὶ ἐνθάδε δ' εἰμὶ σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ διάγων. εἰ οὖν ὁρώην ὑμᾶς σωτήριόν τι βουλευομένους, ἔλθοιμ' ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς 25 θεράποντας πάντας ἔχων. λέξατε οὖν πρὸς με, τί ἐν νῷ ἔχετε, ὥς πρὸς φίλον τε καὶ εὖνουν καὶ βουλόμενον κοινῇ σὺν ὑμῖν τὸν στόλον ποιεῖσθαι.”

Βουλευομένοις τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀποκρίνασθαι 3 τάδε· καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίσοφος· “Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, ἔαν μὲν τις

ἐὰν ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οὔκαδε, διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς
 4 ἂν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἐὰν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς ὁδοῦ
 ἀποκωλύῃ, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κρύ-
 τιστα.”

Ἐκ τούτου ἐπειράτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν, ὡς ἄπορον 5
 εἶη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι. ἔνθα δὲ ἐγιγνώσκετο,
 ὅτι ὑπόπεμπτος εἶη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις
 5 οἰκείων παρηκολούθει πίστει ἕνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου
 ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατηγοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι
 τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, ἔστ’ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν· 10
 διέφθειρον γὰρ προσιόντες τοὺς στρατιώτας, καὶ ἕνα
 γε λοχαγὸν διέφθειραν Νίκαρχον Ἀρκάδα, καὶ ὥχето
 ἀπὼν νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς εἴκοσιν.

6 Μετὰ ταῦτ’ ἀριστήσαντες καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Ζαπά-
 ταν ποταμὸν ἐπορεύοντο τεταγμένοι, τὰ ὑποζύγια καὶ 15
 τὸν ὄχλον ἐν μέσῳ ἔχοντες. οὐ πολὺ δὲ προεληλυθότων
 ἐπιφαίνεται πάλιν ὁ Μιθριδάτης, ἱππέας ἔχων ὡς δια-
 κοσίους, καὶ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας ὡς τετρακοσίους
 7 μάλα ἐλαφροὺς καὶ εὐζώνους. καὶ προσῆι μὲν ὡς φί-
 λος ὢν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐγγὺς ἐγένετο, 20
 ἐξαπίνης οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτόξευον καὶ ἱππεῖς καὶ πεζοί,
 οἱ δ’ ἐσφενδόνων, καὶ ἐτίτρωσκον. οἱ δ’ ὀπισθοφύλακες
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔπασχον μὲν κακῶς, ἀντεποιοῦν δ’ οὐδέν·
 οἳ τε γὰρ Κρήτες βραχύτερον τῶν Περσῶν ἐτόξευον,
 καὶ ἅμα ψιλοὶ ὄντες εἴσω τῶν ὅπλων κατεκέκληντο, οἳ 25
 τε ἀκοντισταὶ βραχύτερον ἡκόντιζον ἢ ὡς ἐξικνεῖσθαι
 τῶν σφενδονητῶν.

8 Ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶντι ἐδόκει διωκτέον εἶναι· καὶ
 ἐδίωκον τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν πελταστῶν οἱ ἔτυχον
 σὺν αὐτῷ ὀπισθοφυλακοῦντες· διώκοντες δ’ οὐδένα κατε- 30
 9 λάμβανον τῶν πολεμίων. οὔτε γὰρ ἱππεῖς ἦσαν τοῖς
 Ἕλλησιν οὔτε οἱ πεζοὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγον-

τας ἐδύναντο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χωρίῳ· πολὺ γὰρ οὐχ οἶόν τ' ἦν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος διώκειν. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἱππεῖς καὶ φεύγοντες ἅμα ἐτί- 10 τρώσκον εἰς τοῦπισθεν τοξεύοντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων, 5 ὅπόσον δὲ διώξειαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, τοσοῦτον πάλιν ἐπαναχωρεῖν μαχομένους ἔδει. ὥστε τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διῆλθον 11 οὐ πλεόν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων, ἀλλὰ δείλῃς ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς κώμας.

The Greeks equip a few horsemen and slingers.

Ἐνθα δὴ πάλιν ἀθυμία ἦν. καὶ Χειρίσοφος καὶ οἱ 10 πρεσβύτατοι τῶν στρατηγῶν Ξενοφῶντα ἠτιῶντο, ὅτι ἐδίωκεν ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος καὶ αὐτός τ' ἐκινδύνευε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐδύνατο βλάπτειν. ἀκούσας δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ὀρθῶς αἰτιῶντο καὶ 12 αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῖς μαρτυροίη.

15 “Ἄλλ’ ἐγώ,” ἔφη, “ἠναγκάσθην διώκειν, ἐπειδὴ ἑώρων ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ μένειν κακῶς μὲν πάσχοντας, ἀντιποιεῖν δ’ οὐδὲν δυναμένους. ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἐδιώκομεν, ἀληθῆ,” ἔφη, 13 “ὑμεῖς λέγετε· κακῶς μὲν γὰρ ποιεῖν οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐδυνάμεθα τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀνεχωροῦμεν δὲ πάνυ χαλε- 20 πῶς. τοῖς οὖν θεοῖς χάρις, ὅτι οὐ σὺν πολλῇ ῥώμῃ, 14 ἀλλὰ σὺν ὀλίγοις ἦλθον, ὥστε βλάψαι μὲν μὴ μεγάλα, δηλῶσαι δ’ ὧν δεόμεθα.

“Νῦν γὰρ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι τοξεύουσι καὶ σφενδονῶσιν, 15 ὅσον οὔτε οἱ Κρήτες ἀντιτοξεύειν δύνανται οὔτε οἱ ἐκ 25 χειρὸς βάλλοντες ἐξικνεῖσθαι· ὅταν δ’ αὐτοὺς διώκωμεν, πολὺ μὲν οὐχ οἶόν τε χωρίον ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος διώκειν, ἐν ὀλίγῳ δ’ οὐδ’, εἰ ταχὺς εἴη, πεζὸς πεζὸν ἂν διώκων καταλάβοι ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος. εἰ οὖν μέλλομεν 16 τούτους εἶργειν, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πο- 30 ρευομένους, σφενδονητῶν τὴν ταχίστην δεῖ καὶ ἱππέων.

- “Ἀκούω δ’ εἶναι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι ἡμῶν Ῥοδίους, ὧν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπίστασθαι σφενδονᾶν, καὶ τὸ βέλος αὐτῶν καὶ διπλάσιον φέρεσθαι τῶν Περσικῶν σφενδονῶν.
- 17 ἐκεῖναι γὰρ διὰ τὸ χειροπληθέσι τοῖς λίθοις σφενδονᾶν ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικνουῦνται, οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι καὶ ταῖς μολυβδί- 5
- 18 σιν ἐπίστανται χρῆσθαι. ἐὰν οὖν αὐτῶν ἐπισκεψώμεθα, τίνες πέπανται σφενδόνας, καὶ τούτῳ μὲν δώμεν αὐτῶν ἀργύριον, τῷ δ’ ἄλλας πλέκειν ἐθέλονται ἄλλο ἀργύριον τελῶμεν, καὶ τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένῳ ἐθέλονται ἄλλην τινὰ ἀτέλειαν εὐρίσκωμεν, ἴσως τινὲς φανοῦνται ἱκανοὶ 10 ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖν.
- 19 “Ὅρῳ δὲ καὶ ἵππους ὄντας ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι, τοὺς μὲν τινὰς παρ’ ἐμοί, τοὺς δὲ τῶν Κλεάρχου καταλειμμένους, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἄλλους αἰχμαλώτους σκευοφοροῦντας. ἐὰν οὖν τούτους πάντας ἐκλέξαντες 15 σκευοφόρα μὲν ἀντιδῶμεν, τοὺς δ’ ἵππους εἰς ἱππέας κατασκευάσωμεν, ἴσως καὶ οὗτοί τι τοὺς φεύγοντας ἀνιάσουσιν.”
- 20 Ἔδοξε ταῦτα. καὶ ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς σφενδονῆται μὲν εἰς διακοσίους ἐγένοντο, ἵπποι δὲ καὶ ἱππεῖς ἐδοκι- 20 μάσθησαν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ εἰς πεντήκοντα, καὶ σπολάδες καὶ θώρακες αὐτοῖς ἐπορίσθησαν, καὶ ἵππαρχος δ’ ἐπεστάθη Λύκιος ὁ Πολυστράτου Ἀθηναῖος.

They beat off the enemy, and proceed up the Tigris.

- 1 **IV.** Μείναντες δὲ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορεύοντο πρωαίτερον ἀναστάντες· χαράδραν γὰρ ἔδει 25 αὐτοὺς διαβῆναι, ἐφ’ ἣ ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ ἐπίθωιντο αὐτοῖς
- 2 διαβαίνουσιν οἱ πολέμιοι. διαβεβηκόσι δ’ αὐτοῖς πάλιν ἐπιφαίνεται ὁ Μιθριδάτης, ἔχων ἱππέας χιλίους, τοξό-
τας δὲ καὶ σφενδονήτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους· τοσούτους γὰρ ἤτησε Τισσαφέρνην καὶ ἔλαβεν, ὑποσχόμενος, ἐὰν 30

τούτους λάβη, παραδώσειν αὐτῷ τοὺς "Ελληνας, καταφρονήσας, ὅτι ἐν τῇ πρόσθεν προσβολῇ ὀλίγους ἔχων ἔπαθε μὲν οὐδέν, πολλὰ δὲ κακὰ ἐνόμιζε ποιῆσαι.

Ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ "Ελληνες διαβεβηκότες ἀπείχον τῆς 3
5 χαράδρας ὅσον ὀκτῶ σταδίους, διέβαινε καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν. παρήγγελτο δὲ τῶν πελταστῶν οὓς ἔδει διώκειν καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ τοῖς ἵππευσιν εἶρητο θαρροῦσι διώκειν ὡς ἐφευρομένης ἱκανῆς δυνάμεως. ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ Μιθριδάτης κατειλήφει, καὶ ἤδη σφενδόναι 4
10 καὶ τοξεύματα ἐξικνοῦντο, ἐσήμηνε τοῖς "Ελλησι τῇ σάλπιγγι, καὶ εὐθὺς ἔθεον ὁμόσε οἷς εἶρητο καὶ οἱ ἵππεῖς ἤλαυνον. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἔφυγον ἐπὶ τὴν χαράδραν.

Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ διώξει τοῖς βαρβάροις τῶν τε πεζῶν 5
15 ἀπέθανον πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν ἵππέων ἐν τῇ χαράδρᾳ ζωοὶ ἐλήφθησαν εἰς ὀκτωκαίδεκα. τοὺς δ' ἀποθανόντας αὐτοκέλευστοι οἱ "Ελληνες ἠκίσαντο, ὡς ὅτι φοβερώτατον τοῖς πολεμίοις εἶη ὁρᾶν.

Καὶ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι οὕτω πράξαντες ἀπῆλθον, οἱ 6
20 δ' "Ελληνες ἀσφαλῶς πορευόμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Τύγρητα ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα πόλις ἦν 7
ἐρήμη, μεγάλη, ὄνομα δ' αὐτῇ ἦν Λάρισσα· ὥκουν δ' αὐτὴν τὸ παλαιὸν Μῆδοι. τοῦ δὲ τείχους αὐτῆς ἦν τὸ εὖρος πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πόδες, ὕψος δ' ἑκατόν· τοῦ δὲ
25 κύκλου ἡ περίοδος δύο παρασάγγαι· ὠκοδόμητο δὲ πλίνθοις κεραμίναις· κρηπὶς δ' ὑπὲρ λιθίνη τὸ ὕψος εἴκοσι ποδῶν. ταύτην βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν, ὅτε παρὰ 8
Μήδων τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐλάμβανον Πέρσαι, πολιορκῶν οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ ἐδύνατο ἐλεῖν· ἥλιον δὲ νεφέλῃ προκαλύψασα
30 ἠφάνισε μέχρι ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οὕτως ἐάλω. παρὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυραμὶς λιθίνη, τὸ μὲν 9
εὖρος ἑνὸς πλέθρου, τὸ δ' ὕψος δύο πλέθρων. ἐπὶ

ταύτης πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἦσαν ἐκ τῶν πλησίον
κωμῶν καταπεφευγότες.

- 10 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρασάγγας
ἕξ, πρὸς τείχος ἔρημον μέγα πρὸς τῇ πόλει κείμενον·
ὄνομα δ' ἦν τῇ πόλει Μέσπιλα· Μῆδοι δ' αὐτὴν ποτ' 5
ᾠκουν. ἦν δ' ἡ μὲν κρηπὶς λίθου ξεστοῦ κογχυλιάτου,
τὸ εὖρος πεντήκοντα ποδῶν καὶ τὸ ὕψος πεντήκοντα.
11 ἐπὶ δὲ ταύτῃ ἐπφοδόμητο πλίνθινον τείχος· τὸ μὲν
εὖρος πεντήκοντα ποδῶν, τὸ δ' ὕψος ἑκατόν, τοῦ δὲ
τείχους ἡ περίοδος ἕξ παρασάγγαι. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται 10
Μήδεια γυνὴ βασιλέως καταφυγεῖν, ὅτε ἀπώλεσαν τὴν
12 ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ Περσῶν Μῆδοι. ταύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν πο-
λιορκῶν ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἐδύνατο οὔτε χρόνῳ
ἐλεῖν οὔτε βίᾳ· Ζεὺς δ' ἐμβροντήτους ποιεῖ τοὺς ἐνοι-
κούντας, καὶ οὕτως ἐάλω.

15

The Persians follow; the Greeks change their order of march.

- 13 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρασάγγας
τέτταρας. κατὰ τοῦτον δὲ τὸν σταθμὸν Τισσαφέρνης
ἐπεφάνη, τοὺς τε ἑαυτοῦ ἱππέας ἔχων καὶ τὴν Ὀρόντα
δύναμιν τοῦ τὴν βασιλέως θυγατέρα ἔχοντος καὶ οὓς
Κῦρος ἔχων ἀνέβη βαρβάρους καὶ οὓς ὁ βασιλέως ἀδελ- 20
φὸς ἔχων βασιλεῖ ἐβοήθει, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις ὅσους
βασιλεὺς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ, ὥστε τὸ στράτευμα πάμπλου
ἐφάνη.
14 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένετο, τὰς μὲν τῶν τάξεων ὀπισθεν
καταστήσας, τὰς δ' εἰς τὰ πλάγια παραγαγὼν ἐμβάλ- 25
λιν μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν οὐδ' ἐβούλετο διακινδυνεύειν,
15 σφενδονᾶν δὲ παρήγγειλε καὶ τοξεύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ διατα-
χθέντες οἱ Ῥόδιοι ἐσφενδόνησαν καὶ οἱ Κρήτες ἐτόξευ-
σαν καὶ οὐδεὶς ἡμάρτανεν ἀνδρός, οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάνυ
προὔθυμειτό τις, ῥάδιον ἦν, καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης μάλα 30

ταχέως ἔξω βελῶν ἀπεχώρει καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι τάξεις ἀπεχώρησαν· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο, 16 οἱ δ' εἶποντο· καὶ οὐκέτι ἐσίνοντο οἱ βάρβαροι τῇ τότε ἀκροβολίσει· μακρότερον γὰρ οἳ τε Ῥόδιοι τῶν Περ- 5 σῶν ἐσφενδόνων καὶ οἱ Κρήτες ἐτόξευον.

Μεγάλα δὲ καὶ τὰ τόξα τὰ Περσικά ἐστίν· ὥστε 17 χρήσιμα ἦν ὅποσα ἀλίσκοιτο τῶν τοξευμάτων τοῖς Κρησί, καὶ διετέλουν χρώμενοι τοῖς τῶν πολεμίων τοξεύμασι, καὶ ἐμελέτων τοξεύειν ἄνω ἰέντες μακράν. 10 εὐρίσκετο δὲ καὶ νεῦρα πολλὰ ἐν ταῖς κώμαις καὶ μόλυβδος, ὥστε χρῆσθαι εἰς τὰς σφενδόνας.

Καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐπεὶ κατεστρατοπεδεύοντο 18 οἱ Ἕλληνες κώμαις ἐπιτυχόντες, ἀπῆλθον οἱ βάρβαροι μείον ἔχοντες ἐν τῇ ἀκροβολίσει· τὴν δ' ἐπιούσαν 15 ἡμέραν ἔμειναν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο· ἦν γὰρ πολὺς σῖτος ἐν ταῖς κώμαις. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπορεύοντο διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, καὶ Τισσαφέρνης εἶπετο ἀκροβολιζόμενος.

Ἐνθα δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔγνωσαν, ὅτι πλαίσιον ἰσόπλευ- 19 20 ρον πονηρὰ τάξις εἴη πολεμίων ἐπομένων. ἀνάγκη γάρ ἐστιν, εἴαν μὲν συγκύπτῃ τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου, ἢ ὁδοῦ στενωτέρας οὔσης, ἢ ὁρέων ἀναγκαζόντων ἢ γεφύρας, ἐκθλίβεσθαι τοὺς ὀπλίτας καὶ πορεύεσθαι πονήρως ἅμα μὲν πιεζομένους, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ταραττομένους· ὥστε δυσ- 25 χρήστους εἶναι ἀνάγκη ἀτάκτους ὄντας. ὅταν δ' αὖ 20 διάσχη τὰ κέρατα, ἀνάγκη διασπᾶσθαι τοὺς τότε ἐκθλιβομένους καὶ κενὸν γίγνεσθαι τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων, καὶ ἀθυμεῖν τοὺς ταῦτα πάσχοντας πολεμίων ἐπομένων. καὶ ὁπότε δέοι γέφυραν διαβαίνειν ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ διάβα- 30 σιν, ἔσπευδεν ἕκαστος βουλόμενος φθάσαι πρῶτος· καὶ εὐεπίθετον ἦν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς πολεμίοις.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατηγοί, ἐποίησαν ἐξ 21

λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ λοχαγούς ἐπέστησαν καὶ ἄλλους πεντηκοντῆρας καὶ ἄλλους ἐνωμοτάρχους. οὗτοι δὲ πορευόμενοι, ὅποτε μὲν συγκύπτοι τὰ κέρατα, ὑπέμενον ὕστεροι, ὥστε μὴ ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι, τότε 22 δὲ παρήγον ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων. ὅποτε δὲ διάσχοιεν 5 αἱ πλευραὶ τοῦ πλαισίου, τὸ μέσον ἂν ἐξεπίμπλασαν, εἰ μὲν στενώτερον εἴη τὸ διέχον, κατὰ λόχους, εἰ δὲ πλατύτερον, κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς, εἰ δὲ πάνυ πλατὺ, κατ' 23 ἐνωμοτίας· ὥστ' αἰὲ ἐκπλεων εἶναι τὸ μέσον. εἰ δὲ καὶ διαβαίνειν τινὰ δέοι διάβασιν ἢ γέφυραν, οὐκ ἔτα- 10 ράττοντο, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ μέρει οἱ λοχαγοὶ διέβαινον· καὶ εἴ τί που δέοι τῆς φάλαγγος, ἐπιπαρήσαν οὗτοι. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμούς τέτταρας.

They enter a hilly country, with continuous skirmishing.

24 Ἡνίκα δὲ τὸν πέμπτον ἐπορεύοντο, εἶδον βασιλείον τι καὶ περὶ αὐτὸ κώμας πολλάς, τὴν δ' ὁδὸν πρὸς τὸ 15 χωρίον τοῦτο διὰ γηλόφων ὑψηλῶν γιγνομένην, οὐ καθήκον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅρους, ὑφ' ᾧ ἦν κώμη.

Καὶ εἶδον μὲν τοὺς γηλόφους ἄσμενοι οἱ Ἕλληνες, 25 ὥς εἰκός, τῶν πολεμίων ὄντων ἱππέων· ἐπεὶ δὲ πορευόμενοι ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸν πρῶτον γήλοφον 20 καὶ κατέβαινον ὥς ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀναβαίνειν, ἐνταῦθ' ἐπιγίγνονται οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑψηλοῦ εἰς τὸ πρηνὲς ἔβαλλον, ἐσφενδόνων, ἐτόξευον ὑπὸ μαστίγων, 26 καὶ πολλοὺς ἐτίτρωσκον καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων γυμνήτων καὶ κατέκλησαν αὐτοὺς εἴσω τῶν ὅπλων· 25 ὥστε παντάπασι ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν ἄχρηστοι ἦσαν ἐν 27 τῷ ὄχλῳ ὄντες καὶ οἱ σφενδονῆται καὶ οἱ τοξόται. ἐπεὶ δὲ πιεζόμενοι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεχείρησαν διώκειν, σχολῇ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀφικνοῦνται, ὀπλῖται ὄντες, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ταχὺ ἀπεπήδων.

Πάλιν δ' όπότ' άπίοιεν πρός τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, 28
 ταύτᾱ ἐγίγνετο, ὥστ' άπό τοῦ τρίτου γηλόφου ἔδοξεν
 αὐτοῖς μὴ κινεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας, πρὶν άπό τῆς δεξιᾶς
 πλευρᾶς τοῦ πλαισίου ἀνήγαγον πελταστὰς πρὸς τὸ
 5 ὄρος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὗτοι ἐγένοντο ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπομένων πο- 29
 λεμίων, οὐκέτι ἐπετίθεντο οἱ πολέμιοι τοῖς καταβαίνουσι,
 δεδοικότες, μὴ ἀποτμηθεῖεν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτῶν
 γένοιντο οἱ πολέμιοι. οὕτω τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας πο- 30
 ρευόμενοι, οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ κατὰ τοὺς γηλόφους, οἱ δὲ
 10 κατὰ τὸ ὄρος ἐπιπαριόντες, ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς κώμας καὶ
 ἱατροὺς κατέστησαν ὀκτώ· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ τετρω-
 μένοι.

Ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ τῶν τετρωμένων 31
 ἕνεκα καὶ ἅμα ὅτι ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ εἶχον, ἄλευρα, οἶνον,
 15 κρίθας ἵπποις συμβεβλημένας πολλάς. ταῦτα δὲ συν-
 εννηεγμένα ἦν τῷ σατραπεύοντι τῆς χώρας.

Τετάρτῃ δ' ἡμέρᾳ καταβαίνουσιν εἰς τὸ πεδίον. ἐπεὶ 32
 δὲ κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς Τισσαφέρνης σὺν τῇ δυνάμει,
 ἐδίδαξεν αὐτοὺς ἡ ἀνάγκη κατασκηνῆσαι οὗ πρῶτον
 20 εἶδον κώμην καὶ μὴ πορεύεσθαι ἔτι μαχομένους· πολλοὶ
 γὰρ ἦσαν ἀπόμαχοι, οἳ τε τετρωμένοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνους
 φέροντες καὶ οἱ τῶν φερόντων τὰ ὄπλα δεξάμενοι. ἐπεὶ 33
 δὲ κατεσκήνησαν καὶ ἐπεχείρησαν αὐτοῖς ἀκροβολίζε-
 σθαι οἱ βάρβαροι πρὸς τὴν κώμην προσιόντες, πολὺ
 25 περιῆσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες· πολὺ γὰρ διέφερεν ἐκ χώρας
 ὀρμωμένους ἀλέξασθαι ἢ πορευομένους ἐπιούσι τοῖς
 πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι.

Ἦνίκα δ' ἦν ἤδη δεῖλη, ὥρα ἦν ἀπιέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις· 34
 οὐποτε γὰρ μείον ἀπεστρατοπεδεύοντο οἱ βάρβαροι τοῦ
 30 Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐξήκοντα σταδίων, φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῆς νυκ-
 τὸς οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπίθωνται αὐτοῖς. πονηρὸν γὰρ νυκτός 35
 ἐστι στράτευμα Περσικόν. οἳ τε γὰρ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέ-

δενται καὶ ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ πεποδισμένοι εἰσὶ τοῦ μὴ
φεύγειν ἔνεκα, εἰ λυθεῖεν. εἰάν τέ τις θόρυβος γίγνηται,
δεῖ ἐπισάξαι τὸν ἵππον Πέρσῃ ἀνδρὶ καὶ χαλινῶσαι
δεῖ καὶ θωρακισθέντα ἀναβῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον. ταῦτα
δὲ πάντα χαλεπὰ νύκτωρ καὶ θορύβου ὄντος. τούτου 5
ἔνεκα πόρρω ἀπescκύνουν τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

The Persians occupy a hill in front of the Greeks, who, by a spirited dash, gain a height commanding it.

- 36 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγίνωσκον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες βουλομένους
ἀπιέναι καὶ διαγγελλομένους, ἐκήρυξε τοῖς Ἕλλησι
συσκευάζεσθαι ἀκουόντων τῶν πολεμίων. καὶ χρόνον
μὲν τινα ἐπέσχον τῆς πορείας οἱ βάρβαροι, ἐπειδὴ δ' 10
ὄψ' ἐγίνετο, ἀπῆσαν· οὐ γὰρ ἐδόκει λυσιτελεῖν αὐ-
τοὺς νυκτὸς πορεύεσθαι καὶ κατὰγεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ στρατό-
πεδον.
- 37 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ σαφῶς ἀπιόντας ἤδη ἑώρων οἱ Ἕλληνες,
ἐπορεύοντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀναζεύξαντες καὶ διῆλθον ὅσον 15
ἑξήκοντα σταδίους. καὶ γίγνεται τοσοῦτον τὸ μεταξὺ
τῶν στρατευμάτων, ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οὐκ ἐφάνησαν οἱ
πολέμιοι οὐδὲ τῇ τρίτῃ, τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ νυκτὸς προελ-
θόντες καταλαμβάνουσι χωρίον ὑπερδέξιον οἱ βάρβαροι,
ἣ ἔμελλον οἱ Ἕλληνες παριέναι, ἀκρωνυχίαν ὄρους, ὑφ' 20
ἣν ἡ κατάβασις ἦν εἰς τὸ πεδίον.
- 38 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἑώρα Χειρίσοφος προκατειλημμένην τὴν
ἀκρωνυχίαν, καλεῖ Ξενοφῶντα ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς καὶ κελεύει
λαβόντα τοὺς πελταστὰς παραγενέσθαι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν.
- 39 ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τοὺς μὲν πελταστὰς οὐκ ἦγεν· ἐπιφαινό- 25
μενον γὰρ ἑώρα Τισσαφέρνην καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν·
αὐτὸς δὲ προσελάσας ἡρώτα, “Τί καλεῖς;” ὁ δὲ λέγει
αὐτῷ, “Ἐξεστὶν ὁρᾶν· προκατείληπται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὁ
ὑπὲρ τῆς καταβάσεως λόφος, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι παρελθεῖν,

εἰ μὴ τούτους ἀποκόψομεν. ἀλλὰ τί οὐκ ἤγαγες τοὺς 40
 πελταστάς ;”

Ὁ δὲ λέγει, ὅτι οὐκ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἔρημα καταλιπεῖν τὰ
 ὀπισθεν πολεμίων ἐπιφαινομένων. “ Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὥρα
 5 γ’,” ἔφη, “ βουλεύεσθαι, πῶς τις τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελᾶ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου.” ἐνταῦθα Ξενοφῶν ὁρᾷ τοῦ ὄρους τὴν 41
 κορυφὴν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατεύματος οὖσαν,
 καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔφοδον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἔνθα ἦσαν οἱ
 πολέμιοι, καὶ λέγει. “ Κράτιστον, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἡμῖν
 10 ἵεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἐὰν γὰρ τοῦτο λά-
 βωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἀλλ’, εἰ
 βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, ἐγὼ δ’ ἐθέλω πορεύ-
 εσθαι· εἰ δὲ χρήζεις, πορεύου σὺ ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἐγὼ δὲ
 μενῶ αὐτοῦ.” “ Ἀλλὰ δίδωμί σοι,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, 42
 15 “ ὁπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι.”

Εἰπὼν ὁ Ξενοφῶν, ὅτι νεώτερός ἐστιν, αἰρεῖται πο-
 ρεύεσθαι, κελεύει δέ οἱ συμπέμψαι ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος
 ἄνδρας· μακρὸν γὰρ ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαβεῖν. καὶ ὁ 43
 Χειρίσοφος συμπέμπει τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος πελτα-
 20 στάς· ἔλαβε δὲ τοὺς κατὰ μέσον τοῦ πλαισίου. συν-
 ἔπεσθαι δ’ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους οὓς
 αὐτὸς εἶχε τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ πλαισίου.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο ὡς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα. οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ 44
 τοῦ λόφου πολέμιοι ὡς ἐνόησαν αὐτῶν τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ
 25 τὸ ἄκρον, εὐθὺς καὶ αὐτοὶ ὥρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ
 ἄκρον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ μὲν κραυγὴ ἦν τοῦ Ἑλλη- 45
 νικοῦ στρατεύματος διακελενομένων τοῖς ἑαυτῶν, πολλὴ
 δὲ κραυγὴ τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνην τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακε-
 λενομένων.

Ξενοφῶν δὲ παρελαύνων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου παρεκελεύετο· 46
 “ Ἄνδρες, νῦν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα νομίζετε ἀμιλλᾶσθαι,
 νῦν πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, νῦν ὀλίγον

- πονήσαντες χρόνον ἀμαχεῖ τὴν λοιπὴν πορευσόμεθα.”
- 47 Σωτηρίδας δ' ὁ Σικυώνιος εἶπεν· “Οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου, ὦ
 Ξενοφῶν, ἐσμέν· σὺ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππου ὀχεῖ, ἐγὼ δὲ
 48 χαλεπῶς κάμνω τὴν ἀσπίδα φέρων.” καὶ ὃς ἀκούσας
 ταῦτα καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου ὠθεῖται αὐτὸν ἐκ 5
 τῆς τάξεως, καὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀφελόμενος ὥς ἐδύνατο
 τάχιστα ἔχων ἐπορεύετο· ἐτύγχανε δὲ καὶ θώρακα ἔχων
 τὸν ἱππικόν, ὥστ' ἐπιέζετο. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἔμπροσθεν
 ὑπάγειν παρεκελεύετο, τοῖς δ' ὀπισθεν παριέναι μόλις
 ἐπόμενος.
- 49 Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι στρατιῶται παίουσι καὶ βάλλουσι καὶ
 λαιδοροῦσι τὸν Σωτηρίδαν, ἔστ' ἠνάγκασαν λαβόντα
 τὴν ἀσπίδα πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δ' ἀναβάς, ἕως μὲν βάσιμα
 ἦν, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου ἦγεν, ἐπεὶ δ' ἄβατα ἦν, καταλιπὼν
 τὸν ἵππον ἔσπευδε πεζῇ. καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ 15
 γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους.

*Desperate measures of the Persians ; impracticable scheme
 of a Greek.*

- 1 V. “Ενθα δὲ οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι στραφέντες ἔφευγον ἢ
 ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο, οἱ δ' “Ελληνες εἶχον τὸ ἄκρον. οἱ
 δ' ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνην καὶ Ἀριαῖον ἀποτραπόμενοι ἄλ-
 λην ὁδὸν ὥχοντο. οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον καταβάντες 20
 εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν κώμῃ μεστῇ πολλῶν
 ἀγαθῶν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλήρεις
 πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πεδίῳ παρὰ τὸν Τίγρητα
 2 ποταμόν. ἡνίκα δ' ἦν δείλη, ἑξαπίνης οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπι-
 φαίνονται, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέκοψάν τινες τῶν 25
 ἐσκεδασμένων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ καθ' ἀρπαγὴν· καὶ γὰρ νο-
 μαὶ πολλαὶ βοσκημάτων διαβιβαζόμεναι εἰς τὸ πέραν
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ κατελήφθησαν.

Ἐνταῦθα Τισσαφέρνης καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ κάειν ἔπε- 3
 χείρησαν τὰς κώμας. καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάλα ἡθύμη-
 σάν τινες, ἐννοοῦμενοι, μὴ τὰπιτήδεια, εἰ κάοιεν, οὐκ
 ἔχοιεν ὀπόθεν λαμβάνοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀμφὶ Χειρίσο- 4
 5 φον ἀπῆσαν ἐκ τῆς βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐπεὶ κατέ-
 βη, παρελαύνων τὰς τάξεις, ἡνίκα ἀπὸ τῆς βοηθείας
 ἀπήντησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἔλεγεν· “Ὁρᾶτε, ὦ ἄνδρες, 5
 ὑφίεντας τὴν χώραν ἤδη ἡμετέραν εἶναι; ἦν γάρ, ὅτε
 ἐσπένδοντο, διεπράττοντο μὴ κάειν, νῦν αὐτοὶ κάουσιν
 10 ὥς ἀλλοτρίαν. ἀλλ’ ἐάν που καταλίπωσιν ἑαυτοῖς
 τὰπιτήδεια, ὄψονται καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐνταῦθα πορευομένους.
 ἀλλ’, ὦ Χειρίσοφε,” ἔφη, “δοκεῖ μοι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς 6
 κάοντας ὥς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας.” ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος
 εἶπεν· “Οὐκουν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς,” ἔφη,
 15 “κάωμεν, καὶ οὕτω θᾶττον παύσονται.”

Ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι περὶ 7
 τὰπιτήδεια ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ συνῆλ-
 θον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ ἀπορία ἦν. ἔνθεν μὲν γὰρ
 ὄρη ἦν ὑπερύψηλα, ἔνθεν δὲ ποταμὸς τοσοῦτος τὸ βά-
 20 θος ὥς μηδὲ τὰ δόρατα ὑπερέχειν πειρωμένοις τοῦ
 βάθους.

Ἀπορουμένοις δ’ αὐτοῖς προσελθὼν τις ἀνὴρ Ῥόδιος 8
 εἶπεν· “Ἐγὼ ἐθέλω, ὦ ἄνδρες, διαβιβάσαι ὑμᾶς κατὰ
 τετρακισχιλίους ὀπλίτας, ἐάν μοι ὦν δέομαι ὑπηρετήσητε
 25 καὶ τάλαντον μισθὸν πορίσητε.” ἐρωτώμενος δ’ ὅτου 9
 δεήσοιτο, “Ἀσκῶν,” ἔφη, “δισχιλίων δεήσομαι· πολλὰ
 δ’ ὀρώ πρόβατα καὶ αἰγας καὶ βούς καὶ ὄνους, ἃ ἀπο-
 δαρέντα καὶ φυσηθέντα ῥαδίως ἂν παρέχοι τὴν διάβα-
 σιν. δεήσομαι δὲ καὶ τῶν δεσμῶν, οἷς χρήσθε περὶ τὰ 10
 30 ὑποζύγια· τούτοις ζεύξας τοὺς ἰσκούς πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
 ὀρμίσας ἕκαστον ἀσκὸν λίθους ἀρτήσας καὶ ἀφείς ὥσπερ
 ἀγκύρας εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ, διαγαγὼν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν δήσας,

- 11 ἐπιβαλῶ ὕλην καὶ γῆν ἐπιφορήσω· ὅτι μὲν οὖν οὐ
καταδύσεσθε αὐτίκα μάλα εἴσεσθε· πᾶς γὰρ ἄσκος δύο
ἄνδρας ἔξει τὸ μὴ καταδύναι· ὥστε δὲ μὴ ὀλισθάνειν
ἢ ὕλη καὶ ἢ γῆ σχήσει.”
- 12 Ἀκούσασι ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τὸ μὲν ἐνθύμημα 5
χαρίεν ἐδόκει εἶναι, τὸ δ’ ἔργον ἀδύνατον· ἦσαν γὰρ
οἱ κωλύσοντες πέραν πολλοὶ ἵππεῖς, οἱ εὐθύς τοῖς πρῶ-
τοις οὐδὲν ἂν ἐπέτρεπον τούτων ποιεῖν.

The Greeks take their bearings; decide to go through Armenia.

- 13 Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν ὑστεραίαν ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τοῦμ-
παλιν πρὸς Βαβυλῶνα εἰς τὰς ἀκαύστους κώμας, κατα- 10
καύσαντες τὰς ἔνθεν ἐξῆσαν. ὥστε οἱ πολέμιοι οὐ
προσήλαυνον, ἀλλ’ ἐθεῶντο καὶ ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμά-
ζουσιν, ὅποι ποτὲ τρέφονται οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ τί ἐν νῶ
ἔχοιεν.
- 14 Ἐνταῦθ’ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τᾷπιτήδεια 15
ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ πάλιν συνῆλθον, καὶ
συναγαγόντες τοὺς ἐαλωκότας ἤλεγχον τὴν κύκλῳ πᾶσαν
15 χώραν, τίς ἐκάστη εἶη. οἱ δ’ ἔλεγον, ὅτι τὰ μὲν πρὸς
μεσημβρίαν τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα εἶη καὶ Μηδίαν, δι’
ἧσπερ ἦκοιεν, ἢ δὲ πρὸς ἔω ἐπὶ Σοῦσά τε καὶ Ἐκβάτανα 20
φέροι, ἔνθα ἐαρίζειν καὶ θερίζειν λέγεται βασιλεύς, ἢ δὲ
διαβάντι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐπὶ Λυδίαν καὶ
Ἰωνίαν φέροι, ἢ δὲ διὰ τῶν ὀρέων καὶ πρὸς ἄρκτον
τετραμμένη ὅτι εἰς Καρδούχους ἄγοι.
- 16 Τούτους δ’ ἔφασαν οἰκεῖν ἀνὰ τὰ ὄρη καὶ πολεμικοὺς 25
εἶναι, καὶ βασιλέως οὐκ ἀκούειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμβαλεῖν
ποτε εἰς αὐτοὺς βασιλικὴν στρατιὰν δώδεκα μυριάδας·
τούτων δ’ οὐδένα ἀπονοστήσαι διὰ τὴν δυσχωρίαν·
ὁπότε μέντοι πρὸς τὸν σατράπην τὸν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ σπεί-

σαιντο, καὶ ἐπιμιγνύναι σφῶν τε πρὸς ἐκείνους καὶ ἐκείνων πρὸς ἑαυτούς.

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκάθισαν χωρὶς τοὺς 17
ἐκασταχόσε φάσκοντας εἰδέναι, οὐδὲν δῆλον ποιήσαντες,
5 ὅποι πορεύεσθαι ἔμελλον. ἐδόκει δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διὰ τῶν ὁρέων εἰς Καρδούχους ἐμβάλ-
λειν· τούτους γὰρ διελθόντας ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν
ἥξειν, ἧς Ὀρόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος. ἐντεῦ-
θεν δ' εὖπορον ἔφασαν εἶναι, ὅποι τις ἐθέλοι πορεύεσθαι.
10 ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐθύσαντο, ὅπως, ὅπηνίκα δοκοίη, τὴν πορείαν 18
ποιοῖντο· τὴν γὰρ ὑπερβολὴν τῶν ὁρέων ἐδέδισαν μὴ
προκαταληφθεῖη· καὶ παρήγγειλαν, ἐπειδὴ δειπνήσειαν,
συσκευασαμένους πάντας ἀναπαύεσθαι, καὶ ἔπεσθαι,
ἥνικ' ἂν τις παραγγέλλῃ.

ΛΟΓΟΣ Δ'.

The Greeks enter the country of the Carduchi.

- 1 **I.** "Ὅσα μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ ἀναβάσει ἐγένετο μέχρι τῆς μάχης, καὶ ὅσα μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἃς βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν Κύρῳ ἀναβάντες "Ελληνες ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ ὅσα, παραβάντος τὰς σπονδὰς βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους, ἐπολεμήθη πρὸς τοὺς "Ελληνας ἐπακο- 5 λουθοῦντος τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται.
- 2 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο ἔνθα ὁ μὲν Τίγρης ποταμὸς παντάπασιν ἄπορος ἦν διὰ τὸ βάθος καὶ μέγεθος, πάροδος δ' οὐκ ἦν, ἀλλὰ τὰ Καρδούχια ὄρη ἀπότομα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ 10 τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐκρέματο, ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς διὰ
- 3 τῶν ὁρέων πορευτέον εἶναι. ἤκουον γὰρ τῶν ἀλίσκομένων, ὅτι, εἰ διέλθοιεν τὰ Καρδούχια ὄρη, ἐν τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, εἴαν μὲν βούλωνται, διαβήσονται, εἴαν δὲ μὴ βούλωνται, περιίασι. 15 καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράτου δὲ τὰς πηγὰς ἐλέγετο οὐ πρόσω τοῦ Τίγρητος εἶναι, καὶ ἔστιν οὕτως ἔχον.
- 4 Τὴν δ' εἰς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἐμβολὴν ὧδε ποιοῦνται, ἅμα μὲν λαθεῖν πειρώμενοι, ἅμα δὲ φθάσαι πρὶν τοὺς
- 5 πολεμίους καταλαβεῖν τὰ ἄκρα. ἡνίκα δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ τὴν 20 τελευταίαν φυλακὴν καὶ ἐλείπετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσον σκοταίους διελθεῖν τὸ πεδίου, τηνικαῦτ' ἀναστάντες ἀπὸ παραγγέλλεως πορευόμενοι ἀφικνοῦνται ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὄρος.

"Ενθα δὴ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγεῖτο τοῦ στρατεύματος 6
 λαβὼν τὸ ἄμφ' αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς γυμνήτας πάντας, Ξενο-
 φῶν δὲ σὺν τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξιν ὀπλίταις εἶπετο οὐδένα
 ἔχων γυμνήτα· οὐδεὶς γὰρ κίνδυνος ἐδόκει εἶναι, μή τις
 5 ἄνω πορευομένων ἐκ τοῦπισθεν ἐπίσποιτο. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν 7
 τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβαίνει Χειρίσοφος πρὶν τινα αἰσθέσθαι
 τῶν πολεμίων· ἔπειτα δ' ὑφηγεῖτο· ἐφείπετο δ' αἰεὶ τὸ
 ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος εἰς τὰς κώμας τὰς ἐν
 τοῖς ἄγκεσί τε καὶ μυχοῖς τῶν ὀρέων.

10 "Ενθα δὴ οἱ μὲν Καρδοῦχοι ἐκλιπόντες τὰς οἰκίας, 8
 ἔχοντες καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, ἔφευγον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη.
 τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ ἦν λαμβάνειν, ἦσαν δὲ καὶ χαλ-
 κώμασι παμπόλλοις κατεσκευασμένοι αἱ οἰκίαι, ὧν οὐ-
 δὲν ἔφερον οἱ Ἕλληνες· οὐδὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐδίωκον,
 15 ὑποφειδόμενοι, εἴ πως ἐθελήσειαν οἱ Καρδοῦχοι διέναι
 αὐτοὺς ὡς διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας, ἐπεὶπερ βασιλεῖ πολέ-
 μιοι ἦσαν· τὰ μέντοι ἐπιτήδεια, ὅπου τις ἐπιτυγχάνοι, 9
 ἐλάμβανον· ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἦν. οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι οὔτε
 καλούντων ὑπήκουον οὔτ' ἄλλο φιλικὸν οὐδὲν ἐποίουν.

20 Ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ τελευταῖοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέβαινον εἰς 10
 τὰς κώμας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου ἤδη σκοταῖοι, διὰ γὰρ τὸ
 στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδὸν ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἡ ἀνάβασις
 αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο καὶ ἡ κατάβασις εἰς τὰς κώμας, τότε δὴ
 συλλεγέντες τινὲς τῶν Καρδούχων τοῖς τελευταίοις ἐπέ-
 25 θεντο, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας καὶ λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι
 κατέτρωσαν, ὀλίγοι ὄντες. ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου γὰρ αὐ-
 τοῖς ἐπέπεσε τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. εἰ μέντοι τότε πλείους 11
 συνελέγησαν, ἐκινδύνευσεν ἂν διαφθαρῆναι πολὺ τοῦ
 στρατεύματος. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν νύκτα οὕτως ἐν ταῖς
 30 κώμασι ἡυλίσθησαν· οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι πυρὰ πολλὰ ἔκαον
 κύκλῳ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων καὶ συνεώρων ἀλλήλους.

"Αμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ συνελθοῦσι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ 12

- λοχαγοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔδοξε τῶν τε ὑποζυγίων τὰ ἀναγκαῖα καὶ δυνατώτατα ἔχοντας πορεύεσθαι, καταλιπόντας τὰλλα, καὶ ὅποσα ἦν νεωστὶ αἰχμάλωτα ἀνδράποδα ἐν
- 13** τῇ στρατιᾷ πάντα ἀφεῖναι. σχολαίαν γὰρ ἐποιοῦν τὴν πορείαν πολλὰ ὄντα τὰ ὑποζύγια καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα, πολλοὶ δ' οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὄντες ἀπόμαχοι ἦσαν, διπλάσιά τε ἐπιτήδεια ἔδει πορίζεσθαι καὶ φέρεσθαι πολλῶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὄντων. δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκήρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν.
- 14** Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀριστήσαντες ἐπορεύοντο, ὑποστάντες ἐν στενωῷ οἱ στρατηγοί, εἴ τι εὐρίσκοιεν τῶν εἰρημένων μὴ ἀφειμένον, ἀφηροῦντο, οἱ δ' ἐπείθοντο, πλὴν εἴ τις τι ἔκλεψεν, οἶον ἢ παιδὸς ἐπιθυμήσας ἢ γυναικὸς τῶν εὐπρεπῶν. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως ἐπορεύθησαν, τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπαυόμενοι. **15**

Marching and fighting; scheme for forcing a pass.

- 15** Εἰς δὲ τὴν ὑστεραίαν γίγνεται χειμῶν πολὺς, ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦν πορεύεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἱκανὰ τὰπιτήδεια, καὶ ἤγεῖτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος, ὠπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφῶν.
- 16** καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπετίθεντο, καὶ στενῶν ὄντων τῶν χωρίων ἐγγὺς προσιόντες ἐτόξευον καὶ ἐσφενδύνων· ὥστ' ἠναγκάζοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπιδιώκοντες καὶ πάλιν ἀναχάζοντες σχολῇ πορεύεσθαι· καὶ θαμινὰ παρήγγελλεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὑπομένειν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμιοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπικέοιντο.
- 17** Ἐνταῦθ' ὁ Χειρίσοφος ἄλλοτε μὲν, ὅτε παρεγγυῶτο, ὑπέμενε, τότε δ' οὐχ ὑπέμενευ, ἀλλ' ἤγε ταχέως καὶ παρηγγυᾶ ἔπεσθαι, ὥστε δῆλον ἦν, ὅτι πρᾶγμα τι εἶη· σχολὴ δ' οὐκ ἦν ἰδεῖν προελθόντι τὸ αἴτιον τῆς σπουδῆς· ὥστε ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῇ ἐγίγνετο τοῖς ὠπισθοφύ-
- 18** λαξιν. καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἀποθνήσκει ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς Λακωνικὸς

Κλεώνυμος, τοξευθεὶς διὰ τῆς ἀσπίδος καὶ τῆς σπολάδος εἰς τὰς πλευράς, καὶ Βασίας Ἀρκὰς διαμπερὲς τὴν κεφαλὴν.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ σταθμόν, εὐθύς, ὥσπερ εἶχεν, 19
 5 ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον ἠτιᾶτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐχ ὑπέμενεν, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάζοντο φεύγοντες ἅμα μάχεσθαι. “καὶ νῦν δύο καλῶ τε καὶ ἀγαθῶ ἄνδρε τέθνατον, καὶ οὐτ' ἀνελέσθαι οὔτε θάψαι ἐδυνάμεθα.” ἀπο- 20
 κρίνεται ὁ Χειρίσοφος.

10 “Βλέψον,” ἔφη, “εἰς τὰ ὄρη, καὶ ἰδέ, ὡς ἄβατα πάντα ἐστί· μία δ' αὕτη ὁδός, ἣν ὀρᾷς, ὀρθία, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ ἀνθρώπων ὀρᾷν ἔξεστί σοι ὄχλον τοσοῦτον, οἳ κατειληφότες φυλάττουσι τὴν ἔκβασιν. ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἔσπευ- 21
 δον καὶ διὰ τοῦτό σε οὐχ ὑπέμενον, εἴ πως δυναίμην
 15 φθάσαι πρὶν κατειληφθαι τὴν ὑπερβολήν· οἳ δ' ἡγεμόνες, οὓς ἔχομεν, οὗ φασιν εἶναι ἄλλην ὁδόν.”

Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν λέγει. “Ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἔχω δύο ἄνδρας. 22
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν πράγματα παρεῖχον, ἐνηδρεύσαμεν, ὅπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἀναπνεῦσαι ἐποίησε, καὶ ἀπεκτείναμέν τινας
 20 αὐτῶν, καὶ ζῶντας προὔθυμήθημεν λαβεῖν αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔνεκεν, ὅπως ἡγεμόσιν εἰδόσι τὴν χώραν χρησαίμεθα.”

Καὶ εὐθύς ἀγαγόντες τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἤλεγχον διαλα- 23
 βόντες, εἴ τινα εἰδεῖεν ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἢ τὴν φανερίν. ὁ μὲν οὖν ἕτερος οὐκ ἔφη, μάλα πολλῶν φόβων προσαγο-
 25 μένων· ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδὲν ὠφέλιμον ἔλεγεν, ὀρῶντος τοῦ ἑτέρου κατεσφάγη. ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς ἔλεξεν, ὅτι οὗτος μὲν 24
 διὰ ταῦτα οὐ φαίη εἰδέναί, ὅτι αὐτῷ ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ ἐκεῖ παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη· αὐτὸς δ' ἔφη ἡγήσεσθαι δυνατὴν καὶ ὑποζυγίοις πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν. ἐρωτώμενος 25
 30 δ', εἰ εἴη τι ἐν αὐτῇ δυσπάριτον χωρίον, ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, ὃ εἰ μή τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν.

- 26 Ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐδόκει συγκαλέσαντας τοὺς λοχαγοὺς καὶ
ταξίαρχους τῶν πελταστῶν καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν λέγειν τε
τὰ παρόντα καὶ ἐρωτᾶν, εἴ τις αὐτῶν ἔστιν, ὅστις ἀνὴρ
ἀγαθὸς ἐθέλοι ἂν γενέσθαι, καὶ ὑποστὰς ἐθελοντῆς πο-
27 ρεύεσθαι. ὑφίστανται τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν Ἀριστώνυμος 5
Μεθυδριεὺς καὶ Ἀγασίας Στυμφάλιος, ἀντιστασιάζων
δ' αὐτοῖς Καλλίμαχος Παρράσιος ἔφη ἐθέλειν πορεύε-
σθαι προσλαβὼν ἐθελοντὰς ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος.
“ἐγὼ γάρ,” ἔφη, “οἶδα, ὅτι ἔψονται πολλοὶ τῶν νέων
ἐμοῦ ἡγουμένου.” 10
- 28 Ἐκ τούτου δ' ἐρωτῶσιν, εἴ τις καὶ τῶν γυμνήτων
ταξίαρχος ἐθέλοι συμπορεύεσθαι. ὑφίσταται Ἀριστεάς
Χῖος, ὃς πολλαχοῦ πολλοῦ ἄξιος τῇ στρατιᾷ εἰς τὰ
τοιαῦτα ἐγένετο.

The Greeks gain a commanding height.

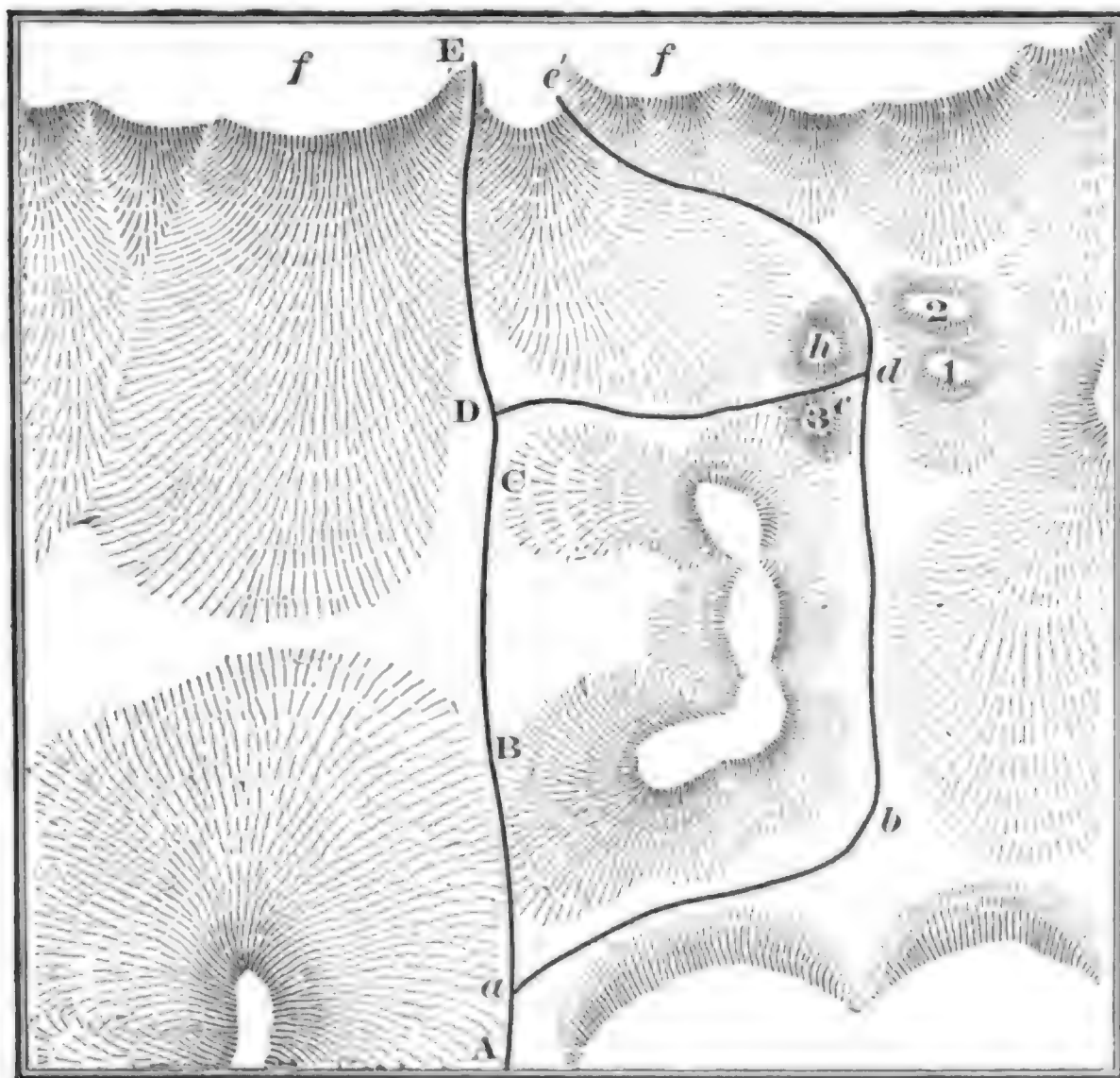
- 1 **II.** Καὶ ἦν μὲν δεῖλη ἤδη, οἱ δ' ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς ἐμφα- 15
γόντας τι πορεύεσθαι. καὶ τὸν ἡγεμόνα δῆσαντες παρα-
διδόασιν αὐτοῖς· καὶ συντίθενται τὴν μὲν νύκτα, ἐὰν
λάβωσι τὸ ἄκρον, τὸ χωρίον φυλάττειν, ἅμα δὲ τῇ
ἡμέρᾳ τῇ σάλπιγγι σημαίνειν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄνω ὄντας
ἵεναι ἐπὶ τοὺς κατέχοντας τὴν φανεράν ἐκβασιν, αὐτοὶ 20
δὲ συμβοηθήσειν ἐκβαίνοντες ὥς ἂν δύνωνται τάχιστα.
- 2 Ταῦτα συνθέμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο, πλήθος ὥς δισχι-
λιοι· καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ ἦν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ· Ξενοφῶν δ' ἔχων
τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἡγεῖτο πρὸς τὴν φανεράν ἐκβασιν,
ὅπως ταύτῃ τῇ ὁδῷ οἱ πολέμιοι προσέχοιεν τὸν νοῦν 25
καὶ ὥς μάλιστα λάθοιεν οἱ περιόντες.
- 3 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἐπὶ χαράδρᾳ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, ἦν
ἔδει διαβάντας πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον ἐκβαίνειν, τηνικαῦτ' ἐκ-
λινδον οἱ βάρβαροι ὅλοιτρόχους ἀμαξιαίους καὶ μείζους

FORCING OF THE CARDUCHIAN PASS.

To face p. 156.

BOOK IV. CHAP. II.

PLAN IV.



EXPLANATION.

- A B. Visible road (*ἡ φανερά ὁδός*).
- B C. Ravine (*χαράδρα*, p. 155, 27), into and across which the visible road led.
- C E. Visible way out of the ravine (*ἡ φανερά ἔκβασις*), leading to a plateau. The part of the road leading up to the plateau was very steep, so that baggage-animals could not follow it (*πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον*, p. 155, 28).
- D. Position of the main body of the Carduchi.
- a b d e'. Circuitous road, passable even for the baggage-animals (*ὁδὸς δυνατὴ καὶ ὑποζυγίοις πορεύεσθαι*), apparently hid from the Greeks by intervening heights.
- h. Summit commanding the circuitous road (*τὸ ἄκρον, μαστός, τρίτος μαστός* of p. 157, 25), which the volunteers set out to take.
- c. Outpost of the Carduchi, taken by the volunteers, who supposed that they had gained the summit as directed, and remained where they were (p. 156, 10-15).
- d D. By-path (*ἡ στενὴ ὁδός*) leading from the circuitous road down to the visible road, where the main body of the Carduchi were (p. 156, 13-17).
- 1. First height carried by Xenophon (*λόφος, = ὁ πρῶτος λόφος*, p. 157, 2-12).
- 2. Second height carried by Xenophon (*δεύτερος λόφος*, p. 157, 13-24).
- 3. Height over against the summit (*λόφος ἀντίπορος τῷ μαστῷ*, p. 158, 12). Here the Carduchi appeared after Xenophon had driven them from the summit, and here they were when he made a truce with them.
- ff. Plateau (*τὸ ὁμαλόν*), up to which both roads led. Here the divisions of the army came together again, and encamped in villages full of supplies (p. 158, 29-32).

- ἦν τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις· τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις ὅπισθεν τῶν ὑπο-
 10 ζυγίων ἔταξεν· πορευόμενοι δ' ἐντυγχάνουσι λόφῳ ὑπὲρ
 τῆς ὁδοῦ κατειλημμένῳ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, οὓς ἀποκό-
 ψαι ἀνάγκη ἦν ἢ διεξεῦχθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλή-
 νων. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ἂν ἐπορεύθησαν ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, 5
 τὰ δ' ὑποζύγια οὐκ ἦν ἄλλη ἢ ταύτη ἐκβῆναι.
- 11 Ἐνθα δὴ παρακελευσάμενοι ἀλλήλοις προσβάλλουσι
 πρὸς τὸν λόφον ὀρθίοις τοῖς λόχοις, οὐ κύκλῳ, ἀλλὰ
 καταλιπόντες ἄφοδον τοῖς πολεμίοις, εἰ βούλονται φεύ-
 12 γειν. καὶ τέως μὲν αὐτοὺς ἀναβαίνοντας, ὅπῃ ἐδύνατο 10
 ἕκαστος, οἱ βάρβαροι ἐτόξευον καὶ ἔβαλλον, ἐγγὺς δ'
 οὐ προσίεντο, ἀλλὰ φυγῇ λείπουνσι τὸ χωρίον. καὶ
 τοῦτόν τε παρεληλύθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἕτερον ὁρῶσιν
 ἔμπροσθεν λόφον κατεχόμενον· ἐπὶ τοῦτον αὖθις ἐδόκει
 πορεύεσθαι. 15

They force their way to the valley of the Centrites.

- 13 Ἐννοήσας δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν, μή, εἰ ἔρημον καταλίποι
 τὸν ἐαλωκότα λόφον, πάλιν λαβόντες οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπί-
 θοιντο τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις παριοῦσιν, ἐπὶ πολὺ δ' ἦν τὰ
 ὑποζύγια, ἅτε διὰ στενῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ πορευόμενα, καταλεί-
 πει ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου λοχαγοὺς Κηφισόδωρον Κηφισοφῶν- 20
 τος Ἀθηναῖον καὶ Ἀμφικράτην Ἀμφιδήμου Ἀθηναῖον
 καὶ Ἀρχαγόραν Ἀργεῖον φυγάδα, αὐτὸς δὲ σὺν τοῖς
 λοιποῖς ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον λόφον, καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ
 τρόπῳ καὶ τοῦτον αἰροῦσιν.
- 14 Ἐτι δ' αὐτοῖς τρίτος μαστὸς λοιπὸς ἦν πολὺ ὀρθιῶ- 25
 τατος, ὃ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐπὶ τῷ πυρὶ καταληφθείσης φυλακῆς
 15 τῆς νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐθελοντῶν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο
 οἱ Ἕλληνες, λείπουνσι οἱ βάρβαροι ἀμαχεὶ τὸν μαστόν,
 ὥστε θαυμαστὸν πᾶσι γενέσθαι καὶ ὑπώπτειν δείσαντας
 αὐτούς, μὴ κυκλωθέντες πολιορκοῖντο, ἀπολιπεῖν. οἱ 30

δ' ἄρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου καθορῶντες τὰ ὀπισθεν γιγνόμενα, πάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἐχώρουν.

Καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν σὺν τοῖς νεωτάτοις ἀνέβαινεν ἐπὶ 16 τὸ ἄκρον, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκέλευσεν ὑπάγειν, ὅπως οἱ 5 τελευταῖοι λόχοι προσμίξαιαν· καὶ προελθόντας κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα εἶπεν. καὶ ἐν 17 τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἦλθεν Ἀρχαγόρας ὁ Ἀργεῖος πεφευγὼς καὶ λέγει, ὡς ἀπεκόπησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου λόφου καὶ ὅτι τεθνᾷσι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ 10 ἄλλοι ὅσοι μὴ ἀλόμενοι κατὰ τῆς πέτρας πρὸς τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἀφίκοντο.

Ταῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι ἤκον ἐπ' ἀντί- 18 πορον λόφον τῷ μαστῷ· καὶ Ξενοφῶν διελέγετο αὐτοῖς δι' ἐρμηνέως περὶ σπονδῶν, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπῆτει. 15 οἱ δ' ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ τε μὴ κάειν τὰς οἰκίας. 19 συνωμολόγει ταῦτα ὁ Ξενοφῶν.

Ἐν ᾧ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἄλλο στράτευμα παρήει, οἱ δὲ ταῦτα διελέγοντο, πάντες οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου συνερρύησαν. ἐνταῦθα ἴσταντο οἱ πολέμιοι. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἤρξαντο κατα- 20 βαίνειν ἀπὸ τοῦ μαστοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἔνθα τὰ ὄπλα ἔκειτο, ἴεντο δὴ οἱ πολέμιοι πολλῷ πλήθει καὶ θορύβῳ, καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ μαστοῦ, ἀφ' οὗ Ξενοφῶν κατέβαινεν, ἐκύλινδον πέτρους· καὶ ἐνὸς μὲν κατέαξαν τὸ σκέλος, Ξενοφῶντα δ' ὁ ὑπασπι- 25 στῆς ἔχων τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀπέλιπεν· Εὐρύλοχος δὲ Λουσιεὺς 21 προσέδραμεν αὐτῷ ὀπλίτης, καὶ πρὸ ἀμφοῖν προβεβλημένος ἀνεχώρει, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρὸς τοὺς συντεταγμένους ἀπῆλθον.

Ἐκ δὲ τούτου πᾶν ὁμοῦ ἐγένετο τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, καὶ 22 30 ἐσκήνησαν αὐτοῦ ἐν πολλαῖς καὶ καλαῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ἐπιτηδείοις δαψιλέσιν· καὶ γὰρ οἶνος πολὺς ἦν, ὥστε ἐν λάκκοις κονιατοῖς εἶχον. Ξενοφῶν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσοφος 23

διεπράξαντο, ὥστε λαβόντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπέδωσαν τὸν ἡγεμόνα· καὶ πάντα ἐποίησαν τοῖς ἀποθανούσιν ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν ὅσαπερ νομίζεται ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς.

- 24 Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἀνευ ἡγεμόνος ἐπορεύοντο· μαχόμε-
νοι δ' οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ ὅπη εἷη στενὸν χωρίον προκατα- 5
25 λαμβάνοντες ἐκώλυνον τὰς παρόδους. ὅποτε μὲν οὖν
τοὺς πρώτους κωλύοιεν, Ξενοφῶν ὅπισθεν ἐκβαίνων πρὸς
τὰ ὄρη ἔλυε τὴν ἀπόφραξιν τῆς παρόδου τοῖς πρώτοις,
26 ἀνωτέρω πειρώμενος γίγνεσθαι τῶν κωλυνόντων, ὅποτε
δὲ τοῖς ὅπισθεν ἐπίθοντο, Χειρίσοφος ἐκβαίνων καὶ 10
πειρώμενος ἀνωτέρω γίγνεσθαι τῶν κωλυνόντων ἔλυε τὴν
ἀπόφραξιν τῆς παρόδου τοῖς ὅπισθεν· καὶ αἰεὶ οὕτως
ἐβοήθουν ἀλλήλοις καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἀλλήλων ἐπεμέλοντο.
- 27 Ἦν δ' ὅποτε καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀναβάσι πολλὰ πράγ-
ματα παρείχον οἱ βάρβαροι πάλιν καταβαίνουσιν· 15
ἐλαφροὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ὥστε καὶ ἐγγύθεν φεύγοντες ἀπο-
φεύγειν· οὐδὲν γὰρ εἶχον ἄλλο ἢ τόξα καὶ σφενδόνας.
- 28 ἄριστοι δὲ τοξόται ἦσαν. εἶχον δὲ τόξα ἐγγὺς τριπήχη,
τὰ δὲ τοξεύματα πλεον ἢ διπήχη· εἰλκον δὲ τὰς νευράς,
ὅποτε τοξεύοιεν, πρὸς τὸ κάτω τοῦ τόξου τῷ ἀριστερῷ 20
ποδὶ προβαίνοντες. τὰ δὲ τοξεύματα ἐχῶρει διὰ τῶν
ἀσπίδων καὶ διὰ τῶν θωράκων. ἐχρῶντο δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ
Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ λάβοιεν, ἀκουτίοις ἐναγκυλῶντες. ἐν
τούτοις τοῖς χωρίοις οἱ Κρήτες χρησιμώτατοι ἐγένοντο.
ἦρχε δ' αὐτῶν Στρατοκλῆς Κρής. 25

Difficulties at the Centrites; the Greeks decide to cross.

- 1 **III.** Ταύτην δ' αὖ τὴν ἡμέραν ηὐλίσθησαν ἐν ταῖς
κώμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην
ποταμόν, εὖρος ὡς δίπλεθρον, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν Ἀρμενίαν
καὶ τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν. καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν-
ταῦθ' ἀνεπαύσαντο ἄσμενοι ἰδόντες πεδίου· ἀπεῖχε δὲ 30

τῶν ὀρέων ὁ ποταμὸς ἕξ ἢ ἑπτὰ στάδια τῶν Καρδούχων.

Τότε μὲν οὖν ἠϋλίσθησαν μάλ' ἡδέως καὶ τὰπιτήδεια 2
ἔχοντες καὶ πολλὰ τῶν παρεληλυθότων πόνων μνημο-
5 νεύοντες. ἑπτὰ γὰρ ἡμέρας, ὅσασπερ ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ
τῶν Καρδούχων, πάσας μαχόμενοι διετετέλεσαν, καὶ ἔπα-
θον κακὰ ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ
Τισσαφέρνους. ὥς οὖν ἀπηλλαγμένοι τούτων ἡδέως
ἐκοιμήθησαν.

10 "Αμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὀρώσιν ἱππέας πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ 3
ἐξωπλισμένους ὥς κωλύσοντας διαβαίνειν, πεζοὺς δ' ἐπὶ
ταῖς ὄχθαις παρατεταγμένους ἄνω τῶν ἱππέων ὥς κω-
λύσοντας εἰς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἐκβαίνειν. ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι 4
Ὀρόντα καὶ Ἀρτούχα, Ἀρμένιοι καὶ Μάρδοι καὶ Χαλ-
15 δαῖοι μισθοφόροι. ἐλέγοντο δ' οἱ Χαλδαῖοι ἐλεύθεροί
τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι εἶναι· ὅπλα δ' εἶχον γέρρα μακρὰ καὶ
λόγχας.

Αἱ δ' ὄχθαι αὗται, ἐφ' ὧν παρατεταγμένοι οὗτοι 5
ἦσαν, τρι' ἢ τέτταρα πλέθρα ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀπεῖ-
20 χον· ὁδὸς δὲ μία ἢ ὀρωμένη ἦν ἄγουσα ἄνω, ὥσπερ
χειροποίητος· ταύτῃ ἐπειρῶντο διαβαίνειν οἱ Ἕλληνες.
ἐπεὶ δὲ πειρωμένοις τό τε ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἐφαί- 6
νετο, καὶ τραχὺς ἦν ὁ ποταμὸς μεγάλοις λίθοις καὶ
ὀλισθηροῖς, καὶ οὐτ' ἐν τῷ ὕδατι τὰ ὅπλα ἦν ἔχειν· εἰ
25 δὲ μή, ἥρπαζεν ὁ ποταμός· ἐπὶ τε τῆς κεφαλῆς τὰ
ὅπλα εἴ τις φέροι, γυμνοὶ ἐγίγνοντο πρὸς τὰ τοξεύματα
καὶ τὰλλα βέλη· ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπε-
δεύσαντο παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν.

"Ενθα δ' αὐτοὶ τὴν πρόσθεν νύκτα ἦσαν ἐπὶ τοῦ 7
30 ὄρους, ἐώρων τοὺς Καρδούχους πολλοὺς συνειλεγμένους
ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις. ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολλὴ ἀθυμία ἦν τοῖς
Ἕλλησιν, ὀρώσι μὲν τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὴν δυσπορίαν,

ὀρώσι δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνειν κωλύσοντας, ὀρώσι δὲ τοῖς διαβαίνουσιν ἐπικεισομένους τοὺς Καρδούχους ὀπισθεν.

- 8 Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ἔμειναν ἐν πολλῇ ἀπορίᾳ ὄντες. Ξενοφῶν δ' ὄναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐται δ' αὐτῷ αὐτόμαται περιρρυ- 5 ῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅποσον ἐβούλετο. ἐπεὶ δ' ὄρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει, ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγεῖται
- 9 αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. ὁ δ' ἤδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἕως ὑπέβαινε, ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ 10 τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν εὐθύς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου.

- Καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχα- 10 γοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι. καὶ ἀριστῶντι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι προστρέχeton δύο νεανίσκω· ἤδεσαν γὰρ πάντες, ὅτι ἐξείη αὐτῷ καὶ ἀριστῶντι καὶ 15 δειπνοῦντι προσελθεῖν, καὶ εἰ καθεύδοι ἐπεγείραντα εἰπεῖν, εἴ τίς τι ἔχοι τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.

- 11 Καὶ τότε ἔλεγον, ὅτι τυγχάνοιεν φρύγανα συλλέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ, κᾶπειτα κατίδοιεν ἐν τῷ πέραν ἐν πέτραις καθηκούσαις ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν γέροντά 20 τε καὶ γυναῖκα καὶ παιδίσκας ὥσπερ μαρσίπους ἱματίων κατατιθεμένους ἐν πέτρᾳ ἀνθρώδει. ἰδοῦσι δὲ σφίσι
- 12 δόξαι ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι διαβῆναι· οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἵππεῦσι προσβατὸν εἶναι κατὰ τοῦτο. ἐκδύντες δ' ἔφασαν ἔχοντες τὰ ἐγχειρίδια γυμνοὶ ὡς νευσόμενοι διαβαί- 25 νειν· πορευόμενοι δὲ πρόσθεν διαβῆναι πρὶν βρέξαι τὰ αἰδοῖα· καὶ διαβάντες, λαβόντες τὰ ἱμάτια πάλιν ἤκειν.

- 13 Εὐθύς οὖν ὁ Ξενοφῶν αὐτὸς τε ἔσπενδε καὶ τοῖς νεανίσκοις ἐγχεῖν ἐκέλευε, καὶ εὐχέσθαι τοῖς φήνασι θεοῖς τά τε ὀνείρατα καὶ τὸν πόρον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ 30 ἀγαθὰ ἐπιτελέσαι. σπείσας δ' εὐθύς ἤγε τοὺς νεανίσκους παρὰ τὸν Χειρίσοφον· καὶ διηγοῦνται ταῦτά.

Ἀκούσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Χειρίσοφος σπονδὰς ἐποίει. σπεί- 14
 σαντες δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις παρήγγελλον συσκευάζεσθαι,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ συγκαλέσαντες τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐβουλεύοντο,
 ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα διαβαῖεν, καὶ τοὺς τε ἔμπροσθεν
 5 νικῶεν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπισθεν μηδὲν πάσχοιεν κακόν.
 καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς Χειρίσοφον μὲν ἡγεῖσθαι καὶ διαβαί- 15
 νειν ἔχοντα τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος, τὸ δ' ἥμισυ
 ἔτι ὑπομένειν σὺν Ξενοφῶντι, τὰ δ' ὑποζύγια καὶ τὸν
 ὄχλον ἐν μέσῳ τούτων διαβαίνειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ καλῶς ταῦτα 16
 10 εἶχεν, ἐπορεύοντο· ἡγοῦντο δ' οἱ νεανίσκοι ἐν ἀριστερᾷ
 ἔχοντες τὸν ποταμόν· ὁδὸς δ' ἦν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν ὡς
 τέτταρες στάδιοι. πορευομένων δ' αὐτῶν ἀντιπαρήσαν 17
 αἱ τάξεις τῶν ἰππέων.

They cross the Centrites with enemies in front and rear.

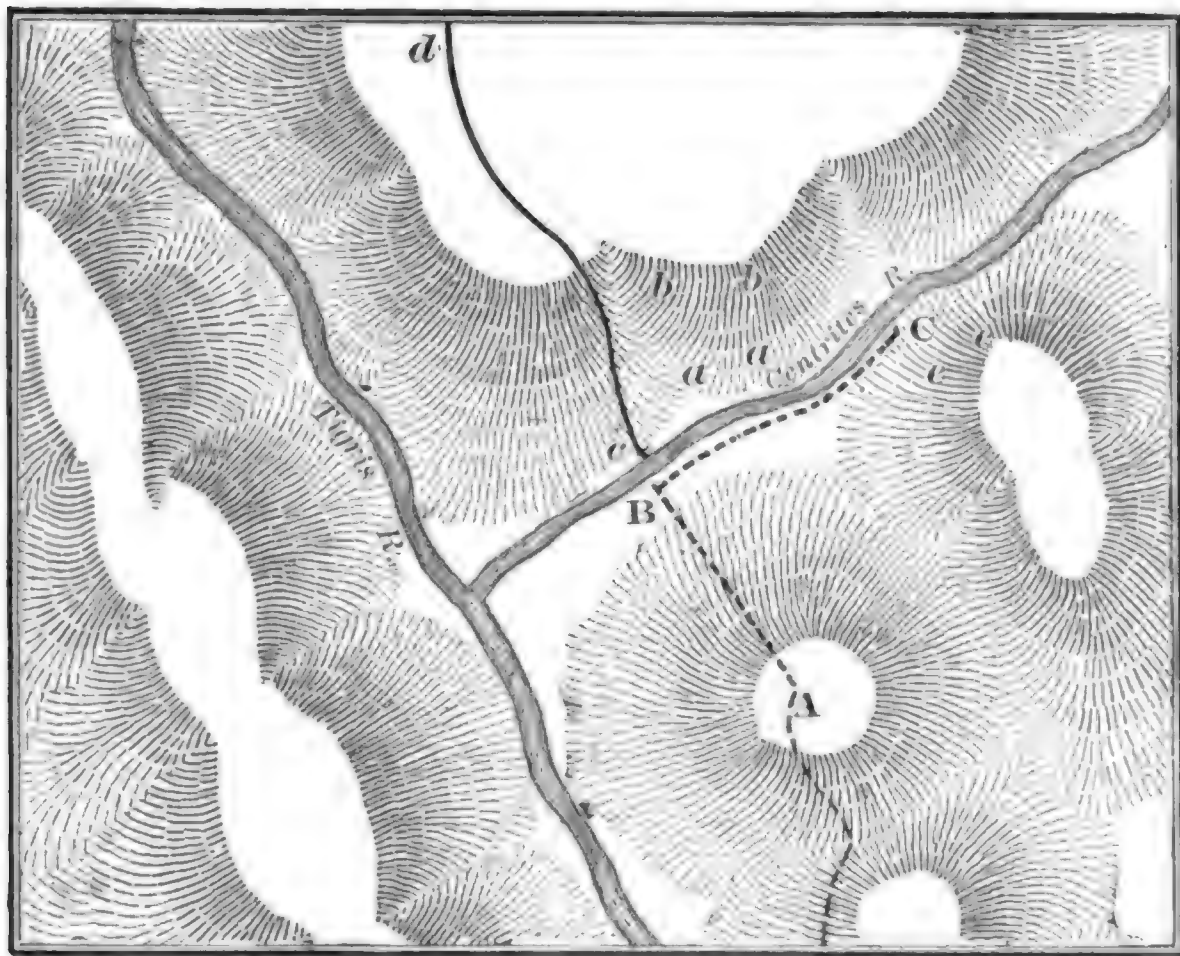
Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἦσαν κατὰ τὴν διάβασιν καὶ τὰς ὄχθας
 15 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα, καὶ αὐτὸς πρῶτος Χει-
 ρίσοφος στεφανωσάμενος καὶ ἀποδὺς ἐλάμβανε τὰ ὅπλα
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλε, καὶ τοὺς λοχαγοὺς
 ἐκέλευεν ἄγειν τοὺς λόχους ὀρθίους, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ἀρι-
 στερᾷ, τοὺς δ' ἐν δεξιᾷ ἑαυτοῦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν μάντεις 18
 20 ἐσφαγιάζοντο εἰς τὸν ποταμόν· οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐτόξευον
 καὶ ἐσφενδόνων· ἀλλ' οὐπω ἐξικνοῦντο· ἐπεὶ δὲ καλὰ 19
 ἦν τὰ σφάγια, ἐπαιάνιζον πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ
 ἀνηλάλαζον, συνωλόλυζον δὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ἅπασαι.
 πολλαὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐταῖραι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι.
 25 Καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἐνέβαινε καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐκείνῳ· ὁ 20
 δὲ Ξενοφῶν τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζωνοτά-
 τους, ἔθει ἀνὰ κράτος πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον τὸν κατὰ
 τὴν ἔκβασιν τὴν εἰς τὰ τῶν Ἀρμενίων ὄρη, προσποιού-
 μενος ταύτῃ διαβὰς ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν
 30 ἰππέας.

CROSSING OF THE CENTRITES.

To face p. 162.

BOOK IV. CHAP. III.

PLAN V.



EXPLANATION.

- A. Height on which the Greeks were quartered in villages (p. 159, 26-28; p. 160, 29-31).
- B. Encampment of the Greeks beside the Centrites, where they attempted to cross. Opposite was an artificial road, c d, leading up into the hills (p. 160, 18-28).
- C. Ford of the Centrites, discovered by the two young men (p. 161, 18-27).
- aa. Cavalry of the enemy, on the other side of the river (p. 160, 10).
- bb. Infantry of the enemy on the heights behind the cavalry (p. 160, 11-13).
- cc. Position of the Carduchi while the Greeks were crossing (p. 163, 19-20).

First the Greeks marched from the encampment, B, to the ford, C, the enemy also moving along the river, parallel with them, on the opposite side. Then Xenophon, with the most nimble of the rearguard, wheeled about and marched back double-quick toward the place of encampment, as if to cross at B. The enemy, thinking that the Greeks purposed to cross at two points, and fearing that they themselves would be surrounded, rushed down the river till they reached the road, c d, and then fled back into the country.

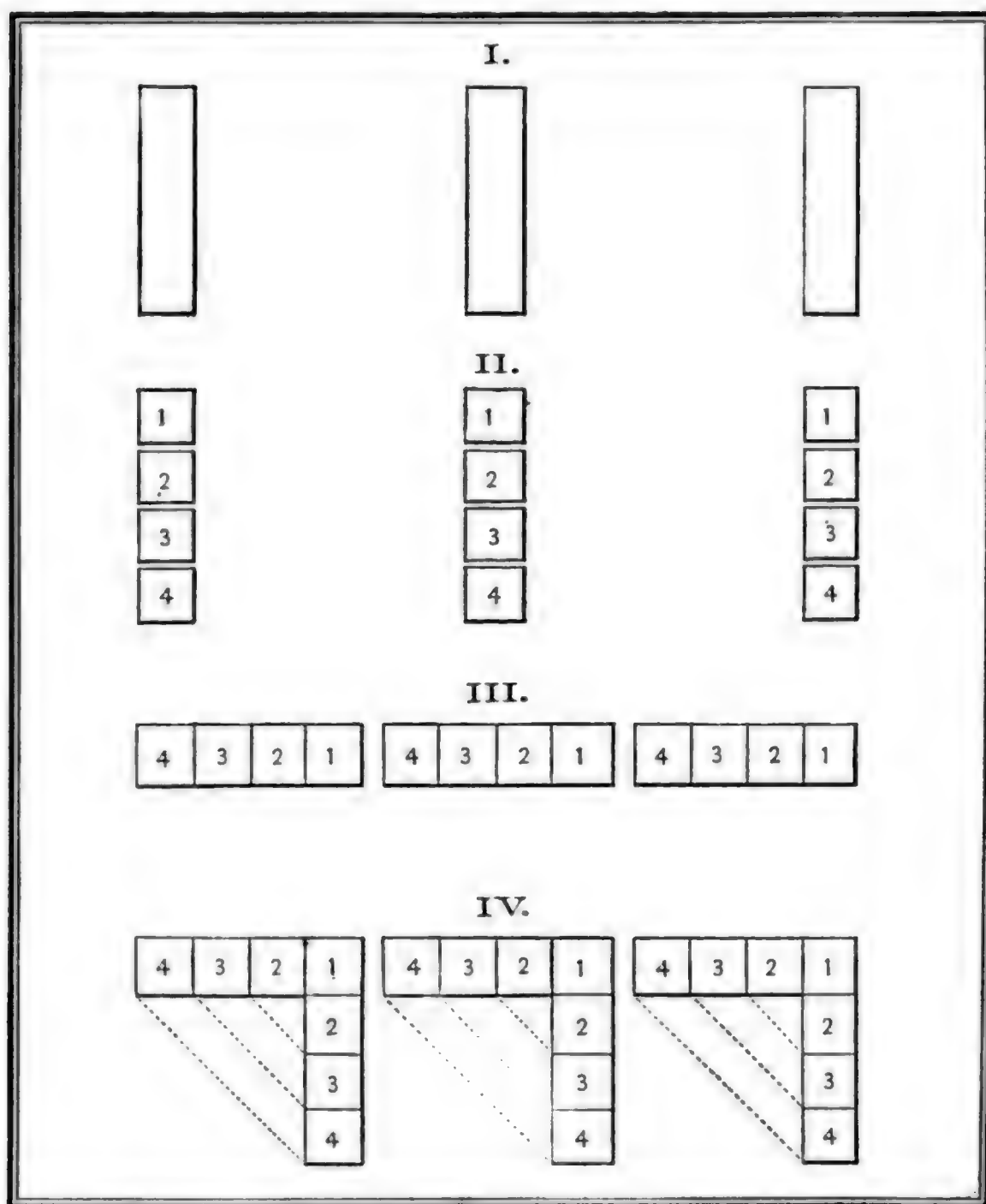
Xenophon now led his men back to the ford, C, routed the Carduchi coming down from the hills, at cc, to attack him, and crossed the river last of all without loss of life.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE COMPANY COLUMN.

To face p. 163.

BOOK IV. CHAP. III. *et al.*

PLAN VI.



EXPLANATION.

- I. Three companies in company columns, — λόχοι ὕρθιοι.
- II. Companies drawn up by enomoties, — λόχοι κατ' ἐνωμοτίας πεποιημένοι, or τεταγμένοι. The four enomoties of each company are numbered in order.
- III. Companies in battle-line — λόχοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος πεποιημένοι, or τεταγμένοι — with the enomoties of each company arranged in order from right to left.
- IV. Diagram illustrating change of form from company columns by enomoties to battle-line, or from battle-line to company columns.

- 21 Οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὁρῶντες μὲν τοὺς ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον εὐπετῶς τὸ ὕδωρ περῶντας, ὁρῶντες δὲ τοὺς ἀμφὶ Ξενοφῶντα θέοντας εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, δέισαντες, μὴ ἀποκλησθεῖεν, φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος ὥς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄνω ἔκβασιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐγένοντο, 5 ἔτεινον ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ὄρος.
- 22 Λύκιος δ' ὁ τὴν τάξιν ἔχων τῶν ἱππέων καὶ Αἰσχίνης ὁ τὴν τάξιν τῶν πελταστῶν τῶν ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον, ἐπεὶ ἐώρων ἀνὰ κράτος φεύγοντας, εἶποντο· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐβόων μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ συνεκβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος. 10
- 23 Χειρίσοφος δ' αὖ, ἐπεὶ διέβη, τοὺς μὲν ἱππέας οὐκ ἐδίωκεν, εὐθύς δὲ κατὰ τὰς προσηκούσας ὄχθας ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐξέβαινε ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνω πολεμίους. οἱ δ' ἄνω, ὁρῶντες μὲν τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἱππέας φεύγοντας, ὁρῶντες δ' ὀπλίτας σφίσιν ἐπιόντας, ἐκλείπουσι τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ 15 ποταμοῦ ἄκρα.
- 24 Ξενοφῶν δ', ἐπεὶ τὰ πέραν ἐώρα καλῶς γιγνόμενα, ἀπεχώρει τὴν ταχίστην πρὸς τὸ διαβαῖνον στράτευμα· καὶ γὰρ οἱ Καρδοῦχοι φανεροὶ ἤδη ἦσαν εἰς τὸ πεδίου
- 25 καταβαλίνοντες ὥς ἐπιθησόμενοι τοῖς τελευταίοις. καὶ 20 Χειρίσοφος μὲν τὰ ἄνω κατεῖχε, Λύκιος δὲ σὺν ὀλίγοις ἐπιχειρήσας ἐπιδιώξαι ἔλαβε τῶν σκευοφόρων τὰ ὑπολειπόμενα, καὶ μετὰ τούτων ἐσθῆτά τε καλὴν καὶ ἐκπώματα.
- 26 Καὶ τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὁ ὄχλος 25 ἀκμὴν διέβαινε· Ξενοφῶν δὲ στρέψας πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἀντία τὰ ὄπλα ἔθετο, καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς λοχαγοῖς κατ' ἐνωμοτίας ποιήσασθαι ἕκαστον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ λόχον, παρ' ἀσπίδα παραγαγόντας τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν ἐπὶ φάλαγγος· καὶ τοὺς μὲν λοχαγοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐνωμοτάρ- 30 χους πρὸς τῶν Καρδούχων ἰέναι, οὐραγοὺς δὲ καταστήσασθαι πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

- 27 Οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι, ὡς ἑώρων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας τοῦ ὄχλου ἐψιλωμένους καὶ ὀλίγους ἤδη φαινομένους, θάττον δὴ ἐπῆσαν ὥδ' αἰ τινας ἄδοντες. ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος, ἐπεὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πέμπει παρὰ Ξενοφῶντα τοὺς πελταστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας, καὶ κε- 5
λεύει ποιεῖν ὅ,τι ἂν παραγγέλλῃ.
- 28 Ἰδὼν δ' αὐτοὺς διαβαίνοντας ὁ Ξενοφῶν, πέμψας ἄγγελον κελεύει αὐτοῦ μέναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μὴ δια-
βάντας· ὅταν δ' ἄρξωνται αὐτοὶ διαβαίνειν, ἐναντίους
ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν σφῶν ἐμβαίνειν ὡς διαβησομένους, δι- 10
ηγκυλωμένους τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ ἐπιβεβλημένους τοὺς
τοξότας· μὴ πρόσω δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ προβαίνειν.
- 29 Τοῖς δὲ παρ' ἑαυτῷ παρήγγειλεν, ἐπειδὰν σφενδόνῃ
ἐξικνῆται καὶ ἀσπίς ψοφῇ, παιανίσαντας θεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς
πολεμίους· ἐπειδὰν δ' ἀναστρέψωσιν οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ 15
ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὁ σαλπικτῆς σημήνῃ τὸ πολεμικόν,
ἀναστρέψαντας ἐπὶ δόρυ ἡγεῖσθαι μὲν τοὺς οὐραγούς,
θεῖν δὲ πάντας καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅτι τάχιστα ἢ ἕκαστος
τὴν τάξιν εἶχεν, ὡς μὴ ἐμποδίζειν ἀλλήλους· καὶ ὅτι
οὗτος ἄριστος ἔσοιτο, ὃς ἂν πρῶτος ἐν τῷ πέραν 20
γένηται.
- 30 Οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι, ὁρῶντες ὀλίγους ἤδη τοὺς λοιπούς,
πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ τῶν μένειν τεταγμένων ὥχοντο ἐπιμε-
λησόμενοι οἱ μὲν ὑποζυγίων, οἱ δὲ σκευῶν, οἱ δ' ἑταιρῶν,
ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐπέκειντο θρασέως, καὶ ἤρχοντο σφενδονᾶν 25
καὶ τοξεύειν. οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες παιανίσαντες ὥρμησαν
δρόμῳ ἐπ' αὐτούς· οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο· καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν
ὥπλισμένοι ὡς μὲν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἱκανῶς πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-
δραμεῖν καὶ φεύγειν, πρὸς δὲ τὸ εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι
οὐχ ἱκανῶς.
- 32 Ἐν τούτῳ σημαίνει ὁ σαλπικτῆς· καὶ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι
ἔφυγον πολὺ ἔτι θάττον, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες εἰς τὰναντία 30

- 33 στρέψαντες ἔφευγον διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὅτι τάχιστα. τῶν δὲ πολεμίων οἱ μὲν τινες αἰσθόμενοι πάλιν ἔδραμον ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, καὶ τοξεύοντες ὀλίγους ἔτρωσαν, οἱ δὲ πολλοί, καὶ πέραν ὄντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔτι φανεροὶ
- 34 ἦσαν φεύγοντες. οἱ δ' ὑπαντήσαντες ἀνδριζόμενοι καὶ 5 προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ προϊόντες ὕστερον τῶν μετὰ Ξενοφῶντος διέβησαν πάλιν· καὶ ἐτρώθησάν τινες καὶ τούτων.

Entering Armenia, they march eight days without molestation.

- 1 **IV.** Ἐπεὶ δὲ διέβησαν, συνταξάμενοι ἀμφὶ μέσον ἡμέρας ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας πεδίου ἅπαν καὶ 10 λείους γηλόφους, οὐ μείον ἢ πέντε παρασάγγας· οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐγγὺς τοῦ ποταμοῦ κῶμαι διὰ τοὺς πολέμους
- 2 τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους. εἰς δ' ἦν ἀφίκοντο κώμην, μεγάλη τε ἦν καὶ βασιλῆιον εἶχε τῷ σατράπῃ, καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς πλείσταις οἰκίαις τύρσεις ἐπῆσαν· ἐπιτήδεια δ' ἦν 15 δαψιλῇ.
- 3 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησάν σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, μέχρι οὗ περιῆλθον τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ.
- Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγ- 20 γας πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Τηλεβόαν ποταμόν. οὗτος δ' ἦν μέγας μὲν οὗ, καλὸς δέ· κῶμαι δὲ πολλαὶ περὶ
- 4 τὸν ποταμόν ἦσαν. ὁ δὲ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία ἐκαλεῖτο ἢ πρὸς ἐσπέραν. ὕπαρχος δ' ἦν αὐτῆς Τιρίβαζος, ὁ καὶ βασιλεῖ φίλος γενόμενος, καί, ὅποτε παρείη, οὐδεὶς 25 ἄλλος βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβαλλεν. οὗτος προσήλασεν ἱππέας ἔχων, καὶ προπέμψας ἑρμηνέα εἶπεν, ὅτι βούλοιτο διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς ἄρχουσιν. τοῖς δὲ στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀκοῦσαι· καὶ προσελθόντες εἰς ἐπήκοον
- 6 ἡρώτων, τί ἐθέλοι. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι σπείσασθαι βούλοιτο 30

ἐφ' ᾧ τε μήτ' αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖν μήτ' ἐκείνους
κᾶειν τὰς οἰκίας, λαμβάνειν τε τὰπιτήδεια ὅσων δέοιντο.
ἔδοξε ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἐσπείσαντο ἐπὶ τούτοις.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τρεῖς διὰ πεδίου, 7
5 παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα· καὶ Τιρίβαζος παρηκολούθει
ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἀπέχων ὡς δέκα σταδίους·
καὶ ἀφίκοντο εἰς βασίλεια καὶ κώμας περίξ πολλάς,
πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν μεστάς.

Στρατοπεδευομένων δ' αὐτῶν γίγνεται τῆς νυκτὸς 8
10 χιῶν πολλή· καὶ ἔωθεν ἔδοξε διασκηνῆσαι τὰς τάξεις
καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς κατὰ τὰς κώμας· οὐ γὰρ ἑώρων
πολέμιον οὐδένα καὶ ἀσφαλὲς ἐδόκει εἶναι διὰ τὸ πλῆ-
θος τῆς χιόνος. ἐνταῦθ' εἶχον πάντα τὰπιτήδεια, ὅσα 9
ἐστὶν ἀγαθά, ἱερεῖα, σῖτον, οἶνους παλαιοὺς εὐώδεις,
15 ἀσταφίδας, ὅσπρια παντοδαπά.

Τῶν δ' ἀποσκεδαννυμένων τινὲς ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου
ἔλεγον, ὅτι κατίδοιεν νύκτωρ πολλὰ πυρὰ φαίνοντα.
ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι διασκη- 10
νοῦν, ἀλλὰ συναγαγεῖν τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν. ἐντεῦθεν
20 συνῆλθον· καὶ γὰρ ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν.

Νυκτερευόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθ' ἐπιπίπτει χιῶν 11
ἄπλετος, ὥστ' ἀπέκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
πους κατακειμένους· καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια συνεπόδισεν ἡ
χιών· καὶ πολὺς ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι· κατακειμένων
25 γὰρ ἀλεεινὸν ἦν ἡ χιῶν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα ὅτῳ μὴ περιρρυ-
εῖη. ἐπεὶ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐτόλμησε γυμνὸς ἀναστὰς σχίζειν 12
ξύλα, τάχ' ἀναστὰς τις καὶ ἄλλος ἐκείνου ἀφελόμενος
ἔσχιζεν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναστάντες πῦρ
ἔκαον καὶ ἐχρίοντο· πολὺ γὰρ ἐνταῦθ' εὕρισκετο χρί- 13
30 μα, ᾧ ἐχρῶντο ἀντ' ἐλαίου, σύειον καὶ σησάμινον καὶ
ἀμυγδάλινον ἐκ τῶν πικρῶν καὶ τερεβίνθινον. ἐκ δὲ τῶν
αὐτῶν τούτων καὶ μύρον εὕρισκετο.

- 14 Μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι κατὰ τὰς κώμας εἰς στέγας. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας καὶ τὰπιτήδεια· ὅσοι δ', ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπῆσαν, τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν ὑπ' ἀτασθαλίας, δίκην ἔδοσαν κακῶς 5 σκηνοῦντες.
- 15 Ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν τῆς νυκτὸς Δημοκράτην Τημνίτην, ἄνδρας δόντες, ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, ἔνθα ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεῦσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὥς ὄντα καὶ 10 τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὥς οὐκ ὄντα.
- 16 Πορευθεῖς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρὰ οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα δὲ συλλαβὼν ἦκεν ἄγων ἔχοντα τόξον Περσικὸν καὶ φάρετραν καὶ σάγαριν οἷανπερ καὶ αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ἔχουσιν.
- 17 ἐρωτώμενος δέ, ποδαπὸς εἴη, Πέρσης μὲν ἔφη εἶναι, 15 πορεύεσθαι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Τιριβάζου στρατεύματος, ὅπως ἐπιτήδεια λάβοι. οἱ δ' ἡρώτων αὐτὸν τὸ στράτευμα
- 18 ὅποσον τε εἴη καὶ ἐπὶ τίνι συνειλεγμένον. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι Τιρίβαζος εἴη ἔχων τήν τε ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν καὶ μισθοφόρους Χάλυβας καὶ Ταόχους· παρεσκευάσθαι 20 δ' αὐτὸν ἔφη ὥς ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς, ἥπερ μοναχῇ εἴη πορεία, ἐνταῦθα ἐπιθησόμενον τοῖς Ἕλλησιν.
- 19 Ἀκούσασι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ταῦτα ἔδοξε τὸ στράτευμα συναγαγεῖν· καὶ εὐθὺς φύλακας καταλιπόντες καὶ στρα- 25 τηγὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς μένουσι, Σοφαίνετον Στυμφάλιον, ἐπορεύοντο ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν ἀλόντα ἄνθρωπον.
- 20 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ὑπερέβαλον τὰ ὄρη, οἱ πελτασταὶ προΐόντες καὶ κατιδόντες τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐκ ἔμειναν τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀλλ' ἀνακραγόντες ἔθεον ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. 30
- 21 οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἀκούσαντες τὸν θόρυβον οὐχ ὑπέμειναν, ἀλλ' ἔφυγον· ὅμως δ' ἀπέθανόν τινες τῶν βαρβάρων

καὶ ἵπποι ἤλωσαν εἰς εἴκοσι, καὶ ἡ σκηνὴ ἡ Τιριβάζου
 ἐάλω, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ κλίνει ἀργυρόποδες καὶ ἐκπώματα καὶ
 οἱ ἀρτοκόποι καὶ οἰνοχόοι φάσκοντες εἶναι.

Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐπύθοντο ταῦτα οἱ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν στρα- 22
 5 τηγοί, ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι τὴν ταχίστην ἐπὶ τὸ
 στρατόπεδον, μή τις ἐπίθεσις γένοιτο τοῖς καταλελειμ-
 μένοις. καὶ εὐθὺς ἀνακαλεσάμενοι τῇ σάλπιγγι ἀπῆσαν,
 καὶ ἀφίκοντο αὐθημερὸν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον.

They pass through a region of snow, with great suffering.

Ⅴ. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐδόκει πορευτέον εἶναι ὅπῃ δύναιντο 1
 10 τάχιστα, πρὶν συλλεγῆναι τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν καὶ κατα-
 λαβεῖν τὰ στενά. συσκευασάμενοι δ' εὐθὺς ἐπορεύοντο
 διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες· καὶ αὐθημερὸν
 ὑπερβαλόντες τὸ ἄκρον, ἐφ' ᾧ ἔμελλεν ἐπιτίθεσθαι Τιρί-
 βαζος, κατεστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

15 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους τρεῖς, 2
 παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν,
 καὶ διέβαινον αὐτὸν βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν ὀμφαλόν. ἐλέ-
 γοντο δ' αὐτοῦ αἱ πηγαὶ οὐ πρόσω εἶναι.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ πεδίου 3
 20 σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας πέντε. ὁ δὲ τρίτος ἐγένετο
 χαλεπὸς καὶ ἄνεμος βορρᾶς ἐναντίος ἔπνει παντάπασιν
 ἀποκάων πάντα καὶ πηγνὺς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. ἔνθα δὲ 4
 τῶν μάντεών τις εἶπε σφαγιάσασθαι τῷ ἀνέμῳ, καὶ
 σφαγιάζεται. καὶ πᾶσι δὲ περιφανῶς ἔδοξε λῆξαι τὸ
 25 χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος. ἦν δὲ τῆς χιόνος τὸ βάθος
 ὀργυιά· ὥστε καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων
 πολλὰ ἀπώλετο, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.

Διεγέγοντο δὲ τὴν νύκτα πῦρ κάοντες· ξύλα δ' ἦν ἐν 5
 τῷ σταθμῷ πολλά· οἱ δ' ὀψὲ προσιόντες ξύλα οὐκ
 30 εἶχον. οἱ οὖν πάλαι ἤκοντες καὶ πῦρ κάοντες οὐ προσ-

- 6 *ἴεσαν πρὸς τὸ πῦρ τοὺς ὀψίζοντας, εἰ μὴ μεταδοῖεν αὐτοῖς πυροὺς ἢ ἄλλο εἴ τι ἔχοιεν βρωτόν. ἔνθα δὴ μετεδίδουσιν ἀλλήλοις ὧν εἶχον ἕκαστοι. ἔνθα δὲ τὸ πῦρ ἐκάετο, διατηκομένης τῆς χιόνος βόθροι ἐγίγνοντο μεγά-
 5 *λοι ἔσπε ἐπὶ τὸ δάπεδον· οὐ δὴ παρῆν μετρεῖν τὸ βάθος τῆς χιόνος.**
- 7 *Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ὅλην ἐπορεύοντο διὰ χιόνος, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐβουλιμίασαν. Ξενοφῶν δ' ὀπισθοφυλακῶν καὶ καταλαμβάνων τοὺς
 10 *πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡγνόει ὅτι τὸ πάθος εἶη. ἐπειδὴ δ' εἶπέ τις αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμπείρων, ὅτι σαφῶς βουλιμιῶσι, καὶ ἐάν τι φάγωσιν, ἀναστήσονται, περιῶν
 15 *περὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια, εἴ τί που ὀρώη βρωτόν, διεδίδου καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοὺς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν τοῖς βουλιμιῶσιν. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο καὶ ἐπορεύοντο.***
- 9 *Πορευομένων δὲ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἀμφὶ κνέφας πρὸς κώμην ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ ὑδροφορούσας ἐκ τῆς κώμης
 10 *γυναῖκας καὶ κόρας καταλαμβάνει πρὸς τῇ κρήνῃ ἐμ- προσθεν τοῦ ἐρύματος. αὗται ἡρώτων αὐτούς, τίνες εἶεν. 20
 ὁ δ' ἐρμηνεὺς εἶπε περσιστί, ὅτι παρὰ βασιλέως πο-
 25 *ρεύονται πρὸς τὸν σατράπην. αἱ δ' ἀπεκρίναντο, ὅτι οὐκ ἐνταῦθ' εἶη, ἀλλ' ἀπέχοι ὅσον παρασάγγην. οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ ὀψέ ἦν, πρὸς τὸν κωμάρχην συνεισέρχονται εἰς τὸ ἔρυμα
 30 *σὺν ταῖς ὑδροφόροις.****
- 11 *Χειρίσοφος μὲν οὖν καὶ ὅσοι ἐδυνήθησαν τοῦ στρα-
 35 *τεύματος ἐνταῦθ' ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, τῶν δ' ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι διατελέσαι τὴν ὁδὸν ἐνυκτέ-
 40 *ρυσαν ἄσιτοι καὶ ἄνευ πυρός· καὶ ἐνταῦθά τινες ἀπώ-
 45 *λονται τῶν στρατιωτῶν. ἐφείποντο δὲ τῶν πολεμίων συνειλεγμένοι τινὲς καὶ τὰ μὴ δυνάμενα πορεύεσθαι τῶν
 50 *ὑποζυγίων ἥρπαζον, καὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐμάχοντο περὶ αὐτῶν.*****

Ἐλείποντο δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἳ τε διεφθαρμένοι
 ὑπὸ τῆς χιόνος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς οἳ τε ὑπὸ τοῦ ψύχους
 τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσεσηπότες. ἦν δὲ τοῖς 13
 μὲν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, εἴ τις μέλαν τι
 5 ἔχων πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν πορεύοιτο, τῶν δὲ ποδῶν εἴ
 τις κινοῖτο καὶ μηδέποτε ἡσυχίαν ἔχοι, καὶ εἰ τὴν νύκτα
 ὑπολύοιτο· ὅσοι δ' ὑποδεδεμένοι ἐκοιμῶντο, εἰσεδύοντο 14
 εἰς τοὺς πόδας οἱ ἱμάντες καὶ τὰ ὑποδήματα περιε-
 πήγνυτο· καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν, ἐπειδὴ ἐπέλιπε τὰ ἀρχαῖα
 10 ὑποδήματα, καρβατῖναι αὐτοῖς πεποιημέναι ἐκ τῶν νεο-
 δάρτων βοῶν.

Διὰ τὰς τοιαύτας οὖν ἀνάγκας ὑπελείποντό τινες τῶν 15
 στρατιωτῶν· καὶ ἰδόντες μέλαν τι χωρίον διὰ τὸ
 ἐκλελοιπέναι αὐτόθι τὴν χιόνα εἵκαζον τετηκέναι, καὶ
 15 ἐτετήκει διὰ κρήνην τινά, ἣ πλησίον ἦν ἀτμίζουσα ἐν
 νάπῃ. ἐνταῦθ' ἐκτραπόμενοι ἐκάθηντο καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν
 πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἔχων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας 16
 ὥς ἦσθετο, ἐδεῖτο αὐτῶν πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ μὴ
 ἀπολείπεσθαι, λέγων, ὅτι ἔπονται πολλοὶ πολέμιοι συνει-
 20 λεγμένοι, καὶ τελευτῶν ἐχαλέπαινε. οἳ δὲ σφάττειν
 ἐκέλευον, οὐ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι πορευθῆναι.

Ἐνταῦθ' ἔδοξε κράτιστον εἶναι τοὺς ἐπομένους πολε- 17
 μίους φοβῆσαι, εἴ πως δύναιντο, μὴ ἐπίοιεν τοῖς κάμνου-
 σιν. καὶ ἦν μὲν σκότος ἤδη, οἳ δὲ προσῆσαν πολλῶ
 25 θορύβῳ ἀμφὶ ὧν εἶχον διαφερόμενοι. ἔνθα δὴ οἳ μὲν 18
 ὀπισθοφύλακες οἳ τε ὑγιαίνοντες ἐξαναστάντες ἔδραμον
 ἐπὶ τοὺς πολέμιους· οἳ δὲ κάμνοντες ἀνακραγόντες ὅσον
 ἐδύναντο μέγιστον, τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἔκρου-
 σαν. οἳ δὲ πολέμιοι δείσαντες ἤκαν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ
 30 τῆς χιόνος εἰς τὴν νάπην, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἔτι οὐδαμοῦ
 ἐφθέγγετο.

At length they reach villages abounding in provisions.

- 19 Καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ εἰπόντες τοῖς ἀσθε-
 νούσιν, ὅτι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἤξουσί τινες ἐπ' αὐτούς, πορευό-
 μενοι πρὶν τέτταρα στάδια διελθεῖν ἐντυγχάνουσιν ἐν
 τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναπαυομένοις ἐπὶ τῆς χιόνος τοῖς στρατιώταις
 ἐγκεκαλυμμένοις, καὶ οὐδὲ φυλακὴ οὐδεμία καθειστήκει· 5
 καὶ ἀνίστασαν αὐτούς. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι οἱ ἔμπροσθεν
 20 οὐχ ὑποχωροῖεν. ὁ δὲ παριὼν καὶ προπέμπων τῶν
 πελταστῶν τοὺς ἰσχυροτάτους ἐκέλευε σκέψασθαι, τί
 εἴη τὸ κωλύον. οἱ δ' ἀπήγγελλον, ὅτι ὅλον οὕτως
 ἀναπαύοιτο τὸ στράτευμα. 10
- 21 Ἐνταῦθα καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Ξενοφῶντα ηὐλίσθησαν αὐτοῦ
 ἄνευ πυρὸς καὶ ἄδειπνοι, φυλακὰς οἷας ἐδύναντο κατα-
 στησάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ πρὸς ἡμέραν ἦν, ὁ μὲν Ξενοφῶν
 πέμψας πρὸς τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας τοὺς νεωτάτους ἀναστή-
 σαντας ἐκέλευσεν ἀναγκάζειν προῖέναι. 15
- 22 Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Χειρίσοφος πέμπει τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης
 σκεψομένους, πῶς ἔχοιεν οἱ τελευταῖοι. οἱ δ' ἄσμενοι
 ἰδόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀσθενοῦντας τούτοις παρέδοσαν κομί-
 ζειν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ πρὶν
 εἴκοσι στάδια διεληλυθέναι ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ, ἔνθα 20
- 23 Χειρίσοφος ηὐλίζετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένοντο ἀλλήλοις,
 ἔδοξε κατὰ τὰς κώμας ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι τὰς τάξεις σκηνοῦν.
 καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἔμενεν, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι διαλα-
 χόντες ἅς ἐώρων κώμας ἐπορεύοντο ἕκαστοι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν
 ἔχοντες. 25
- 24 Ἐνθα δὲ Πολυκράτης Ἀθηναῖος λοχαγὸς ἐκέλευσεν
 ἀφιέναι ἑαυτόν· καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζώνους, θέων ἐπὶ
 τὴν κώμην, ἣν εἰλήχει Ξενοφῶν, καταλαμβάνει πάντας
 ἔνδον τοὺς κωμήτας καὶ τὸν κωμάρχην, καὶ πώλους εἰς
 δασμὸν βασιλεῖ τρεφομένους ἑπτακαίδεκα, καὶ τὴν θυ- 30

γατάρα τοῦ κωμάρχου, ἐνάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην· ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς λαγῶς ὥχετο θηράσων καὶ οὐχ ἦλω ἐν ταῖς κώμαις.

Αἱ δ' οἰκίαι ἦσαν κατάγειοι, τὸ μὲν στόμα ὥσπερ 25
 5 φρέατος, κάτω δ' εὐρείαι· αἱ δ' εἰσοδοὶ τοῖς μὲν ὑπο-
 ζυγίοις ὀρυκταί, οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι κατέβαινον κατὰ κλί-
 μακος. ἐν δὲ ταῖς οἰκίαις ἦσαν αἶγες, οἶες, βόες, ὄρνιθες,
 καὶ τὰ ἔκγονα τούτων· τὰ δὲ κτήνη πάντα χιλῶ ἔνδον
 ἐτρέφετο. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ πυροὶ καὶ κριθαὶ καὶ ὄσπρια 26
 10 καὶ οἶνος κρίθινος ἐν κρατήρσιν. ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ αὐταὶ
 αἱ κριθαὶ ἰσοχειλεῖς, καὶ κάλαμοι ἐνέκειντο, οἱ μὲν μεί-
 ζους, οἱ δ' ἐλάττους, γόνατα οὐκ ἔχοντες· τούτους δ' ἔδει, 27
 ὅποτε τις διψῶη, λαβόντα εἰς τὸ στόμα μύζειν. καὶ
 πάνυ ἄκρατος ἦν, εἰ μὴ τις ὕδωρ ἐπιχέοι· καὶ πάνυ ἡδὺ
 15 συμμαθόντι τὸ πῶμα ἦν.

Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς κώμης ταύτης σύν- 28
 δειπνον ἐποιήσατο, καὶ θαρρεῖν ἐκέλευε, λέγων, ὅτι οὔτε
 τῶν τέκνων στερήσοιτο, τὴν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ ἀντεμπλή-
 σαντες ἐπιτηδείων ἀπίασιν, εἰ μὴ ἀγαθὸν τι τὸ στράτευμα
 20 ἐργασάμενος φαίνεται ἔστ' ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ ἔθνει γένωνται.
 ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ὑπισχνεῖτο, καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος οἶνον ἔφρα- 29
 σεν ἔνθα ἦν κατορωρυγμένος. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν
 νύκτα διασκηνήσαντες οὕτως ἐκοιμήθησαν ἐν παῖσιν
 ἀφθόνοις πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχοντες
 25 τὸν κωμάρχην καὶ τὰ τέκνα αὐτοῦ ὁμοῦ ἐν ὀφθαλ-
 μοῖς.

Τῇ δ' ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ Ξενοφῶν λαβὼν τὸν κωμάρχην 30
 πρὸς Χειρίσοφον ἐπορεύετο· ὅπου δὲ παρίοι κώμην,
 ἐτρέπετο πρὸς τοὺς ἐν ταῖς κώμαις καὶ κατελάμβανε
 30 πανταχοῦ εὐωχουμένους καὶ εὐθυμουμένους, καὶ οὐδα-
 μόθεν ἀφίεσαν πρὶν παραθεῖεν αὐτοῖς ἄριστον· οὐκ 31
 ἦν δ' ὅπου οὐ παρετίθεσαν ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν τράπεζαν κρέα

ἄρνεια, ἐρίφεια, χοίρεια, μόσχεια, ὀρνίθεια, σὺν πολλοῖς ἄρτοις τοῖς μὲν πυρίνοις, τοῖς δὲ κριθίνοις.

- 32** Ὅποτε δέ τις φιλοφρονούμενός τῳ βούλοιτο προπιεῖν, εἵλκεν ἐπὶ τὸν κρατῆρα, ἔνθεν ἐπικύψαντα ἔδει ροφούντα πίνειν ὥσπερ βοῦν. καὶ τῷ κωμάρχῃ ἐδίδοσαν λαμβά- 5 νειν ὅ,τι βούλοιτο. ὁ δὲ ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ἐδέχετο, ὅπου δέ τινα τῶν συγγενῶν ἴδοι, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀεὶ ἐλάμβανεν.
- 33** ἐπεὶ δ' ἦλθον πρὸς Χειρίσοφον, κατελάμβανον καὶ κείνους σκηνοῦντας, ἐστεφανωμένους τοῦ ξηροῦ χιλοῦ στεφάνοις, καὶ διακονοῦντας Ἀρμενίους παῖδας ἐν ταῖς βαρβαρικαῖς 10 στολαῖς· τοῖς δὲ παισὶν ἐδείκνυσαν, ὥσπερ ἐνεοῖς, ὅ,τι δέοι ποιεῖν.
- 34** Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀλλήλους ἐφιλοφρονήσαντο Χειρίσοφος καὶ Ξενοφῶν, κοινῇ δὴ ἀνηρώτων τὸν κωμάρχην διὰ τοῦ περσιζοντος ἐρμηνέως, τίς εἶη ἡ χώρα. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν, 15 ὅτι Ἀρμενία. καὶ πάλιν ἠρώτων, τίνι οἱ ἵπποι τρέφονται. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν, ὅτι βασιλεῖ δασμός· τὴν δὲ πλησίον χώραν ἔφη εἶναι Χάλυβας, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἔφραζεν ἢ εἶη.
- 35** Καὶ αὐτὸν τότε μὲν ὄχρετο ἄγων Ξενοφῶν πρὸς τοὺς 20 ἑαυτοῦ οἰκέτας. καὶ ἵππον, ὃν εἰλήφει, παλαιότερον δίδωσι τῷ κωμάρχῃ ἀναθρέψαντι καταθῆσαι, ὅτι ἤκουσεν αὐτὸν ἱερὸν εἶναι τοῦ Ἡλίου, δεδιώς, μὴ ἀποθάνῃ· ἐκεκάκωτο γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς πορείας· αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν πώλων λαμβάνει, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν καὶ λοχαγῶν 25
- 36** ἔδωκεν ἐκάστῳ πῶλον. ἦσαν δ' οἱ ταύτῃ ἵπποι μείονες μὲν τῶν Περσικῶν, θυμοειδέστεροι δὲ πολὺ. ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ διδάσκει ὁ κωμάρχης περὶ τοὺς πόδας τῶν ἵππων καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων σακία περιειλεῖν, ὅταν διὰ τῆς χιόνος ἄγωσιν· ἄνευ γὰρ τῶν σακιῶν κατεδύνοντο 30 μέχρι τῆς γαστροῦς.

They march along the Phasis river, dislodging the enemy.

VI. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἡμέρα ἦν ὀγδόη, τὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα **1**
 παραδίδωσι Χειρισόφῳ, τοὺς δ' οἰκέτας καταλείπει τῷ
 κωμάρχει, πλὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἄρτι ἡβάσκοντος· τοῦτον
 δ' Ἐπισθένεια Ἀμφιπολίτῃ δίδωσι φυλάττειν, ὅπως εἰ
5 καλῶς ἡγήσαιοτο, ἔχων καὶ τοῦτον ἀπίοι. καὶ εἰς τὴν
 οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ εἰσεφόρησαν ὥς ἐδύναντο πλείστα, καὶ
 ἀναζεύξαντες ἐπορεύοντο.

Ἦγεῖτο δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ κωμάρχης λελυμένος διὰ χιόνος· **2**
 καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ, καὶ Χειρίσοφος
10 αὐτῷ ἐχαλεπάνθη, ὅτι οὐκ εἰς κώμας ἦγεν. ὁ δ' ἔλε-
 γεν, ὅτι οὐκ εἶεν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ. ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος
 αὐτὸν ἔπαισε μὲν, ἔδησε δ' οὐ. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐκεῖνος **3**
 τῆς νυκτὸς ἀποδρὰς ὄχρετο, καταλιπὼν τὸν υἱόν. τοῦτό
 γε δὴ Χειρισόφῳ καὶ Ξενοφῶντι μόνον διάφορον ἐν τῇ
15 πορείᾳ ἐγένετο, ἢ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος κάκωσις καὶ ἀμέλεια.
 Ἐπισθένης δ' ἡράσθη τοῦ παιδός, καὶ οἴκαδε κομίσας
 πιστοτάτῳ ἐχρήτο.

Μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπορεύθησαν ἑπτὰ σταθμούς, ἀνὰ πέντε **4**
 παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, παρὰ τὸν Φᾶσιν ποταμόν,
20 εὖρος πλεθριαῖον. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμούς δύο, **5**
 παρασάγγας δέκα· ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ὑπερβολῇ
 ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς Χάλυβες καὶ Τάοχοι καὶ Φασιανοί.
 Χειρίσοφος δ' ἐπεὶ κατείδε τοὺς πολεμιοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ **6**
 ὑπερβολῇ, ἐπαύσατο πορευόμενος, ἀπέχων εἰς τριάκοντα
25 σταδίους, ἵνα μὴ κατὰ κέρας ἄγων πλησιάσῃ τοῖς πολε-
 μίοις· παρήγγειλε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις παράγειν τοὺς
 λόχους, ὅπως ἐπὶ φάλαγγος γένοιτο τὸ στράτευμα. ἐπεὶ **7**
 δ' ἦλθον οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς
 καὶ λοχαγούς, καὶ ἔλεξεν ὧδε·
30 “ Οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, κατέχουσι τὰς ὑπερβολὰς

τοῦ ὄρους· ὥρα δὲ βουλεύεσθαι ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα
 8 ἀγωνιούμεθα. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν δοκεῖ παραγγέλλειν μὲν
 ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἡμᾶς δὲ βουλεύε-
 σθαι, εἴτε τήμερον, εἴτε αὔριον δοκεῖ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ
 ὄρος.”

5

9 “ Ἐμοὶ δέ γε,” ἔφη ὁ Κλεάνωρ, “ δοκεῖ, ἐπειδὴν τά-
 χιστα ἀριστήσωμεν, ἐξοπλισαμένους ὡς τάχιστα ἰέναι
 ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. εἰ γὰρ διατρίψομεν τὴν τήμερον
 ἡμέραν, οἳ τε νῦν ἡμᾶς ὀρώντες πολέμιοι θαρραλεώτεροι
 ἔσονται καὶ ἄλλους εἰκὸς τούτων θαρρούντων πλείους 10
 προσγενέσθαι.”

10 Μετὰ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν·

“ Ἐγὼ δ’ οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ μά-
 χεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα
 μαχούμεθα, εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, 15
 τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι, ὅπως ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν
 τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν
 ἀποβάλωμεν.

11 “ Τὸ μὲν οὖν ὄρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὀρώμενον πλέον ἢ ἐφ’
 ἐξήκοντα στάδια, ἄνδρες δ’ οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς 20
 φανεροί εἰσιν ἀλλ’ ἢ κατ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδόν· πολὺ οὖν
 κρεῖττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὄρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι
 λαθόντας καὶ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον
 ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ ἄνδρας παρεσκευασμένους
 12 μάχεσθαι. πολὺ γὰρ ῥᾶον ὀρθιον ἀμαχεῖ ἰέναι ἢ ὁμαλὲς 25
 ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν πολεμίων ὄντων, καὶ νύκτωρ ἀμαχεῖ
 μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν ὀρώη τις ἢ μεθ’ ἡμέραν μα-
 χόμενος, καὶ ἢ τραχεῖα τοῖς ποσὶν ἀμαχεῖ ἰοῦσιν εὐμε-
 νεστέρα ἢ ἡ ὁμαλὴ τὰς κεφαλὰς βαλλομένοις.

13 “ Καὶ κλέψαι δ’ οὐκ ἀδύνατόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἐξὸν 30
 μὲν νυκτὸς ἰέναι, ὡς μὴ ὀρᾶσθαι, ἐξὸν δὲ ἀπελθεῖν
 τοσοῦτον, ὡς μὴ αἰσθησιν παρέχειν. δοκοῦμεν δ’ ἂν

μοι ταύτη προσποιούμενοι προσβαλεῖν ἐρημοτέρῳ ἂν
 τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει χρῆσθαι· μένοιεν γὰρ ἂν αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον
 ἀθρόοι οἱ πολέμιοι. ἀτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλ-
 λομαι; ὑμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἀκούω τοὺς 14
 5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων εὐθύς ἐκ παίδων
 κλέπτειν μελετᾶν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καλὸν
 κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος. ὅπως δ' ὥς κράτιστα 15
 κλέπτητε καὶ πειρᾶσθε λανθάνειν, νόμιμον ἄρα ὑμῖν
 ἐστίν, ἐὰν ληφθῆτε κλέπτοντες, μαστιγοῦσθαι. νῦν οὖν
 10 μάλα σοι καιρὸς ἐστίν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παιδείαν καὶ
 φυλάξασθαι, μὴ ληφθῶμεν κλέπτοντες τοῦ ὄρους, ὥς μὴ
 πολλὰς πληγὰς λάβωμεν.”

“ Ἀλλὰ μέντοι,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, “ καὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς τοὺς 16
 Ἀθηναίους ἀκούω δεινούς εἶναι κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια,
 15 καὶ μάλα ὄντος δεινοῦ τοῦ κινδύνου τῷ κλέπτοντι, καὶ
 τοὺς κρατίστους μέντοι μάλιστα, εἴπερ παρ' ὑμῖν οἱ
 κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιοῦνται· ὥστε ὦρα καὶ σοὶ ἐπιδεί-
 κνυσθαι τὴν παιδείαν.”

“ Ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν, “ ἕτοιμός εἰμι 17
 20 τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἔχων, ἐπειδὰν δειπνήσωμεν, ἵεναι
 καταληψόμενος τὸ ὄρος. ἔχω δὲ καὶ ἡγεμόνας· οἱ γὰρ
 γυμνῆτες τῶν ἐφεπομένων ἡμῖν κλωπῶν ἔλαβόν τινας
 ἐνεδρεύσαντες· τούτων καὶ πυνθάνομαι, ὅτι οὐκ ἄβατόν
 ἐστὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἀλλὰ νέμεται αἰξὶ καὶ βουσίν· ὥστ' ἐάνπερ
 25 ἄπαξ λάβωμέν τι τοῦ ὄρους, βατὰ καὶ τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις
 ἔσται. ἐλπίζω δ' οὐδὲ τοὺς πολεμίους μενεῖν ἔτι, ἐπει- 18
 δὲ ἴδωσιν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ· οὐδὲ γὰρ νῦν ἐθέλουσι
 καταβαίνειν ἡμῖν εἰς τὸ ἴσον.”

Ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος εἶπε·

19

30 “ Καὶ τί δεῖ σὲ ἵεναι καὶ καταλείπειν τὴν ὀπισθοφυ-
 λακίαν; ἀλλ' ἄλλους πέμψον, ἐὰν μὴ τινες ἐθελούσιοι
 φαίνωνται.”

- 20 Ἐκ τούτου Ἀριστώνυμος Μεθυδριεύς ἔρχεται ὀπλίτας ἔχων καὶ Ἀριστέας Χῖος γυμνήτας καὶ Νικόμαχος Οἰταῖος γυμνήτας· καὶ σύνθημα ἐποιήσαντο, ὅπότε ἔχοιεν τὰ ἄκρα, πυρὰ κάειν πολλά. ταῦτα συνθέμενοι
- 21 ἡρίστων· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἀρίστου προήγαγεν ὁ Χειρίσοφος 5 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ὡς δέκα σταδίους πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, ὅπως ὡς μάλιστα δοκοίη ταύτη προσάξειν.
- 22 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδείπνησαν καὶ νύξ ἐγένετο, οἱ μὲν ταχθέντες ὄχοντο, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὸ ὄρος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι αὐτοῦ ἀνεπαύοντο. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπεὶ ἦσθοντο ἐχόμενον τὸ 10 ὄρος, ἐγρηγόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαον πυρὰ πολλὰ διὰ νυκτός.
- 23 ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡμέρα ἐγένετο Χειρίσοφος μὲν θυσάμενος ἦγε κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, οἱ δὲ τὸ ὄρος καταλαβόντες κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπῆσαν.
- 24 Τῶν δ' αὖ πολεμίων τὸ μὲν πολὺ ἔμενεν ἐπὶ τῇ 15 ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους, μέρος δ' αὐτῶν ἀπήντα τοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα. πρὶν δ' ὁμοῦ εἶναι τοὺς πολλούς, ἀλλήλοις συμμιγνύασιν οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα, καὶ νικῶσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες
- 25 καὶ διώκουσιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δρόμῳ ἔθεον πρὸς τοὺς παρὰ- 20 τεταγμένους, Χειρίσοφος δὲ θάπτον ἢ βάδην ἐφείπετο σὺν τοῖς ὀπλίταις.
- 26 Οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἄνω ἑώρων ἡττώμενον, φεύγουσι· καὶ ἀπέθανον μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, γέρρα δὲ πάμπολλα ἐλήφθη, ἃ οἱ Ἕλληνες ταῖς 25
- 27 μαχαίραις κόπτοντες ἀχρεῖα ἐποίουν. ὡς δ' ἀνέβησαν, θύσαντες καὶ τρόπαιον στησάμενοι κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, καὶ εἰς κώμας πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν γεμούσας ἦλθον.

They capture a stronghold of the Taochi.

- 1 VII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτων ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Ταόχους σταθ-
μοὺς πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα· καὶ τὰπιτήδεια 30

ἐπέλιπε· χωρία γὰρ ᾠκουν ἰσχυρὰ οἱ Τάοχοι, ἐν οἷς καὶ
 τὰπιτήδεια πάντα εἶχον ἀνακεκομισμένοι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφί- 2
 κοντο πρὸς χωρίον, ὃ πόλιν μὲν οὐκ εἶχεν οὐδ' οἰκίας,
 συνεληλυθότες δ' ἦσαν αὐτόσε καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες
 5 καὶ κτήνη πολλά, Χειρίσοφος μὲν πρὸς τοῦτο προσέ-
 βαλλεν εὐθύς ἤκων· ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ πρώτη τάξις ἀπέκα-
 μνεν, ἄλλη προσήει καὶ αὖθις ἄλλη· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἀθρόοις
 περιστῆναι, ἀλλ' ἀπότομον ἦν κύκλω.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἦλθε σὺν τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξι καὶ 3
 10 πέλτασταῖς καὶ ὀπλίταις, ἐνταῦθα δὴ λέγει Χειρίσοφος·
 “Εἰς καλὸν ἦκετε· τὸ γὰρ χωρίον αἰρετέον· τῇ γὰρ
 στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἔστι τὰπιτήδεια, εἰ μὴ ληψόμεθα τὸ
 χωρίον.”

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ κοινῇ ἐβουλεύοντο· καὶ τοῦ Ξενοφώντος 4
 15 ἐρωτῶντος, τί τὸ κωλύον εἴη εἰσελθεῖν, εἶπεν ὁ Χειρί-
 σοφος· “Μία αὕτη πάροδος ἐστίν ἣν ὀράς· ὅταν δέ
 τις ταύτῃ πειρᾶται παριέναι, κυλίνδουσι λίθους ὑπὲρ
 ταύτης τῆς ὑπερεχούσης πέτρας· ὅς δ' ἂν καταληφθῇ,
 οὕτω διατίθεται.” ἅμα δ' ἔδειξε συντετριμμένους ἀν-
 20 θρώπους καὶ σκέλη καὶ πλευράς.

“Ἐὰν δὲ τοὺς λίθους ἀναλώσωσιν,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν, 5
 “ἄλλο τι ἢ οὐδὲν κωλύσει παριέναι ; οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐκ
 τοῦ ἐναντίου ὀρώμεν εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τούτους ἀνθρώπους.
 καὶ τούτων δύ' ἢ τρεῖς ὀπλισμένους. τὸ δὲ χωρίον, ὡς 6
 25 καὶ σὺ ὀράς, σχεδὸν τρία ἡμίπλεθρά ἐστίν, ὃ δεῖ βαλ-
 λομένους διελθεῖν. τούτου δὲ ὅσον πλέθρον δασὺ πίτυσι
 διαλειπούσαις μεγάλαις, ἀνθ' ὧν ἐστηκότες ἄνδρες τί
 ἂν πάσχοιεν ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν φερομένων λίθων ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν
 κυλινδομένων ; τὸ λοιπὸν οὖν ἤδη γίγνεται ὡς ἡμί-
 30 πλεθρον, ὃ δεῖ, ὅταν λωφήσωσιν οἱ λίθοι, παραδρα-
 μεῖν.

“Ἀλλ' εὐθύς,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, “ἐπειδὴν ἀρξώ- 7

μεθα εἰς τὸ δασὺ προῖέναι, φέρονται οἱ λίθοι πολλοί.”
 “Αὐτὸ ἄν,” ἔφη, “τὸ δέον εἶη· θᾶττον γὰρ ἀναλώσουσι
 τοὺς λίθους. ἀλλὰ πορευόμεθα ἔνθεν ἡμῖν μικρόν τι
 παραδραμεῖν ἔσται, ἐὰν δυνώμεθα, καὶ ἀπελθεῖν ῥάδιον,
 ἐὰν βουλώμεθα.” 5

- 8 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο Χειρίσοφος καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ
 Καλλίμαχος Παρράσιος λοχαγός· τούτου γὰρ ἡ ἡγε-
 μονία ἦν τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ· οἱ
 δ' ἄλλοι λοχαγοὶ ἔμενον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ. μετὰ τοῦτο
 ὑπῆλθον ὑπὸ τὰ δένδρα ἄνθρωποι ὡς ἐβδομήκοντα, οὐκ 10
 ἀθρόοι ἀλλὰ καθ' ἓνα, ἕκαστος φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύ-
 9 νατο. Ἀγασίας δὲ Στυμφάλιος καὶ Ἀριστώνυμος Με-
 θυδριεύς, καὶ οὗτοι τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων λοχαγοὶ ὄντες,
 καὶ ἄλλοι δέ, ἐφέστασαν ἔξω τῶν δένδρων· οὐ γὰρ ἦν
 ἀσφαλές ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσιν ἐστάναι πλέον ἢ τὸν ἓνα λόχον. 15
- 10 Ἐνθα δὲ Καλλίμαχος μηχανᾶται τι· προὔτρεχεν ἀπὸ
 τοῦ δένδρου, ὑφ' ᾧ ἦν αὐτός, δύο ἢ τρία βήματα· ἐπεὶ
 δ' οἱ λίθοι φέροντο, ἀνέχαζεν εὐπετῶς· ἐφ' ἐκάστης
 δὲ τῆς προδρομῆς πλέον ἢ δέκα ἅμαξαι πέτρων ἀνη-
 λίσκοντο. 20
- 11 Ὁ δ' Ἀγασίας ὡς ὁρᾷ τὸν Καλλίμαχον ἃ ἐποίει, καὶ
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν θεώμενον, δείσας, μὴ οὐ πρῶτος
 παραδράμοι εἰς τὸ χωρίον, οὔτε τὸν Ἀριστώνυμον πλη-
 σίον ὄντα παρακαλέσας οὔτ' Εὐρύλοχον τὸν Λουσιᾶ
 ἐταίρους ὄντας, οὔτ' ἄλλον οὐδένα χωρεῖ αὐτός, καὶ 25
- 12 παρέρχεται πάντας. ὁ δὲ Καλλίμαχος ὡς ὁρᾷ αὐτὸν
 παριόντα, ἐπιλαμβάνεται αὐτοῦ τῆς ἵτιος· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ
 παραθεῖ αὐτοὺς Ἀριστώνυμος Μεθυδριεύς, καὶ μετὰ
 τοῦτον Εὐρύλοχος Λουσιεύς· πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι ἀντε-
 ποιοῦντο ἀρετῆς καὶ διηγωνίζοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ 30
 οὔτως ἐρίζοντες αἰροῦσι τὸ χωρίον. ὡς γὰρ ἅπαξ
 εἰσέδραμον, οὐδεὶς ἔτι πέτρος ἄνωθεν ἠνέχθη.

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ δεινὸν ἶν θάμα. αἱ γὰρ γυναῖκες ῥίπτοῦ- 13
σαι τὰ παιδιά εἶτα καὶ ἑαυτὰς ἐπικατερρίπτουν, καὶ οἱ
ἄνδρες ὡσαύτως. ἔνθα δὴ καὶ Αἰνέας Στυμφάλιος λο-
χαγὸς ἰδὼν τινα θέοντα ὡς ῥίψοντα ἑαυτὸν, στολὴν
5 ἔχοντα καλήν, ἐπιλαμβάνεται ὡς κωλύσων· ὁ δ' αὐτὸν 14
ἐπισπᾶται, καὶ ἀμφοτέροι ὄχοντο κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν
φερόμενοι καὶ ἀπέθανον. ἐντεῦθεν ἄνθρωποι μὲν πάννυ
ὀλίγοι ἐλήφθησαν, βόες δὲ καὶ ὄνοι πολλοὶ καὶ πρό-
βατα.

They reach a mountain from which they view the sea.

10 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ Χαλύβων σταθμοὺς ἑπτὰ, 15
παρασύγγας πεντήκοντα. οὗτοι ἦσαν ὧν διήλθον ἀλκι-
μώτατοι, καὶ εἰς χεῖρας ἦσαν. εἶχον δὲ θώρακας λινοῦς
μέχρι τοῦ ἥτρου, ἀντὶ δὲ τῶν πτερύγων σπάρτα πυκνὰ
ἐστραμμένα. εἶχον δὲ καὶ κνημίδας καὶ κράνη καὶ παρὰ 16
15 τὴν ζώνην μαχαίριον ὅσον ξυήλην Λακωνικὴν. ᾧ ἔσφατ-
τον ὧν κρατεῖν δύναιντο, καὶ ἀποτεμόντες ἅν τὰς κεφα-
λὰς ἔχοντες ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ ἦδον καὶ ἐχόρευον ὅποτε
οἱ πολέμιοι ὄψεσθαι ἔμελλον. εἶχον δὲ καὶ δόρυ ὡς
πεντεκαίδεκα πήχεων μίαν λόγχην ἔχον.

20 Οὗτοι ἐνέμενον ἐν τοῖς πολίσμασιν· ἐπεὶ δὲ παρ- 17
έλθοιεν οἱ Ἕλληνες, εἶποντο ἀεὶ μαχόμενοι. ὥκουν
δ' ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς, καὶ τὰπιτήδεια ἐν τούτοις ἀνακεκο-
μισμένοι ἦσαν. ὥστε μηδὲν λαμβάνειν αὐτόθεν τοὺς
Ἕλληνας, ἀλλὰ διετράφησαν τοῖς κτήνεσιν, ἃ ἐκ τῶν
25 Ταόχων ἔλαβον.

Ἐκ τούτου οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρπασον 18
ποταμόν, εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύ-
θησαν διὰ Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασύγγας
εἴκοσι, διὰ πεδίου εἰς κώμας· ἐν οἷς ἔμειναν ἡμέρας
30 τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο.

- 19 Ἐντεῦθεν διήλθον σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας
εἴκοσι, πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα καὶ οἰκου-
μένην, ἣ ἐκαλεῖτο Γυμνιάς. ἐκ ταύτης ὁ τῆς χώρας
ἄρχων τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει, ὅπως διὰ τῆς
20 ἑαυτῶν πολεμίας χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. ἔλθων δ' ἐκεῖνος 5
λέγει, ὅτι ἄξει αὐτοὺς πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς χωρίου ὅθεν
ὄψονται τὴν θάλατταν· εἰ δὲ μή, τεθνάναι ἐπηγγεί-
λατο. καὶ ἡγούμενος ἐπειδὴ ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
πολεμίαν, παρεκελεύετο αἶθιν καὶ φθείρειν τὴν χώραν·
ὧ καὶ δῆλον ἐγένετο, ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα ἔλθοι, οὐ τῆς τῶν 10
Ἑλλήνων εὐνοίας.
- 21 Καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ·
ὄνομα δὲ τῷ ὄρει ἦν Θήχης. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ πρῶτοι ἐγένοντο
ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους καὶ κατεῖδον τὴν θάλατταν, κραυγὴ πολλή
22 ἐγένετο. ἀκούσας δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες 15
ὤήθησαν ἔμπροσθεν ἄλλους ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολεμίους· εἴ-
ποντο γὰρ καὶ ὀπισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καομένης χώρας, καὶ
αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας καὶ ἐζώ-
γησαν ἐνέδραν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ γέρρα ἔλαβον ὠμοβόεια
ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσιν. 20
- 23 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ βοὴ πλείων τε ἐγίγνετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον,
καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς βοῶντας, καὶ
πολλῷ μείζων ἐγίγνετο ἡ βοὴ ὅσῳ δὴ πλείους ἐγίγνοντο,
24 ἐδόκει δὴ μείζον τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ'
ἵππον καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν παρε- 25
βοήθει· καὶ τάχα δὴ ἀκούουσι βοώντων τῶν στρατιω-
τῶν “Θάλαττα,” “Θάλαττα,” καὶ παρεγγυώντων,
ἐνθα δὴ ἔθεον πάντες καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ
ὑποζύγια ἠλαύνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι.
- 25 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, ἐνταῦθα δὴ 30
περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχα-
γούς δακρύοντες. καὶ ἑξαπίνης, ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος,

οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους καὶ ποιοῦσι κολωνὸν μέγαν. ἐνταῦθ' ἀνετίθεσαν δερμάτων πλήθος ὠμοβοείων 26 καὶ βακτηρίας καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα γέρρα, καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτός τε κατέτεμνε τὰ γέρρα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις διεκε- 5 λεύετο.

Μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἡγεμόνα οἱ "Ελληνες ἀποπέμπουσι 27 δῶρα δόντες ἀπὸ κοινοῦ ἵππον καὶ φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν καὶ σκευὴν Περσικὴν καὶ δαρεικοὺς δέκα· ἥτει δὲ μάλιστα τοὺς δακτυλίους, καὶ ἔλαβε πολλοὺς παρὰ τῶν στρατιω- 10 τῶν. κώμην δὲ δείξας αὐτοῖς, οὗ σκηνήσουσι, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν πορεύονται εἰς Μάκρωνα, ἐπεὶ ἐσπέρα ἐγένετο, ὥχετο τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπιών.

They march through the Macrones to Trapezus.

VIII. Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν οἱ "Ελληνες διὰ Μα- 1 κρώνων σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας δέκα. τῇ πρώτῃ 15 δ' ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, ὃς ὥριζε τὴν τῶν Μακρώνων καὶ τὴν τῶν Σκυθινῶν. εἶχον δ' ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν 2 χωρίον οἶον χαλεπώτατον, καὶ ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς ἄλλον ποταμόν, εἰς ὃν ἐνέβαλλεν ὁ ὀρίζων, δι' οὗ ἔδει διαβῆναι. ἦν δ' οὗτος δασὺς δένδρεσι παχέσι μὲν οὗ, πυκνοῖς δέ. 20 ταῦτα, ἐπεὶ προσῆλθον οἱ "Ελληνες, ἔκοπτον, σπεύδοντες ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου ὡς τάχιστα ἐξελθεῖν.

Οἱ δὲ Μάκρωνες ἔχοντες γέρρα καὶ λόγχας καὶ τρι- 3 χίνους χιτῶνας κατ' ἀντιπέρας τῆς διαβάσεως παρα- τεταγμένοι ἦσαν, καὶ ἀλλήλοις διεκελεύοντο καὶ λίθους 25 εἰς τὸν ποταμόν ἐρρίπτουν· ἐξικνουῦντο δ' οὗ, οὐδ' ἔβλαπτον οὐδέν.

"Ενθα δὲ προσέρχεται τῷ Ξενοφῶντι τῶν πελταστῶν 4 ἀνὴρ Ἀθήνησι φάσκων δεδουλευκέναι, λέγων, ὅτι γιγνώ- σκοι τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. "καὶ οἶμαι," ἔφη, 30 "ἐμὴν ταύτην πατρίδα εἶναι· καὶ εἰ μή τι κωλύει,

5 ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλεχθῆναι.” “ Ἀλλ’ οὐδὲν κωλύει,”
 ἔφη, “ ἀλλὰ διαλέγου καὶ μάθε πρῶτον, τίνες εἰσίν.”
 οἱ δ’ εἶπον ἐρωτήσαντος, ὅτι Μάκρωνες. “ Ἐρώτα τοί-
 νυν,” ἔφη, “ αὐτούς, τί ἀντιτετάχεται καὶ χρήζουσιν
 6 ἡμῖν πολέμιοι εἶναι.” οἱ δ’ ἀπεκρίναντο. “ Ὅτι καὶ 5
 ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε.”

Λέγειν ἐκέλευον οἱ στρατηγοί, ὅτι οὐ κακῶς γε ποιή-
 σοντες, ἀλλὰ βασιλεῖ πολεμήσαντες ἀπερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν
 7 Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἐπὶ θύλατταν βουλόμεθα ἀφικέσθαι. ἡρώ-
 των ἐκεῖνοι, εἰ δοῖεν ἂν τούτων τὰ πιστά. οἱ δ’ ἔφασαν 10
 καὶ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν ἐθέλειν. ἐντεῦθεν διδόασιν οἱ
 μὲν Μάκρωνες βαρβαρικὴν λόγχην τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οἱ
 δ’ Ἕλληνες ἐκείνοις Ἑλληνικὴν. ταῦτα γὰρ ἔφασαν
 πιστὰ εἶναι. θεοὺς δ’ ἐπεμαρτύραντο ἀμφότεροι.

8 Μετὰ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ εὐθύς οἱ Μάκρωνες τὰ τε δένδρα 15
 συνεξέκοπτον τὴν τε ὁδὸν ὠδοποιοῦν, ὥς διαβιβάσοντες
 ἀναμεμιγμένοι τοῖς Ἕλλησι, καὶ ἀγοράν, οἷαν ἐδύναντο,
 παρεῖχον, καὶ παρήγαγον ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἔστ’ ἐπὶ τὰ
 Κόλχων ὄρια κατέστησαν τοὺς Ἕλληνας.

9 Ἐνταῦθ’ ἦν ὄρος μέγα, προσβατὸν δέ. καὶ ἐπὶ τού- 20
 του οἱ Κόλχοι παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶ-
 του οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀντιπαρετάξαντο φάλαγγα, ὥς οὕτως
 ἄξοντες πρὸς τὸ ὄρος. ἔπειτα δ’ ἔδοξε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
 συλλεγείσι βουλευσασθαι, ὅπως ὥς κάλλιστα ἀγω-
 νιοῦνται.

25

10 Ἐλεξεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, ὅτι “ δοκοίη παύσαντας τὴν
 φάλαγγα λόχους ὀρθίους ποιῆσαι. ἡ μὲν γὰρ φάλαγξ
 διασπασθήσεται εὐθύς. τῇ μὲν γὰρ ἄνοδον τῇ δὲ εὐδοδον
 εὐρήσομεν τὸ ὄρος, καὶ εὐθύς τοῦτο ἀθυμίαν ποιήσῃ,
 ὅταν τεταγμένοι εἰς φάλαγγα ταύτην διεσπασμένην 30
 11 ὀρώσιν. ἔπειτα δέ, εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πολλῶν τεταγμένοι
 προσάγωμεν, περιττεύσουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ τοῖς

περιττοῖς χρήσονται ὅ,τι ἂν βούλωνται· ἐὰν δ' ἐπ' ὀλίγων, οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη θαυμαστόν, εἰ διακοπείη ἡμῶν ἢ φάλαγξ ὑπ' ἀθρόων καὶ βελέων καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἐμπεσόντων· εἰ δέ πῃ τοῦτο ἔσται, ὅλη τῇ φάλαγγι κακὸν 5 ἔσται.

“ Ἀλλά μοι δοκεῖ ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιησαμένους 12 τοσοῦτον χωρίον κατασχεῖν διαλιπόντας τοῖς λόχοις ὅσον ἔξω τοὺς ἐσχάτους λόχους γενέσθαι τῶν πολεμίων κεράτων· καὶ οὕτως ἐσόμεθα τῆς τε τῶν πολεμίων 10 φάλαγγος ἔξω, καὶ ὀρθίους ἄγοντες οἱ κράτιστοι ἡμῶν πρῶτοι προσίασιν, ἥ τε ἂν εὐοδον ἢ ταύτῃ ἕκαστος ἄξει ὁ λόχος. καὶ εἷς τε τὸ διαλείπον οὐ ῥάδιον ἔσται 13 τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰσελθεῖν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν λόχων ὄντων, διακόψαι τε οὐ ῥάδιον ἔσται λόχον ὀρθιον προσιόντα. 15 ἐάν τέ τις πιέζηται τῶν λόχων, ὁ πλησίον βοηθήσει. ἐάν τε εἷς πῃ δυνηθῇ τῶν λόχων ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβῆναι, οὐδεὶς μηκέτι μενεῖ τῶν πολεμίων.”

Ταῦτ' ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποιοῦν ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους. Ξενο- 14 φῶν δ' ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ἔλεγε 20 τοῖς στρατιώταις· “ Ἄνδρες, οὗτοί εἰσιν, οὓς ὀράτε, μόνοι ἔτι ἡμῖν ἐμποδὼν τὸ μὴ ἤδη εἶναι ἔνθα πάλαι σπεύδομεν· τούτους, ἐάν πως δυνώμεθα, καὶ ὤμους δεῖ καταφαγεῖν.”

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν ταῖς χώραις ἕκαστοι ἐγένοντο καὶ τοὺς 15 25 λόχους ὀρθίους ἐποιήσαντο, ἐγένοντο μὲν λόχοι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἀμφὶ τοὺς ὀγδοήκοντα, ὁ δὲ λόχος ἕκαστος σχεδὸν εἰς τοὺς ἑκατόν· τοὺς δὲ πελταστάς καὶ τοὺς τοξότας τριχῇ ἐποιήσαντο, τοὺς μὲν τοῦ εὐωνύμου ἔξω, τοὺς δὲ τοῦ δεξιοῦ, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ μέσον, σχεδὸν ἑξακο- 30 σίους ἑκάστους.

Ἐκ τούτου παρηγγύησαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὔχεσθαι· 16 εὐξάμενοι δὲ καὶ παιανίσαντες ἐπορεύοντο. καὶ Χειρί-

- σοφος μὲν καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτοῖς πελτασταὶ
 τῆς τῶν πολεμίων φάλαγγος ἔξω γενόμενοι ἐπορεύοντο·
 17 οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτούς, ἀντιπαραθέοντες, οἱ μὲν
 ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιόν, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον, διεσπάσθησαν,
 καὶ πολὺ τῆς αὐτῶν φάλαγγος ἐν τῷ μέσῳ κενὸν 5
 ἐποίησαν.
- 18 Ἰδόντες δ' αὐτοὺς διαχάζοντας οἱ κατὰ τὸ Ἀρκαδικὸν
 πελτασταί, ὧν ἦρχεν Αἰσχίνης ὁ Ἀκαρνάν, νομίσαντες
 φεύγειν ἀνὰ κράτος ἔθεον· καὶ οὗτοι πρῶτοι ἐπὶ τὸ
 ὄρος ἀναβαίνουνσι· συνεφείπετο δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ Ἀρκα- 10
 19 δικὸν ὀπλιτικόν, ὧν ἦρχε Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος. οἱ δὲ
 πολέμιοι, ἐπεὶ ἤρξαντο θεῖν, οὐκέτι ἔστησαν, ἀλλὰ φυγῇ
 ἄλλος ἄλλη ἐτράπετο.
- Οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες ἀναβάντες ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐν πολ-
 20 λαῖς κώμαις καὶ τὰπιτήδεια πολλὰ ἐχούσαις. καὶ τὰ 15
 μὲν ἄλλα οὐδὲν ἦν ὅ,τι καὶ ἐθαύμασαν· τὰ δὲ σμήνη
 πολλὰ ἦν αὐτόθι, καὶ τῶν κηρίων ὅσοι ἔφαγον τῶν
 στρατιωτῶν πάντες ἄφρονές τε ἐγίγνοντο καὶ ἤμουν καὶ
 κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, καὶ ὀρθὸς οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἵστασθαι,
 ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ὀλίγον ἐδηδοκότες σφόδρα μεθύουσιν ἐώκε- 20
 σαν, οἱ δὲ πολὺ μαινομένοις, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν.
- 21 ἔκειντο δ' οὕτω πολλοί, ὥσπερ τροπῆς γεγεννημένης,
 καὶ πολλὴ ἦν ἀθυμία. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἀπέθανε μὲν
 οὐδεὶς, ἀμφὶ δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν που ὥραν ἀνεφρόνουν· τρίτῃ
 δὲ καὶ τετάρτῃ ἀνίσταντο ὥσπερ ἐκ φαρμακοποσίας. 25
- 22 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν δύο σταθμούς, παρασάγγας
 ἑπτὰ, καὶ ἦλθον ἐπὶ θάλατταν εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα, πόλιν
 Ἑλληνίδα οἰκουμένην ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ, Σινωπέων
 ἀποικίαν ἐν τῇ Κόλχων χώρα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας
 ἀμφὶ τὰς τριάκοντα ἐν ταῖς τῶν Κόλχων κώμαις· 30
- 23 κἀντεῦθεν ὀρμώμενοι ἐλῆζοντο τὴν Κολχίδα. ἀγορὰν
 δὲ παρεῖχον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Τραπεζοῦντιοι, καὶ ἐδέ-

ξαντό τε τοὺς Ἑλληνας καὶ ξένια ἔδοσαν βούς καὶ ἄλφита καὶ οἶνον. συνδιεπράττοντο δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν 24 πλησίον Κόλχων, τῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ μάλιστα οἰκούντων, καὶ ξένια καὶ παρ' ἐκείνων ἦλθον βόες.

5 Μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν θυσίαν, ἣν ἠϋξάντο, παρεσκευάζοντο· 25 ἦλθον δ' αὐτοῖς ἱκανοὶ βόες ἀποθύσαι τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ ἡγεμόσυνα, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἃ εϋξάντο. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν ἐν τῷ ὄρει, ἔνθαπερ ἐσκήνουν. εἶλοντο δὲ Δρακόντιον 10 Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς ἔφυγεν ἔτι παῖς ὢν οἴκοθεν, παῖδα ἄκων κατακανὼν ξυήλη πατάξας, δρόμου τ' ἐπιμεληθῆναι καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος προστατῆσαι.

Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ θυσία ἐγένετο, τὰ δέρματα παρέδοσαν 26 τῷ Δρακοντίῳ, καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκίλευον ὅπου τὸν δρόμον 15 πεποιηκῶς εἶη. ὁ δὲ δείξας ὅπουπερ ἐστηκότες ἐτύγγα-
νον, “Οὗτος ὁ λόφος,” ἔφη, “κάλλιστος τρέχειν ὅπου ἂν τις βούληται.” “Πῶς οὖν,” ἔφασαν, “δυνήσονται παλαίειν ἐν σκληρῷ καὶ δασεῖ οὕτως;” ὁ δ' εἶπε·
“Μᾶλλον τι ἀνιάσεται ὁ καταπесών.”

20 Ἡγωνίζοντο δὲ παῖδες μὲν στάδιον τῶν αἰχμαλώτων 27 οἱ πλείστοι, δόλιχον δὲ Κρήτες πλείους ἢ ἐξήκοντα ἔθεον· πάλην δὲ καὶ πυγμὴν καὶ παγκράτιον ἕτεροι. καὶ καλὴ θέα ἐγένετο· πολλοὶ γὰρ κατέβησαν, καὶ ἅτε θεωμένων τῶν ἐταίρων πολλὴ φιλονεικία ἐγίγνετο. ἔθεον 28 25 δὲ καὶ ἵπποι, καὶ ἔδει αὐτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ πρανοῦς ἐλά-
σαντας ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ ἀναστρέψαντας πάλιν ἄνω πρὸς τὸν βωμὸν ἄγειν. καὶ κάτω μὲν οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκυλινδοῦντο· ἄνω δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἰσχυρῶς ὀρθιον μόλις βάδην ἐπορεύοντο οἱ ἵπποι· ἔνθα πολλὴ κραυγὴ καὶ γέλως καὶ παρακέ-
30 λευσις ἐγίγνετο.

NOTES.



ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ : dependent not on **ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ** alone, but on **ΚΥΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ** taken together. For the derivation of *Ξενοφῶν*, *ἀνάβασις*, and *Kûros*, see Vocab.¹ *Ἀνάβασις* as a title belongs properly only to the first book; for the remaining books describe rather the *κατάβασις*, 'Down-March' or 'Retreat;' see p. 49.

ΛΟΓΟΣ : here = *βιβλίον*, 'book;' read p. 47. Why in the nom. case? See H. 708.²

Α' : = *πρῶτος*; cf. G. 76, H. 288.

CHAPTER I.

ENMITY BETWEEN CYRUS AND HIS BROTHER. CYRUS'S MUSTERING OF FORCES.

Page 51. 1. 1. Δαρείου : why gen.? G. 169, 1; H. 750. Darius Nothus is meant, King of Persia from 425 to 405 B. C. See p. 20. **γίγνονται** : historical present. G. 200, N. 1; H. 828. For the principal parts see G. p. 335; H. 506, 1. **παῖδες δύο** : why not dual? Darius and Parysatis had thirteen children, of whom nine died early. Of the four sons that reached maturity Xenophon mentions only the

¹ Vocab. = "Vocabulary," at the end of this book; cf. (*confer*) = "compare;" dep. = "depends" or "dependent;" l. = "line;" lit. = "literally;" sc. (*scilicet*) = "supply," or "understood;" trans. = "translate" or "translation." References like this, p. 55, 7 (page 55, line 7) are to the pages of this book. Translations of Greek or Latin words or phrases are put in single quotation-marks.

² G. = Goodwin's "Greek Grammar;" H. = Hadley's "Greek Grammar," revised by Allen; N. = "note;" R. = "remark;" dir. disc. = "direct discourse;" indir. disc. = "indirect discourse;" pred. = "predicate;" κ.τ.λ. = καὶ τὰ λοιπά = *et cetera* = etc.

For other abbreviations see the list preceding the vocabulary.

two connected with his narrative. 2. πρεσβύτερος: 'the elder' or 'an elder'; in parsing supply παῖς in partitive apposition with παῖδες. μέν: here need not be translated, but the force should be expressed by the modulation of the voice in translating πρεσβύτερος and Ἀρταξέρξης. Ἀρταξέρξης: G. 137; H. 624, d. The name in the Persian language meant 'Mighty Warrior.' Which Artaxerxes is here referred to? δέ: how different in position and force from ἀλλά and καί? See H. 1046, 1036, and Vocab. Κῦρος: Cyrus the Younger; read pp. 20-26. ἐπεὶ: denotes historical as distinguished from merely temporal sequence, which is expressed by ὅτε.

3. δ': = δέ. G. 12, 1; H. 79 and 80, a. ἡσθένει: force of the impf.? G. 200, N. 5, (a); H. 829. Difference in derivation and meaning between ἀσθενεῖν and νοσεῖν? See Vocab. Δαρεῖος: often in Greek a subordinate verb is placed near the word introducing the clause, so that the subject is thrown after it; and not infrequently the subject of two verbs is placed between them. ὑπώπτευε: G. 105, 1; H. 360. How is this word similar in derivation to the Latin *su-spicio*? τελευτήν: article omitted. H. 660. τοῦ: 'his.' G. 141, N. 2; H. 658. ἐβούλετό: why two accents? G. 28, 2; H. 115, b. 4. οἱ: G. 79, 1 and 144, 2 and 187; H. 261, 685, and 775. παῖδε: G. 134, 2; H. 939. The dual is used with the article referring to the *two* sons previously mentioned. ἀμφοτέρω: Why not before παῖδε? G. 142, 4, N. 2; H. 673, a.

2. 4. μέν οὖν: G. 142, 2, N. 1; H. 666, c. Which of these words refers to what precedes, and which to what follows? 5. παρὼν ἐτύγγανε: more definite than παρῆν. See IDIOMS under τυγχάνω, and G. 279, 4; H. 984. Κῦρον: emphatic by position. μεταπέμπεται: indirect middle, = he sends after for himself, 'he sent for.' G. 200, N. 1, and 199, 2; H. 828 and 813. 6. ἀρχῆς. Cyrus's province comprised Lydia, the Greater Phrygia, and Cappadocia; see map and p. 20. αὐτόν: G. 145, 2; H. 682. σατράπην: pred. acc. G. 166; H. 726. On the position and powers of the satrap, see Vocab. and p. 4. ἐποίησε, ἀπέδειξε: trans. as if plupf., 'had made,' 'had appointed.' H. 837. καί: 'and,' or 'also'? στρατηγόν: here = κάρανον, 'captain-general'; see p. 17. Cyrus was not simply civil governor (satrap) of his province, but also captain-general of the imperial troops of all the western Asiatic provinces. These forces mustered once a year for review on the plain of Castölus, near Sardis, in Lydia, and previous to Cyrus's appointment had been under the command of Tissaphernes,

who now became his rival and secret enemy. At this time the powers of satrap and commandant were frequently vested in the same person.

7. πάντων, ὅσοι : 'of all (the forces) which.' εἰς — ἀθροίζονται : 'muster on' (lit. 'gather themselves into'). 8. ὁ Κῦρος : G. 141, N. 1, α; H. 663. λαβὼν, ἔχων : trans. as if prep., 'with.' Τισσαφέρνην : see Vocab. and p. 21. ὥς : 'as,' i. e. 'supposing him to be,' or 'on the ground that he was;' used as with participles to indicate the thought of the person spoken of, not that of the writer. Some think that Cyrus at this time still supposed Tissaphernes a true friend; others, that he took Tissaphernes along from fear that if left behind this wily and resentful rival might arouse his province against him, or cause trouble in some other way. The Greek will bear either interpretation.

9. τῶν Ἑλλήνων : the article implies that Cyrus already had Greek mercenaries in his service. ὀπλίτας : read pp. 30-32. ἀνέβη : notice the *chiasmus*, or reverse arrangement of words similarly construed, in Ἀναβαίνει λαβὼν . . . ἔχων ἀνέβη, together with the striking change of tense. 10. ἄρχοντα : sc. ἔχων. Παρράσιον : the Parthasians were a tribe in the southwestern part of Arcadia. The Arcadians, rude and warlike, were greatly in demand for military service. The inhabitants of Arcadia to-day are among the most rude and backward of the Greeks.

3. 11. δ' : 'Now.' ἐτελεύτησε : sc. τὸν βίον or βίον, = ἀπέθανεν; by what tense best rendered? Cf. ἐποίησε, l. 6, and N. Darius died at Babylon. Δαρείος : why placed after the verb? κατέστη εἰς : 'became established in.' G. 191, VI. 7, N. 6; H. 788. What difference in meaning between the aorists of ἵστημι? 13. τόν : not 'the.' G. 141, N. 2; H. 658. ὥς : '(saying) that.' ἐπιβουλεύει : opt. in indir. disc. (G. 242, 1, (b); H. 932, 2), used because the historical present διαβάλλει, taking the place of an impf. or aorist, is looked upon as a secondary tense. G. 201, R.; H. 828. Read p. 21. Difference between ἐπιβουλεύω and συμβουλεύω? αὐτῷ : what two reasons may be given for the dat.? G. 184, 2 and 187; H. 764, 2 and 775. ὁ δέ : 'He, indeed,' i. e. Artaxerxes. τε : where is the accent? How different from καί? H. 1040, and 1040, α.

14. ὥς ἀποκτενῶν (sc. αὐτόν) : expresses apparent intention, — 'intending (as it seemed) to put him to death.' G. 277, 3, and 277, 6, N. 2, (α); H. 969, c, and 978. ἡ μήτηρ : not 'the mother.' What was her name? ἐξαιτησαμένη : 'having begged (him) off,' or 'begged (him) off and.' G. 277, 1, and 204; H. 856 and 969. 15. ἀποπέμπει :

the direct form of expression implies that Parysatis had everything her own way. She was strong-minded, while Artaxerxes was weak. Cf. pp. 24, 25.

4. 15. ὁ δ' : with ἀπῆλθε. When used as subject, δ with δέ must stand at the beginning of the clause. **16. ὥς :** causal, temporal, or final? **βουλεύεται :** force of the mid.? **17. μήποτ' :** could οὔποτε have been used here? G. 215, B and N. 1; H. 1018 and 1021. **ἔσται :** G. 217; H. 885. **ἐπί :** 'in the power of.' G. 191, VI., 2, (2), (c); H. 799, 2, d. **ἀλλ', ἀντ' :** G. 12, 1; H. 79 and 80, b. **δύνηται :** G. 223; H. 898. For the foundation of Cyrus's claim to the throne, see p. 21. **18. ἐκείνου :** how different from τούτου? G. 148; H. 695. **μέν δῆ :** μέν looks forward, contrasting Parysatis with others on the side of Cyrus, as shown by the corresponding δ' in "Ὅστις δ' ἀφικνεῖτο κ.τ.λ., p. 52, 3; for rendering, cf. μέν in l. 2 and N. δῆ adds emphasis and vivacity or familiarity to the statement, = 'in truth,' 'in fact,' or, as we often say, 'you see,' 'you know.' **μήτηρ :** G. 137; H. 623. **ὑπῆρχε :** 'was devoted to,' 'favored.'

Page 52. **1. Κύρω :** G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2. **φιλοῦσα :** 'because she loved' (how lit.?). G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. Distinction between φιλέω and ἀγαπάω? See Vocab., and cf. Gospel of John, xxi. 15-17. **βασιλεύοντα :** G. 276, 1; H. 965. Why not aor. part. here?

5. 3. "Ὅστις : the antecedent is πάντας, which expresses collectively what Ὅστις expresses individually. G. 86, N. 1, and 151, N. 2, (b); H. 280, and 629, b. **ἀφικνεῖτο — ἀπεπέμπετο :** 'might come'—'would dismiss.' The impf. expresses repeated or customary action. G. 200, N. 5, (a); H. 830. **τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως :** condensed expression, = τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ (ἀφικνεῖτο) παρὰ βασιλέως. Different meanings of παρὰ with gen., dat., and acc.? **τῶν :** G. 141, N. 4, and 168; H. 621, a, and 729, e. Envoys from the king inspected annually the province of each satrap; but as Cyrus had a position of unusual responsibility, not unlikely officers from the court came frequently. **βασιλέως :** usually without the article when referring to the king of Persia, who was sometimes, however, designated ὁ μέγας βασιλεύς. As there was only one Persian king, the title was applied almost as a proper name. H. 660, c.

4. διατιθείς : why not aor. part.? **ὥστε :** with infin. of result, or consecutive infin. G. 266, 1; H. 953. **αὐτῷ :** why not αὐτῷ here? **μᾶλλον φίλους :** what is the ordinary comp. of φίλος? The less common comp. is emphatic. **5. τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ :** G. 141, N. 3; H. 666, a.

βαρβάρων : G. 171, 2; H. 742. Derivation and original meaning? Foreigners travelling in Greece to-day are often called *βάρβαροι*.
 6. πολεμεῖν : G. 261, 1; H. 952. ἱκανός : attributive or predicative? G. 138, R.; H. 594. εἶεν, ἔχοιεν : G. 216, 1; H. 881. What other form for εἶεν? εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν : = εὐνοίαν ἔχοιεν = εὖνοι εἶεν. See IDIOMS, p. 400.
 7. αὐτῷ : after εὐνοϊκῶς. G. 185; H. 765.

6. 8. Τήν : implies previous mention of the Greek force (cf. p. 51, 9); trans. as τόν, p. 51, 13. δύναμιν : placed before the verb for emphasis; transition to a new topic. ἰθροῖζεν : 'went to collecting.' Why was ἀγείρω or συλλέγω not used here? ὥς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο : 'as much as he could,' 'as much as possible.' H. 651, a. 9. ὅπως : here = ἵνα. ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον : see IDIOMS; and G. 12, N. 2; H. 80, b, and 651. λάβοι : G. 216, 1; H. 881. 10. ὧδε : refers to what follows, as distinguished from οὕτως, which refers to what precedes. Cf. G. 148, N. 1; H. 696. φυλακάς : might have been in the gen., thus, — παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις ('to the several commanders') τῶν φυλακῶν, ὅσας εἶχεν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. G. 154; H. 995. Distinguish between φυλακάς and φύλακας. 11. ἐκάστοις : less emphatic when placed after the noun. Why not between τοῖς and φρουράρχοις? G. 142, 4, N. 2; H. 673, a. 12. λαμβάνειν : G. 260, 1; H. 948. Πελοποννησίους : at this time the best soldiers among the Greeks. Cyrus had been careful to keep on good terms with the Spartans and their allies. ὅτι πλείστους : see IDIOMS.

13. ὥς : 'on the ground that,' or 'with the pretext that.' Render the gen. abs. (G. 183, H. 970) by a clause with the verb in the impf. indic. The ὥς implies that the reason given is that assigned by Cyrus; without ὥς, it would have been stated on Xenophon's own authority. G. 277, 6, N. 2, (a); H. 978. ταῖς πόλεσιν : mentioned more definitely in l. 14. For the dat., cf. αὐτῷ, p. 51, 13, and N.

14. καὶ γάρ : = Lat. *et-enim*, elliptical, 'and (with good reason) for,' but trans. 'for indeed,' 'for in fact,' or emphatic 'for.' ἦσαν Τισσαφέρνους : '(had) belonged to Tissaphernes.' G. 169, 1; H. 732. αἱ Ἴωνικαὶ πόλεις : the cities of the Ionian Greeks, scattered along the coast of Asia Minor and adjacent islands, from Smyrna southward to Miletus. The most important were thirteen in number : Milētus, Myus, Priēne, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Clazomenae, Phocaea, Samos, Chios, Erythrae, and Smyrna. At this time they had been subject to Persia over a century. The presumption is, that Cyrus had instigated this revolt; for the help of these cities was almost a necessity to the

prosecution of his designs, as they controlled the seaboard west of his satrapy, and as he was relying upon the Greeks to furnish him soldiers. The cities, no doubt, found the rule of the politic and ambitious prince easier than that of Tissaphernes. τὸ ἀρχαῖον: 'originally.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, b.

15. ἐκ: sometimes used with the passive of δίδωμι instead of ὑπό, in order to emphasize the source of the gift. ἀφέστασαν: 2d plupf. G. 124; H. 336. 16. πᾶσαι: emphatic position. πλήν: improper prep. G. 191; H. 784, 2, a. Μιλήτου: the position of Miletus (see Map) made it easier of access for Tissaphernes, who was satrap of Caria, than for Cyrus; and Tissaphernes had built and garrisoned a strong fortress commanding the town, so that revolt was a more difficult matter than in the case of the other cities.

7. 17. ταῦτὰ βουλευομένους: 'were forming the same plan,' i. e. of revolt to Cyrus. ταῦτά: a kind of cognate acc. G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b. Difference in meaning between ταῦτά (= τὰ αὐτά, G. 11, 1; H. 76) and ταῦτα? βουλευομένους: in Latin the part. here would be an infin. G. 280; H. 982. τοὺς μὲν — τοὺς δ': 'some — others.' G. 143, 1; H. 654, a. αὐτῶν: G. 168; H. 729, e. 18. ὑπολαβών: force of ὑπό- in composition? 19. φεύγοντας: here 'exiles,' as often, men who had fled for political reasons. The pres. indicates a state rather than an act, — *living* in exile. G. 276, 2; H. 966. συλλέξας: = συνέλεξε καί, 'collected an army and.' In cases like this the part. frequently may best be rendered by a coördinate finite verb. ἐπολιόρκει: on the operations of a siege, see p. 38. καὶ — καί: see Vocab. 20. κατὰ γῆν: see IDIOMS. κατὰγειν: could the aor. infin. have been used here? Notice the force of the κατα-, often used in composition with reference to movement from the sea into a harbor or from a hill 'down' to the plain; and here in some such way as the Romans frequently used *de-portare* when speaking of bringing things from the provinces to Rome, and as we say "bring down to New York," "go down to Washington." In England, however, from all parts men "go up" to London. τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας: = τοὺς φεύγοντας above. ἐκπίπτω often takes the place of the passive of ἐκβάλλω, 'banish,' 'exile.'

21. καί: not 'and.' αὕτη: refers to what precedes, but takes the gender of the pred. noun. G. 148, N. 1, and 134; H. 696, and 632, a. πρόφασις: G. 136; H. 706, b. On the relations of the Persian satraps at this time, see p. 4. αὐτῷ: G. 184, 4; H. 768. τοῦ ἀθροίζειν:

G. 262, 2; H. 959.

22. στρατεύμα: obj. of substantive infin. G. 258; H. 958.

8. 23. ἤξλου: 'kept demanding' as a right; sc. *Kūpos*. αἰτέω (= *peto*), 'ask,' 'beg;' ἀπαιτέω (= *repeto*), 'demand back,' 'demand,' particularly of things taken away by force; δέομαι (= *oro*), 'beseech,' 'entreat;' ἀξιόω (= *postulo*), 'demand' as a proper thing, on grounds of propriety and fairness. ἀδελφός: G. 136; H. 706, b. ὧν: G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. Instead of ἀδελφός ὧν, ἀδελφῷ ὄντι agreeing with οἱ might have been used. 24. οἱ: article, pronoun, or adv.? G. 184, 1; H. 763, and 764, 1, a. ταύτας τὰς πόλεις: what cities? ἄρχειν: 'continue to rule.' Could the ind. have been used here? 25. αὐτῶν. G. 171, 3; H. 741. αὐτῷ: G. 187; H. 775. Cf. p. 51, 18.

26. οὐκ: why not οὐ or οὐχ? G. 13, 2; H. 88, a. 27. Τισσαφέρνει: emphatic position, — with *Tissaphernes*, not himself. G. 186, N. 1; H. 772. πολεμοῦντ': G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. What is the omission of a final vowel before a following vowel called? ἀμφί: εἰς might have been used. 28. δαπανᾶν: render by impf. indic. G. 203, and 203, N. 1; H. 852, and 853, a. οὐδέν: 'not at all' (lit. 'in nothing,' in no respect'); stronger than οὐκ. G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. αὐτῶν πολεμοῦντων: = τοῦ ἐκείνου πολεμεῖν (G. 173, 1; H. 744); or may be parsed as a gen. abs., G. 183; H. 970. Not infrequently has an absolute government found its own security in the divisions and strifes among its more powerful subjects.

29. καὶ γάρ: see l. 14 above, and N. ἀπέπεμπε: 'continued to send off' to the king, as *Tissaphernes* had previously done. γιγνομένους: 'accruing.' What taxes the cities paid is not known, but in most parts of the empire the financial burdens were heavy. Lydia alone paid annually into the royal treasury five hundred Babylonian talents (= fully a million dollars of our money in gold value), besides supplies of different products in kind. 30. ὧν: for ἃς, being attracted from the acc., as obj. of ἔχων, to the case of the antecedent πόλεων. G. 153; H. 994. Τισσαφέρνηους: G. 176, 1; H. 750. ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων: see IDIOMS under τυγχάνω, and G. 279, 4; H. 984.

Page 53. 9. 1. Ἄλλο: difference between ἄλλο and τὸ ἄλλο? αὐτῷ: why not gen.? Χερρονήσῳ: derivation? see Vocab. τῇ: G. 142, 2, and 141, N. 3; H. 666, and 668, a. 2 κατ' ἀντιπέρας: often written as one word, καταντιπέρας; see Vocab. Ἀβύδου: G. 182, 2; H. 757. The Hellespont at Ab̄ydos is hardly a mile wide:

so that, according to the ancient tale, Leander used to swim across it every night to see his lady, the priestess of Aphrodite, in the temple of Sestus, on the Chersonese. Lord Byron swam across in an hour and ten minutes. **τόνδε** : how different from **τούτων**? G. 148, N. 1; H. 696.

τρόπον : G. 160, 2; H. 719, a. See **IDIOMS**.

Κλέαρχος : a Spartan adventurer, brave and energetic as a general, but arrogant and brutal in his treatment of those under him. In 410 B. C. Clearchus was sent by the Lacedaemonians to Byzantium to cut off the supplies of grain Athens received from that quarter. When, in 408, the city was besieged by the Athenians, he stored up all the provisions for his soldiers, leaving none for the towns-people, and treated the inhabitants in other ways so barbarously that they surrendered the city. At the close of the Peloponnesian War, in 404, he induced the Spartan government to send him to Thrace to protect the Greek colonies there against the natives. But before he reached his destination he was recalled, and refusing to obey the summons, was decreed an outlaw. He finally took refuge with Cyrus, for whom he raised an army, and employed it in protecting the Greek towns along the Hellespont against the Thracians, until Cyrus was ready to make use of it.

3. **τούτῳ** : G. 186 and 187; H. 772. The *asyndeton* here and in the preceding clause makes the narrative more vivid. H. 1039. 4. **ἡγάσθη** : the aor. pass. here = aor. mid., 'came to admire.' G. 88, 2, N.; H. 497, a. **μυρίους δαρεικούς** : sc. *στατήρας*; = \$35,000 according to the ancient value of gold, = roughly \$55,000 according to the present relation of gold and silver. The purchasing power of the money was doubtless several times the latter sum. On the name, cf. the French *Napoleon* and the English *sovereign*. See Vocab. and Pl. III. 5.

5. **ἀπό** : 'with.' The Greek idiom looks at the money as the starting-point of operations; the English, rather as means or instrument. The dat. of means, or even *διὰ* with the gen., might have been used here. 6. **χρημάτων** : difference in meaning between sing. and pl.?

ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὀρμώμενος : i. e. making the Chersonese his base of operations. 7. **Θραξί** : G. 186, N. 1; H. 772. **τοῖς** : cf. **τῇ**, l. 1 above, and N.

ὑπέρ : from the standpoint of Xenophon, when writing, in Greece. The force of the prep. becomes obvious from a glance at the map. **τοὺς Ἕλληνας** : particularly of Perinthus, Selymbria, and Byzantium. See Map, and cf. p. 115, 20, *et seq.* 8. **συνεβάλλοντο** : the mid. implies either that they contributed for their own advantage or out of their own means.

9. **ἐκοῦσαι** : trans. as if adv. G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, a. 10. **τοῦτο** : made emphatic by sepa-

ration from its noun. *τρεφόμενον ἑλάνθανεν* : 'was secretly maintained' (lit. 'escaped notice being maintained'). G. 279, 4; H. 984.

10. 12. *Ἀρίστιππος* : a man of noble birth, from Larissa, in Thessaly, and a friend of Menon. *ξένος* : G. 136; H. 706. The original meaning of *ξένος*, as here, was 'stranger-friend,' 'guest-friend;' that is, either a friend residing in another state, or a person with whose family there was a formal treaty of hospitality, ratified before *Ζεὺς Ξένιος*, 'Zeus, protector of guests.' But the term was early applied to those who left their own state to serve for pay under a foreigner, and to 'mercenaries,' whether officers or soldiers, as in l. 14 below. The latter meaning is found three times in the *Anabasis*. *ὧν ἐτύγγαανεν* : cf. p. 51, 5, and N.

13. *οἴκοι* : G. 141, N. 3; H. 666, c. In barbarous Thessaly contests for power between factions were even more common than in the other Greek states.

14. *αὐτόν μισθόν* : G. 164; H. 724. *εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους* : after *μισθόν*, 'pay for two thousand mercenaries and for three months.' Some, however, construe as obj. of *αἰτεῖ*, 'for two thousand mercenaries and for three months' pay.

15. *μηνῶν* : G. 167, 5; H. 729, d. *ὥς οὕτω περιγεγόμενος* : '(saying) that thus (i. e. if Cyrus would give him aid) he would overcome.' In the direct form : "*οὕτω γάρ*," ἔφη, "*περιγενοίμην ἂν τῶν ἐμῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν*." G. 277, 2, and N. 2, and 211; H. 978, and 987, (a).

16. *εἰς τετρακισχιλίους* : cf. l. 14. Cyrus furnished only the money; Aristippus could raise the troops himself.

17. *αὐτοῦ* : G. 172, N. 1; H. 743, a. *μή* : why not οὐ? G. 283, 3; H. 1023. *πρόσθεν — πρὶν* : trans. by one word, 'until.' H. 955, a.

καταλῦσαι : sc. *πόλεμον*. **18.** *πρὶν ἄν* : G. 240, 2, and 239, 2; H. 924, a, and 921.

συμβουλευῆσθαι : for subject, refer back to *Ἀρίστιππος*. Notice the difference between *συμβουλεύω αὐτῷ* (= *consulo ei*), 'I advise him,' and *συμβουλεύομαι αὐτῷ* (= *consulo eum*), 'I consult him,' 'I advise with him,' 'I ask his advice.'

11. 21. *Πρόξενον* : a Boeotian, through whose influence Xenophon was induced to join the expedition. See p. 41, and p. 117, 24, *et seq.* *λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους* : 'to get as many men as possible and.' Cf. p. 52, lines 12 and 19, with notes.

22. *ὥς* : introduces the reason which Cyrus gave Proxenus for sending for him; while *ὥς* in l. 23 states the reason given by Cyrus for undertaking the expedition. G. 277, 2, and N. 2; H. 978. *εἰς Πισίδας* : 'into (the country of) the Pisidians.'

In Greek the name of a people is often put for that of their country. The Pisidians were a tribe of hardy mountaineers, inhabiting the rugged district south of Phrygia (see Map). At this time they were virtually independent of Persian rule, and frequently made marauding expeditions into the neighboring cities of the plain and coast.

23. πράγματα παρεχόντων : see IDIOMS. 24. Πισιδῶν : G. 183 ; H. 970. 25. Σοφαίνετον, Σωκράτην : see Vocab. and p. 29. 26. καί : 'too,' 'also,' as well as Aristippus and Proxenus. τούτους : appositive. 27. ὡς πολεμήσων : 'intending (as he gave them to understand) to wage war with Tissaphernes.' G. 277, 3 ; H. 969, c. Τισσαφέρνει : G. 186, N. 1 ; H. 772. 28. σύν : 'with the help of.'

CHAPTER II.

MASSING OF TROOPS. MARCH FROM SARDIS TO TARSUS.

Page 54. 1. 1. ἰδόκει : the subject is πορεύεσθαι. G. 259 ; H. 949. What different force would ἔδοξε have had here? ἤδη : 'finally,' with ἰδόκει. ἄνω : frequently used of movement from the coast toward the interior of a country ; cf. N. to p. 52, 20. How compared? G. 75, N. 1 ; H. 260. τὴν μὲν πρόφασιν : the μὲν would lead the reader to expect a complementary clause containing the real reason ; such as, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ ἦν ὁ στόλος. 2. ὡς . . . χώρας : in Latin would be, *dictitans, se velle Pisidas e terra eorum omnino expellere*. G. 277, N. 2, (a) ; H. 978.

3. τῆς : 'their.' ὡς : 'as if,' = 'apparently,' 'nominally.' τό τε : 'both his.' 4. βαρβαρικόν : sc. στράτευμα. What forces are here referred to? Cf. N. to στρατηγόν, p. 51, 6. ἐνταῦθα : i. e. at Sardis, which, as the capital of Cyrus's province, does not need specific mention as his headquarters. Cf. p. 55, 1. 5. λαβόντι : 'with,' or 'to take and.' Cf. N. to p. 52, 19. ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα : = τοσοῦτον στράτευμα ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ, = 'whatever troops he had,' 'his entire force.' G. 154 ; H. 995. 6. συναλλαγέντι πρὸς : 'to make terms with . . . and.' Cf. p. 53, 12, and N.

7. οἰκοι : G. 141, N. 3 ; H. 600. ἀποπέμψαι : notice the force of ἀπο-, 'send back,' as a return for Cyrus's previous favors. As Aristippus could not himself come to Cyrus, he sent Menon instead, with 1,500 troops. Cf. p. 55, 8. 8. εἶχε στράτευμα : = τὸ στράτευμα δ' εἶχε.

G. 154; H. 995. 8. αὐτῷ : G. 184, 3; H. 767. προειστήκει :
G. 200, N. 6; H. 849, c. τοῦ ξενικοῦ : sc. στρατεύματος. G. 171, 3;
H. 741. ταῖς πόλεσι : the Ionian cities. See N. to p. 52, 14.
9. λαβόντα : for λαβόντι. G. 138, N. 8; H. 941. τοὺς : *hoi* 'the.'
Cf. N. to p. 51, 13. πλὴν ὅποσοι : = πλὴν τοσούτων ὅποσοι.

2. 10. ἐκάλεσε κ.τ.λ. : notice the chiasmus in ἐκάλεσε τοὺς πολιορκούντας — τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε. Cf. N. to ἀνέβη, p. 51, 9. 12. εἰ . . . οἴκαδε : in dir. disc. would be, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξω (τὰ πράγματα, οἱ ταῦτα) ἐφ' ᾧ στρατεύω, οὐ πρόσθεν παύσομαι πρὶν ἂν ὑμῖν οἴκαδε καταγάγω.

13. καταπράξειεν : G. 248; H. 937, and 932, 2. ἐφ' : G. 17; H. 82. ἐφ' ᾧ ἐστρατεύετο : a general and non-committal way of stating the object of the expedition. μὴ πρόσθεν κ.τ.λ. : in Latin would be, *se non prius destitutum esse, quam eos reduxisset domum*. G. 260, 2; H. 946, and 948, a. μή : G. 283, 3; H. 1024. πρόσθεν — πρὶν : cf. p. 53, 17, and N. 14. καταγάγοι : G. 248, 3; H. 937, a, and 921. οἱ δ' : G. 143, N. 2; H. 654, e.

15. ἐπέιθοντο : difference in meaning between act. and mid. of this verb? αὐτῷ : G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2. 16. παρήσαν εἰς : 'came to,' 'arrived at.' εἰς is used because of the idea of motion implied in παρήσαν. G. 191, VI. 7, N. 6; H. 788. Σάρδεις : a very ancient city, capital of Lydia; afterwards seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. In Cyrus's time it was wealthy and populous; to-day its site is marked by heaps of ruins, among which wandering Turcomans pitch their tents. The ancient name still survives in Sart, the name applied to the ruins by the natives.

3. 17. τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων : = τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων. Cf. p. 52, 14-18, and notes. λαβόν : *hoi* 'taking' Cf. N. to p. 51, 8. 18. ὀπλίτας : G. 137; H. 624, c. εἰς : G. 191, III. 1, (c); H. 796, c. Read p. 29. Πρόξενος : see p. 53, 21, and N. 20. Στυμφάλιος : where were Stymphālus, Achaia, and Megara? 21. ὥς : adv., with πεντακοσίων, 'about.' See Vocab. 22. Μεγαρεὺς : G. 129, 10; H. 560, 1. 23. ἦν : why not pl.? G. 135, N. 1; H. 607. 24. τῶν στρατευομένων : 'of those who were engaged in service;' part. gen. in pred. G. 169, 1; H. 732, a.

4. 25. αὐτῷ : 'at his desire' (lit. 'for him'). G. 184, 3; H. 767. When Cyrus left Sardis he had with him 8,100 Greeks. Several detach-

ments joined him along the route. 26. μέζονα : emphatic by position ; agrees with παρασκευήν. Is it attributive or predicative ? ἡγησάμενος : 'having made up his mind.' 27. ἢ ὥς : sc. ἂν ᾤν, = 'than would be necessary,' 'than would be needed.' Πισίδας : trans. as if τοὺς Πισίδας. H. 663, a. Cf. p. 53, 22, and N. 28. ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα : see IDIOMS.

5. 29. βασιλεύς : see N. to p. 52, 3. δῆ : 'you see.' Τισσα-φέρνης, στόλον : G. 171, 2, and N. 1 ; H. 742, c.

Page 55. 1. ἔχων οὗς : 'with (the forces) which.' Cf. G. 152 ; H. 996. ἀπό : here used instead of ἐκ, because the troops while at Sardis were probably not quartered in the city, but encamped around it or near it. The date of Cyrus's departure from Sardis cannot be fixed with exactness ; but from careful calculations it is thought to have been about March 6, B. C. 401. 2. ἐξελαύνει : properly transitive, sc. στρατεύμα (lit. 'drives forth his army') ; but in the Anabasis often used intransitively, meaning 'marches.' Trace the route of Cyrus on the map.

σταθμούς : 'stages,' or 'day's journeys.' G. 161 ; H. 720, b. Originally σταθμός, from root στα in ἵστημι, meant a 'standing-place,' 'halting-place ;' then, a place along one's route where a night could be spent (= Latin *statio*), particularly the 'stations' placed at certain distances along the Persian royal roads. Finally, the word was used loosely as a measure of distance, to denote a 'day's journey' from one station to another. The average length of a day's march in the Anabasis was not far from five parasangs, = seventeen to nineteen English miles, and was thus about the same as the 'regular march' of Caesar's troops (cf. Kelsey's *Caesar*, p. 30). παρασάγγας : same construction as σταθμούς. The parasang (Persian *farsang*) was a Persian measure of distance, averaging in length from three to three and a half English miles. The distances given by Xenophon are always in round numbers, and must be considered only approximately correct.

3. εἴκοσι καὶ δύο : G. 77, 2, N. 2, (a) ; H. 291, b. Μαίανδρον : appositive. G. 137, and 142, 2, N. 6 ; H. 624, a. From the winding course of the river comes our word *meander*. 4. εὖρος : sc. ᾤν or ἐστί. δύο πλέθρα : how many feet ? See Vocab. πλοίοις : G. 188, 1 ; H. 776. Pontoon bridges of the kind here referred to are still common in the East. Among the most famous are those at Constantinople over the Golden Horn, and one at Bagdad across the Tigris.

6. 5. τοῦτον : the bridge, or the river? **6. Κολοσσάς :** once an important city, noted for its trade in wool, and the skill of its inhabitants in dyeing wool. A community of Christians early gathered here, to whom Paul addressed his 'Epistle to the Colossians.' The site of the ancient town is now desolate; but the remains of a theatre and several other ancient buildings can still be identified. **οἰκουμένην :** 'inhabited,' as opposed to 'deserted' (ἐρημος); for in this region towns were not infrequently depopulated, owing to incursions of marauders, the oppressions of irresponsible governors, or migrations.

7. ἔμεινεν : aor. instead of impf., because the stay is looked upon as a whole, not as a continued action. Cyrus was doubtless waiting for the Thessalian troops under Menon, who probably came across the Aegean Sea to Ephesus, and marched directly to Colossae, passing south of Sardis, and thus gaining time. See Map. **ἡμέρας :** G. 161; H. 720, a. **ἦκε :** G. 200, N. 3; H. 827, a. **8. Μένων :** see N. to ἀποπέμψαι p. 54, 7. **9. Δόλοπας, Αἰνιᾶνας, Ὀλυνθίους :** where were these peoples? See Vocab.

7. 10. Ἐντεῦθεν : from what place? **11. Κελαινάς :** chief city of Phrygia, about seventy miles east of Colossae. See Map. **12. βασιλεια :** see IDIOMS; pl. probably because of the idea of rooms or parts connected with the conception of a palace. Difference in meaning between βασιλεια and βασιλεία? **ἦν :** why not pl.? G. 135, 2, and N. 1; H. 604, 607.

παράδεισος : Persian kings and nobles indulged in hunting as their favorite pastime. In order to provide an abundance of game, always easily accessible, they set off great 'hunting-parks' or 'preserves' (παράδεισοι), which were enclosed by walls, covered with forests, and watered by numerous streams. Here "were bred or kept wild beasts of various kinds, chiefly of the more harmless sorts, as stags, antelopes, and wild sheep." The animals were hunted with the bow and arrow, or with javelins, but the sport was looked upon with much less favor than hunting in the open field. See Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii. p. 228.

13. θηρίων : G. 180, 1; H. 753, c. **ἐθήρευεν :** G. 200; H. 830. **ἀφ' ἵππου :** see IDIOMS. **ἐπὶ** could have been used here, marking the relation of the rider to the horse; but **ἀπό** indicates rather the relation of the rider to the object of pursuit. **14. γυμνάσαι ἑαυτόν :** = γυμνάσασθαι; the active form is used in order to include ἵππους. **βούλοιτο :** why opt.? G. 233; H. 914, B, (2), and 894.

15. μέσσω τοῦ παραδείσου: 'the middle of the park.' G. 142, 4, N. 4; H. 671. 16. αὐτοῦ: for the position, see G. 142, 4, N. 3; H. 673, b. ἐκ: 'out of' implies 'in;' trans. 'within.' No traces of this palace have been discovered. 17. Κελαινῶν: for the position, see G. 142, 2, N. 6; H. 624, a.

8. 17. ἔστι: 'There is;' why with accent? G. 28, 3, N. 1; H. 480, 2. So in Latin *est* and *sunt* often stand at the beginning of a clause, where we say 'there is,' 'there are.' μεγάλου βασιλέως: cf. N. to p. 52, 3. 19. ὑπό: 'at the foot of.' The Marsyas gushes with great force from the base of a rocky cliff. The palace here also has entirely disappeared. 20. ἐμβάλλει: sc. ἐαυτόν; 'empties.' 21. ποδῶν: G. 169, 3, and 167, 5; H. 732, a.

22. λέγεται Ἀπόλλων: trans. 'it is said that Apollo,' rendering the following infinitives by the English indicative. The Greek often uses the personal construction where the English idiom prefers the impersonal. H. 944. Μαρσύαν: the goddess Athene — so the story ran — was once playing on a flute. Noticing from the reflection of her face in a spring that the use of the instrument made her cheeks bulge out, to the detriment of her beauty, she threw the reed away. The satyr Marsyas chanced to find it, and charmed with the music, in which some traces of divine sweetness still lingered, he challenged Apollo to a contest of musical skill. The terms were, that the vanquished should be at the mercy of the victor. The Muses were the judges, and Marsyas, being defeated, was flayed alive as the penalty of his presumption. In Florence there is a statue of Marsyas, representing him as bound to a fig-tree, awaiting his punishment (see Pl. IV. 1). The satyr nature is shown by the horns and hoofs. νικήσας: sc. αὐτόν.

23. οἱ: weaker than ἐαυτῶ. G. 186, N. 1; H. 772. περὶ σοφίας: 'in music,' or 'in musical skill.' σοφία is a broad term, applicable either to 'culture' in general or to special branches or phases of culture. The meaning in each case may be gained from the connection. 24. ὅθεν: = ἐξ οὗ. πηγαί: sc. εἰσι. H. 611. διὰ τοῦτο: could διὰ τούτου have been used here? The cave out of which the Marsyas formerly flowed has now fallen in. Perhaps the musical sounds of the water, rushing and eddying forth, and the reverberations in the cavern, gave rise to the myth. It is worthy of note also that the reed from which flutes were made by the ancients abounds in the vicinity.

9. 26. τῇ μάχῃ: 'in the (well-known) battle,' or 'in that (famous)

battle;' dat. of place, G. 190, N. 1, last clause. H. 657, a. The reference is to the battle of Salamis, for which see p. 10. 28. *ἡμέρας* : cf. N. to l. 7 above. Cyrus was no doubt in haste to press on and strike a decisive blow while Artaxerxes was yet unprepared to meet him. He delayed here probably in order to wait for other forces to join him, to complete his arrangements for the expedition, and to provide for the government of his province during his absence. *Κλέαρχος* : see p. 53, 2, and N.

29. *Θράκας, Κρήτας* : properly appositives, but best translated as adjectives. 30. *Σῶσις* : not again mentioned by Xenophon. He may have been left in charge of some garrison along the route, or have given over his contingent to some other general and withdrawn from the expedition, or possibly have died.

Page 56. 1. *Σοφαίνετος* : doubtless an error of the MSS., as one Arcadian Sophaenetus has already been mentioned. Probably *Ἀγίας* (corrupted in the MSS. from *Ἀρκάς*) should be read ; and Agias is substituted for the second Sophaenetus in the list of generals on p. 29. Cf. p. 119, 24. 2. *ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν* : = *ἐξήτασε καὶ ἠρίθμησε τοὺς Ἕλληνας*. 4. *ἐγένοντο* : 'came to.' οἱ σύμπαντες ὀπλῖται : 'the whole body of hoplites.' G. 142, 4, N. 5 ; II. 672. Xenophon here speaks in round numbers ; for the sum of the items previously mentioned gives the whole number of heavy infantry as 10,600, and of light infantry as 2,300. 5. *τούς* : the article with numerals implies an approximate number. H. 664, c.

10. 6. *Ἐντεῦθεν* : from Celaenae. 7. *Πέλας* : between thirty and forty miles northwest of Celaenae ; see Map. Though there are numerous ruins in the neighborhood, the site has not yet been identified. Why Cyrus turned to the north, instead of proceeding directly toward the country of the Pisidians, can only be conjectured. He may have had supplies stored up in stations along the northern route ; or the road may have been better that way ; or, having learned that Tissaphernes had already gone to inform the king of his intentions, he may have thought it useless further to hide his real purpose, and thus set out for Babylon by the most convenient route. He probably halted at Peltae in order to please his Peloponnesian soldiers by observing the season of their great festival.

8. *Λύκαια* : see IDIOMS. G. 159 ; H. 715. The Lycaean festival was celebrated once a year on Mt. Lycaeus, in Arcadia, in honor of Zeus Lycaeus, or of Pan (authorities disagree), and in some respects resem-

bled the Roman Lupercalia (λύκος = *lupus*). ἁγῶνα : religious festivals were usually accompanied by games, in which there were contests in running, boxing, wrestling, and chariot-racing. 9. ἦσαν : G. 135, N. 4; H. 610. στλεγγίδες : properly 'flesh-scrapers,' made of horn or metal, used to remove oil or dirt from the skin after a bath; but here perhaps some sort of strigil-shaped comb or chaplet for the head is meant.

11. Κεράμων ἀγοράν : 'Tile-maket;' cf. our name *Newmarket*, and the German *Neumarkt*. Many editors read Κεραμῶν ἀγοράν, 'Market of the Ceramians,' supposing Κεραμῶν to be the name of a people. The site of the town is not known with certainty; but it was doubtless located on the great imperial road from Babylon to Sardis and the west coast of Asia Minor, from which Cyrus had diverged to the south in order to make a feint of marching against the Pisidians.

11. 13. Καύστρου πεδῖον : 'Cayster-plain,' 'Cayster-field;' cf. *Springfield*, *Marshfield*, *Des Plaines*. Here was the junction of the imperial road to Sardis with that from the north, connecting with Ancÿra and Byzantium. Travellers are not agreed in regard to the exact location of Caystru-pedion, except that it was not far from the modern town of Bula-vadin. It was at least a hundred miles from Ceramon-agora, from which Cyrus hastened by forced marches, at the rate of ten parasangs a day.

15. στρατιώταις : G. 184, 1; H. 764, a. πλέον : here used as an indeclinable adj. H. 647. μηνῶν : G. 167, 5; H. 729, d. 16. τάς : not 'the.' θύρας : i. e. of Cyrus's tent. We have a similar idiom, as in "a man came to my door;" but cf. N. to p. 83, 2. ἀπήτουν : sc. τὸν μισθόν. Force of the impf.? 17. δῆλος ἦν ἀνιῶμενος : = φανερώς ἠνιᾶτο. See IDIOMS. G. 280, N. 1; H. 981. τοῦ : not with Κύρου. 18. ἔχοντα : 'if he had (means).' G. 277, 4; H. 969, d. Why acc.? G. 138, N. 8, (b); H. 941. μή : G. 283, 3; H. 1023. ἀποδιδόναι : G. 259; H. 949.

12. 19. Συνένεσιος : though used by Xenophon as a proper name, Συνένεσις was more likely a general title of the Cilician kings, like the Egyptian royal title *Pharaoh*. It is thought to be of Semitic origin, meaning 'Noble Lord.' See Vocab. The kings of Cilicia, though subject to Persia, were allowed to retain the marks of royalty. 20. ἐλέγετο : cf. N. to p. 55, 22. G. 260, 2, and 203; H. 854, and 944.

21. χρήματα : Syennesis was playing a double game, with the design of gaining the favor of both parties. Though furnishing money to Cyrus, he despatched a courier to Artaxerxes, pledging unswerving fidelity, giv-

ing information of Cyrus's movements, and declaring that whatever he did for Cyrus was done under compulsion. **δ' οὖν** : 'and accordingly ;' or, 'but at all events,' whether she gave the money or not. **στρατιᾷ** : i. e. 'Ἑλληνικῇ. **22. μηνῶν** : G. 167, 5 ; H. 729, d. **Κλισσα** : sc. βασιλεία ('queen'), or γυνή. **23. αὐτήν** : why not αὐτήν, or τὴν αὐτήν?

13. 24. ἐντεῦθεν : i. e. from Caystru-pedion. **25. Θύμβριον** : probably near the site of modern Ischatli, where there is a large spring, famous for its healing properties. **26. παρά** : 'along ;' with the acc. because of the idea of motion involved, from the soldiers marching by the spring, or from the spring itself flowing beside the road. **ὁδόν** : G. 40 ; H. 152, c. **Μίδου** : see Vocab. **καλουμένη** : 'so-called.' **27. τὸν Σάτυρον** : 'the (well-known) satyr,' Silēnus. **28. οἶνῳ** : G. 186 ; H. 772. **κεράσας** : 'by mixing,' 'by mingling.' G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, a.

Page 57. 14. 2. Τυριάειον : located by some near modern Arkutchan ; by others, with greater probability, near Ilghun, where there is a plain, or basin, well adapted to the manœuvres of an army. **3. Κύρου** : G. 172, N. 1 ; H. 743, a. **ἐπιδείξαι** : takes the place of a noun in the acc. after δεηθῆναι. G. 260, 1 ; H. 946. **4. ἐπιδείξαι** : sc. αὐτό, or τὸ στράτευμα. **ἐξέτασιν κ.τ.λ.** : see N. to p. 56, 2. **5. τῶν Ἑλλήνων** : mentioned first, and reviewed last, as being of most importance ; evidently looked upon by Cyrus as the most effective part of his army. Whether his barbarian troops, 100,000 in number, set out with him from Sardis or joined him along the route, is not known.

15. 6. νόμος : sc. ἦν τάττεσθαι. **7. ἕκαστον** : sc. στρατηγόν. τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ : 'his own men.' **8. ἐπὶ τεττάρων** : sc. ἀνδρῶν. See IDIOMS, and read p. 36. Cyrus wished to make the Greek force appear as large as possible. Cf. p. 108, 8-14. **εἶχε** : G. 135, 3, N. 1 ; H. 607. **τὸ δεξιόν** : sc. κέρας. **9. ἐκείνου** : G. 167, 1 ; H. 729, a. Draw a diagram illustrating the Greek line, formed as described in the text. How long was the Greek front, allowing three and a half feet to each man? **οἱ ἄλλοι** : how different in meaning from ἄλλοι? G. 142, 2, N. 3, (a) ; H. 704.

16. 10. πρῶτον μὲν : correlative with εἰτα δέ below. **11. οἱ δέ** : cf. N. to p. 51, 13. **κατ'** : 'by.' G. 191, IV., 2, (2), (c) ; H. 800, 2, d. **ἱπας** : 'squadrons' of cavalry, contrasted with τάξεις, 'companies' of infantry. Read pp. 27-29. **12. τοὺς Ἕλληνας** : sc. ἐθεώρει.

13. ἄρμαμάξης: (= *carpentum*), a four-wheeled covered vehicle, often fitted up with luxurious cushions and hangings, drawn by horses, mules, or oxen. The ἄρμα (= *currus*) was a war-chariot; see Pl. I. The ἄμαξα (= *plaustrum*) was a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying loads. πάντες: i. e. πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες. κράνη: see p. 30 and Plate IV. **14.** φοινικοῦς: the royal purple, not like our purple, but a dark-red, or crimson, was a favorite color in antiquity, among the orientals as well as the Greeks and Romans. **15.** ἐκκεκαλυμμένος: when not in use for parade or battle, shields were protected by leather coverings against the weather and injury from handling; they were often carried piled up on the baggage-wagons.

17. **16.** παρήλασε: 'had driven by.' H. 837. στήσας: how different in meaning from στάς? G. 195, N. 1; H. 500, 1. τό: 'his.' **17.** μέσης: see IDIOMS. G. 142, 4, N. 4; H. 671. πέμψας: 'he sent and.' Cf. N. to συλλέξας, p. 52, 19. **18.** προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα: 'to present arms,' thus making ready to charge. The subject of both infinitives is φάλαγγα, placed after them for emphasis.

19. ἐπιχωρήσαι: = ἐπιέναι. The object of the manœuvre no doubt was, to impress upon the Cilician queen and the barbarian troops the orderly and irresistible way in which the Greeks advanced to an attack. ὅλην: G. 142, 4, N. 5; H. 672, c. ταῦτα: here, as often, best translated by the sing., 'this.' **20.** ἐσάλπιγξε: sc. ὁ σαλπικτής. G. 134, N. 1, (d); H. 602, c. **21.** ἐκ τούτου: 'thereupon.' θάπτον: how formed? G. 16, 7, (a), and 17, 2, N.; H. 67, and 74, b. Trans. 'faster and faster.' προϊόντων: sc. αὐτῶν. G. 278, 1, N.; H. 970, and 972, a. **22.** δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις: = 'the soldiers broke into a run.' **23.** τὰς σκηνάς: here = *castra*, 'the camp,' a part of which was occupied by the barbarians, and a part by the Greeks. Cf. the derivation of *castra*.

18. **23.** τῶν βαρβάρων: subjective gen. G. 167, 2; H. 729, b. Trans. as if ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις. φόβος: sc. ἦν. The barbarians perhaps imagined that the Greeks were going to sack their part of the camp. **24.** Κλίσσα: what word is to be supplied? ἐπί: some editions have ἐκ, as if the queen in her blind terror sprang headlong from her chariot. οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς: = οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ (ἐφυγον) ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6; H. 788. **25.** ἀγορᾶς: the market of the army is meant, located in or near the camp. See p. 33. **28.** ἦσθη ἰδών: 'was pleased to see,' 'was pleased when he saw.'

G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. τὸν . . . φόβον: 'the fear with which the Greeks inspired the barbarians.'

Page 58. 19. 1. Ἐντεῦθεν: from what place? **2.** Ἰκόνιον: this ancient and important city at the time of the Crusades was the seat of a powerful dynasty of Seljukian Turks, and to-day is the headquarters of a Pasha. It contains few relics of antiquity, but some beautiful specimens of Saracenic architecture. Cyrus had now come to the southeastern boundary of this province. Cf. Acts, chap. xiv. **5.** ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι: = *diripiendam permisit*. G. 265; H. 951. ὡς πολέμῳ εὗσαν: G. 277, 6, N. 2; H. 978. The Lycaonians had openly defied Persian authority by seizing several districts and holding them independently. Cf. Anab. III. ii. 23.

20. 7. ταχίστην: here = *βραχυτάτην*. ὁδόν: G. 160, 2; H. 719, a. The route taken by the Cilician queen, accompanied by Menon, was probably over a pass of the Taurus, through which ran the road from Iconium to Soli, thence eastward to Tarsus. This pass was steep and not suited to a large army; so that Cyrus himself with the main body of his forces turned off to Thoana, from which he could easily enter the Cilician gates, a break in the mountains directly north of Tarsus. By sending Menon with a strong detachment over the Taurus by the shorter and more difficult route, Cyrus gained a foothold in Cilicia before Syennesis, whose pledges to Artaxerxes required him to hold the passes against any invader, had made preparations for defence. αὐτῇ: G. 187; H. 775.

8. αὐτόν: sc. *Μένωνα*, 'Menon himself.' How large was Menon's force? See p. 55, 7-9. **10.** Θόανα: Cyrus was now in Cappadocia, a part of his own province. Thoana was a station on the imperial highway from Babylon to Ephesus, and commanded the entrance of the Cilician Gates. All the great roads of Asia Minor centred at Thoana. The site is now marked by abundant ruins.

12. ἐν ᾧ: sc. *χρόνῳ*, = *quo temporis spatio*, 'in this interval.' **13.** φοινικιστήν: certain high officers and favorites of the king were allowed to wear a flowing, sleeved upper garment, of purple color. The privilege was conferred only by the monarch, and was considered a great distinction. Cf. N. to p. 57, 14. **14.** ὑπάρχων: the deputies of a satrap; here probably designating the lieutenants of Cyrus. αἰτιασάμενος: sc. *αὐτούς*. ἐπιβουλεύειν: 'with plotting,' or 'of plotting.' G. 260, 2; H. 946.

21. 15. ἐπειρῶντο : what is to be supplied as subject ? εἰσβάλ-
λαιν : why not aor. ?

ἡ εἰσβολή : i. e. 'the pass,' known to the ancients as *Κιλικίας Πύλαι* or *Κιλικίαι Πύλαι*, *Tauri Pylae* or *Ciliciae Portae*, now called Golek Boghaz (= 'Great Neck'). On account of its strategic importance this pass has been considered "the Key of Asia Minor." From the northern entrance it first follows the steep and narrow channel of a small stream to a lofty table-land, then leads through a rocky chasm, hardly wide enough for four men to walk abreast, to the other side of the range. The highest point of the pass lies 3,600 feet above the sea-level; and above that precipitous heights rise over 4,000 feet more. Masses of rock have fallen into the pass, so that it is now more difficult to traverse than in ancient times, when it was kept clear.

16. ἀμαξιτός : not only war-chariots, but also carts and wagons with tents, tools, and supplies, accompanied the army. ἰσχυρῶς : notice the emphatic position. ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν : = *difficilis aditu*. G. 261, 1, N. 1; H. 952. **17.** στρατεύματι : G. 184, 3; H. 767. εἰ : why accented ? H. 112, c. ἐκώλυεν : 'tried to hinder.' G. 221; H. 893. The conclusion of the condition is expressed by ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν, which takes the place of ἦν (ὁδὸν) ἀμήχανον ἦν εἰσελθεῖν. **18.** τῶν ἄκρων : overhanging the pass on each side.

19. δι' ὃ : = *quam ob rem*, 'on this account.' ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ : at the northern entrance of the Cilician Gates the valley of the stream emerging from the pass opens into an almost level plain. In the time of Alexander the Great this open space was still called 'Cyrus's Camp' (τὸ Κύρου στρατόπεδον). ὑστεραίᾳ : sc. ἡμέρᾳ. G. 139, 1, N., and 189; H. 621, c, and 782. **20.** ἐκλελοιπῶς εἶη : = *εκλελοίποι*, G. 118, 2; H. 457 : opt. in indir. disc. for ἐξελελοίπει. G. 243; H. 932, 2. **21.** ἦσθετο : sc. *Συνέννεσις*. G. 247, N. 2; H. 935, c. Trans. as if plup.; cf. N. to p. 57, 16. ὅτι : from ὅτι to ὁρέων, indir. disc. dep. on ἦσθετο, which is already in indir. disc., — a wheel within a wheel.

22. ὁρέων : G. 182, 2; H. 757. ὅτι : 'because.' Order of trans., ὅτι ἤκουε Ταμῶν ἔχοντα τριήρεις, τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ αὐτοῦ Κύρου, περιπλεούσας ἀπ' Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν. τριήρεις : obj. of ἔχοντα, emphatic by position. Read p. 39.

23. Ταμῶν : G. 42, 2; H. 159. Tamos was a native of Memphis, in Egypt, and had been lieutenant-governor of Ionia under Tissaphernes. Joining Cyrus, he assisted in the blockade of Miletus (cf. p. 52, 19), having command of the naval forces. On the death of Cyrus he fled with his children and treasures to Egypt, where both he and his family

were put to death by the treacherous King Psammetichus, in order to obtain possession of his wealth. **ἔχοντα** : = *habere*, 'was in command of.' G. 280; H. 982. **τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων** : these sailed to Issi, where they landed Cheirisophus, with seven hundred Spartan hoplites. See N. to p. 64, 10.

22. 24. δ' οὖν : 'But at any rate,' 'Be that as it may;' resumes the narrative interrupted by the report about Syennesis. **οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος** : 'without any opposition' (how lit.?). G. 183; H. 970. **25. σκιηνάς** : probably huts, as the altitude made the climate at some seasons severe, and the garrison was permanent. **ἐφύλαττον** : 'had been keeping guard,' or 'were wont to keep guard.' Why not aor.? **26. πεδίον** : west of the Taurus, in Cilicia, one of the most fertile spots in western Asia, though at present imperfectly cultivated. **27. δένδρων** : G. 180, 1; H. 753, c. **ἐμπλεων** : *not* gen. G. 64; H. 227, 226.

28. σήσαμον κ.τ.λ. : see Vocab. The Cilician plain still yields the products mentioned by Xenophon, and, in addition, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane, the last introduced from Egypt. **πυρούς, κριθάς** : pl., because the whole is conceived of as made up of parts, '[grains of] wheat.' Cf. our use of the word *grain*. **29. αὐτό** : τὸ πεδίον. The Cilician Plain (*Cilicia Campestris*) has in general the shape of a broad promontory, running out from the southern base of the Taurus range, between two arms of the sea. See Map.

Page 59. 23. 1. ἤλασε : sc. *Kṛos*. **σταθμούς τέτταρας** : the 'four stages' probably cover the entire march from Thoana to Tarsus, a distance of about seventy-five miles. **2. Ταρσοῦς** : now called Tarsus. Only a small portion of the ancient site, marked by numerous ruins, is covered by the modern town. **4. μέσου** : here used as a noun. **5. ὄνομα** : = *nomine*, 'by name.' For case of both *ὄνομα* and *εὗρος*, see G. 160, 1; H. 718, b. **5. πλέθρων** : G. 167, 5; H. 729, d.

24. 6. ταύτην κ.τ.λ. : notice the asyndeton. See note to p. 53, 3. **ἔξιπον . . . εἰς** : = *ἐκλιπόντες ἔφυγον εἰς* : 'left . . . and escaped to,' or 'left for.' **7. πλήν** : here conj. ; sc. *οὐκ ἐξέλιπον*, or *οὐκ ἔφυγον*. **καπηλεία** : = *caupōnas* ; probably very like the *khanas* or hostelries found to-day in the same region. The innkeepers expected to "turn an honest penny" by trading with the soldiers. Cf. p. 33. **9. Σόλοις** : Soli was originally a Greek colony; the inhabitants had reason to feel safe

on that account. The gradual corruption of the Greek language at Soli is said to have given rise to the term *solecism*. The ruins of the town lie near Mezetli. Ἴσσοις : see N. to p. 64, 8, and Map.

25. 10. προτέρα : G. 138, N. 7 ; H. 619, and 619, a. Κύρου : G. 175 ; H. 755. 11. ἡμέραις : G. 188, 2 ; H. 781. 12. τῇ ; G. 142, 2 ; H. 668. 13. οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δ' : 'some . . . others.' G. 143, 1 ; H. 654, a. ἀρπάζοντας : sc. αὐτούς. Force of the *pres.* part. here ? 14. ὑπό : = *ab.* G. 197, 1 ; H. 808, 1, b. οἱ δ' : sc. ἔφασαν. ὑπολειφθέντας : = *relictos*, 'falling behind.' 15. τὸ ἄλλο : *not* 'the other.' 16. δ' οὖν : see N. to p. 58, 24. ἑκατόν : either the lochoi were not full, or perhaps only half the men of each were lost. Cf. p. 28.

26. 17. οἱ ἄλλοι : i. e. of Menon's troops ; subject of ἤκον. πόλιν : After the visit of the queen to Cyrus, the sacking of the city was hardly to be expected. But Menon reached Tarsus several days before Cyrus, and with his heartless greed (see p. 118, 17, et seq.), eagerly seized the opportunity for plundering. Cyrus undoubtedly put a stop to the depredations as soon as he could. διήρπασαν : how different in force from ἤρπασαν ? Cf. *diripio*, *rapio*. 18. βασιλεια : cf. N. to p. 55, 12. 19. εἰσῆλασεν εἰς : 'had marched into.' See N. to p. 57, 16. μετεπέμπετο : notice the force of the *impf.*, 'kept sending for.'

20. πρὸς : '(to come) to.' οὐδενί : 'of any one.' G. 186, N. 1, and 283, 9 ; H. 772, a, and 1030. 21. ἑαυτοῦ : G. 175, 1 ; H. 755. εἰς χεῖρας : see *IDIOMS*. ἔλθειν : G. 134, 3 ; H. 940. 22. λέναι : sc. εἰς χεῖρας. ἔπεισε : G. 240, 1 ; H. 924. πίστεις ἔλαβεν : = *fidem accepit*, sc. Σύννεσις. Cf. N. to p. 56, 21. Under *πίστεις* were reckoned all possible pledges that a man could give to bear witness to his sincerity, accompanied usually with solemn oaths.

27. 23. ταῦτα : trans. 'this,' or 'that.' H. 635. ἀλλήλοις : G. 81, 186 ; H. 268, 772. 25. νομίζεται : G. 135, 2 ; H. 604. παρὰ βασιλεῖ : = 'at the court.' τίμια : G. 138, R. ; H. 594, b. 26. χρυσοχάλινον : the use of the three ornaments first mentioned was permitted only to those upon whom the king had conferred them. Cyrus was thus already playing the part of a king. 27. στολὴν Περσικὴν : a long silken robe, usually of a purple color, with stripes and ornamental designs in gold-leaf. It was worn originally by the Medes, but was

adopted by Cyrus the Elder, and hence became a part of the national costume. μηκέτι : 'no longer,' 'no further,' as in the case of Tarsus.

28. ἀνδράποδα : 'slaves;' to be distinguished from δοῦλοι, 'bondmen,' those under the authority of another, whether as slaves or subjects.

29. ἐντυγχάνωσιν : sc. Συέννεσις καὶ οἱ Κίλικές τιςιν. G. 223 ; H. 898. The conclusion is expressed by ἀπολαμβάνειν, which, as well as διαρπάζεσθαι, stands as object of ἔδωκε. G. 226, 4 ; H. 898, a. Cyrus favored the Greeks in not issuing a general order for the restitution of captured slaves, giving the Cilicians a claim only on those that they might happen to see in possession of his troops.



CHAPTER III.

REFUSAL OF THE GREEKS TO GO FARTHER. RECONCILIATION.

Page 60. 1. 1. 'Ἐνταῦθ' : at Tarsus. It was now the first week in June. The march from Sardis had taken about three months. ἔμεινε : why not pl.? G. 135, N. 1 ; H. 607. ἡμέρας : difference between the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of time? 2. στρατιῶται : only the Greek soldiers are meant. οὐκ ἔφασαν ἵναί : = *negabant se ituros esse* = *dicebant non ituros esse*. In cases like this the force of the negative goes with the following infinitive. G. 134, 3 ; H. 940 and 1028. As the Greeks were already beyond the Pisidian country, the order to go forward aroused suspicion. τοῦ πρόσω : G. 179, 2 ; H. 760, a.

3. ὑπώπτειον : see N. to p. 51, 3. 4. πρῶτος : what different meaning would πρῶτον have had here? G. 138, N. 7 ; H. 619, b. 5. ἐβιάζετο : characteristic of the harsh nature of Clearchus ; see N. to p. 53, 2. Notice the conative force of the impf. G. 200, N. 2 ; H. 832. ἐβαλλον : sc. λίθοις. 6. ἐπεὶ : 'whenever,' 'as often as.'

2. 7. μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι : = *vix effūgit quin lapidibus occideretur*, 'barely escaped being stoned to death.' μικρόν : G. 160, 2 ; H. 719, b. μή. Not translated. Why? G. 283, 6 ; H. 1029. καταπετρωθῆναι : G. 260, 1 ; H. 948. 8. ἔγνω : 'he came convinced.' οὐ δυνήσεται : 'he would not be able,' 'he could not.' G. 243 ; H. 932, 1 and 2. βιάσασθαι : sc. what? ἐκκλησίαν : see p. 30.

10. **ἑστώς** : 'he stood (still) and.' Cf. N. to συλλέξας, p. 52, 19. G. 124, 1, and 200, N. 6; H. 336, 849. The description of the scene is made more graphic by using the tenses of continued action. **ἑθαύμαζον** : Clearchus understood well how to work on the feelings of his men. 11. **εἴτα** : correlative with what? **τοιάδε** : 'as follows;' less definite than **τάδε**, which would imply that the exact words of the address were given. G. 148, N. 1; H. 696. The direct form of quotation is preferred, because more vivid than the indirect discourse. Read p. 47.

3. 12. **Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται** : = 'Soldiers!' **Ἄνδρες** is used as a term of respect in addressing bodies of men, and cannot always be translated. H. 625, a. **μή** : G. 283, 2; H. 1019. **χαλεπῶς φέρω** : see IDIOMS, under φέρω. 13. **πράγμασιν** : G. 188, 1; H. 778. **ἐμοί** : emphatic by position. Why dat.? G. 184, 4; H. 768. 14. **μεφεύγοντα** : see N. to p. 53, 2. **τὰ ἄλλα** = *cetera*. G. 160, 1, and N.; H. 718. 15. **δαρεικούς** : see N. to p. 53, 4. **οὓς** : 'them,' 'this sum.' In Greek, as in Latin, a relative at the beginning of a clause should often be translated by a demonstrative. **εἰς τὸ ἴδιον** : 'for my own advantage.' **τὸ ἴδιον** stands in the same relation to **τὸ κοινόν** as in Latin *privatum* does to *publicum*.

16. **ἐμοί** : emphatic; in contrast with **ὑμᾶς**. **οὐδὲ . . . ἑδαπάνων** : i.e. *et ne luxuriose quidem vixi, sed, quamdiu habebam, in vestrum commodum impendebam*. Notice the combination of the aor. in **καθηδύπασθαι**, expressing a definite fact, with the impf. in **ἑδαπάνων**, indicating rather a habit or course of conduct. The same distinction applies to **ἑπολέμησα** and **ἑτιμωρούμην** in the next sentence.

4. 17. **ἑπολέμησα** : inceptive aor., 'I commenced war,' 'I made war.' G. 200, N. 5, (b); H. 841. 18. **ἑτιμωρούμην** : sc. **αὐτούς**. Force of the mid.? G. 199, N. 3; H. 816, 12. **μεθ' ὑμῶν** : 'in company with you,' 'in connection with you;' implying a more intimate relation, and hence more complimentary, than **σὺν ὑμῖν**, 'with your help,' 'together with you.' 20. **Ἑλληνας, γῆν** : G. 164; H. 724. **ἑπειδὴ Κῦρος ἐκάλει** : 'at the summons of Cyrus.' There may be a hint in the use of the impf. (implying repeated action), that Clearchus joined Cyrus only after having been sent for several times. 21. **δέοιτο** : G. 248, N., end; H. 937. **ὠφελοίην** : G. 216, 1; H. 881.

22. **ἀνθ' ὧν** : = **ἀντὶ τούτων ἧ**, — **ἧ** being a kind of cognate acc. with **ἑπαθον**. For the attraction, see G. 153, N. 1; H. 996, a, (2). Trans.

'in return for the favors which I had received at his hands.' εὖ ἔπα-
θον : G. 165, N. 1, last half ; H. 820. ὑπ' : verbs that have a mean-
ing closely akin to that expressed by the passive voice (as πάσχω, =
'am affected' ; θνήσκω, = 'am slain') are often followed by ὑπό with
the gen. of the agent. G. 197, 1 ; H. 808, 1, b. ἐκείνου : more
emphatic than αὐτοῦ.

5. 22. ἐπεὶ : ἐπεὶ, like Latin *cum*, is sometimes temporal, sometimes
causal. Which here ? ὑμεῖς : why expressed ? G. 144, 1 ; H. 677.

23. ἀνάγκη : sc. ἐστί. δῆ : 'you see.' προδόντα : for προδόντι :
attracted from the dat. to agree with the unexpressed subject of χρῆσθαι.
G. 138, N. 8 ; H. 941.

24. φιλῶ : G. 188, 1, N. 2 ; H. 777. χρῆσθαι : G. 261, 1 ; H. 952.
ψευδάμενον : for ψευσαμένω. The dilemma so cleverly put by Clearchus
could hardly fail to win the sympathy of his soldiers. 25. εἰ :
G. 282, 4 ; H. 1016. δίκαια : 'right.' G. 159, N. 2 ; H. 716, b.
ποιήσω : G. 242, 1 ; H. 930, 932. δ' οὖν : see N. to p. 58, 24.

26. σὺν ὑμῖν : notice the change from μεθ' ὑμῶν. By implying the
less intimate relation here, in connection with πείσομαι, Clearchus per-
haps hints that he expects to suffer even more than his soldiers. δ,τι
ἂν δέη [sc. πάσχειν], πείσομαι : = *quicquid opus erit (pati)*, *patiar*, — a
conditional relative sentence of the third or "more vivid" form. G. 232
and 232, 3 ; H. 916. See IDIOMS, p. 402. δ,τι : why written with
diastole ? G. 86, N. 1 ; H. 121, a. οὐποτ' : = 'ever.' Why ?
27. Ἑλληνας : more forcible than τοὺς Ἑλληνας. 28. εἰλόμην :
why not opt. of indir. disc. ? G. 243 ; H. 932, 1.

Page 61. 6. 1. ἐμοί : G. 184, 4 ; H. 768. πατρίδα : especially
significant, because Clearchus was an exile. G. 136, N. 2 ; H. 939.

2. ἂν εἶναι τίμιος : would be ἂν τίμιος εἶην in dir. disc., forming the
conclusion of a conditional sentence of which the protasis is implied in
σὺν ὑμῖν (= 'if I should be in your company,' 'if I should have your
help'). G. 211 ; H. 964, (a). What similar construction below ? οἶμαι :
how different from νομίζω ? τίμιος : G. 136, N. 3 ; H. 940. ὅπου
ἂν ᾶ : = *ubicumque ero*. G. 207, 2, and 232, 3 ; H. 860, 916. ὑμῶν :
G. 180, 1, and 172, 1 ; H. 753, g. ὑμῶν ἔρημος ὦν : = εἰ ὑμῶν ἔρημος
εἶην = *si vobis destitutus sim*. G. 277, 4 ; H. 969, d.

3. ἂν : belongs with εἶναι ; repeated for emphasis. G. 212, 2 ;
H. 864. ὠφελῆσαι : G. 261, 1 ; H. 952. 4. ὥς ἐμοῦ ἰόντος :
force of ὥς ? Instead of this construction, an acc. with infin. might have

been used, thus : οὕτως οὖν τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε, ἐμὲ ἰέναι, *me iturum esse*
 5. ὑμεῖς : sc. ἴητε. See references on οὗτου ἂν above. τὴν γνώμην :
 see IDIOMS under ἔχω.

7. 6. οἷ : why accented? H. 112, c. 7. οἱ ἄλλοι : i. e. οἱ τῶν
 ἄλλων στρατηγῶν στρατιῶται. ὅτι . . . πορεύεσθαι : explanatory of
 what word? οὐ φαίη : see N. to p. 60, 2. G. 243; H. 932, 2.
 παρά : 'to;' milder, and hence more appropriate to the occasion, than
 ἐπί, 'against.' The announcement of Clearchus that he would not go up
 into the interior, made him at once generally popular. Had the soldiers
 discovered at this point that he was playing false with them, and acting
 in the interest of Cyrus, the history of the expedition must have been
 very different.

9. πλείους : = πλείονες. G. 72, 2, N. 1; H. 236. δισχιλίοι : sc.
 στρατιῶται. How many men did Xenias and Pasion have left? Cf.
 p. 54, 17-24. 10. ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο : why not impf.? The aor.
 implies that the soldiers went over once for all. παρά : distinguish
 between the different uses of παρά in this section.

8. 10. τούτοις : neut. G. 188, 1; H. 778. 11. μετεπέμπετο :
 force of the impf.? Cf. l. 14, and N. 12. οὐκ ἤθελε : 'refused.'
 στρατιωτῶν : G. 182, 2; H. 756. πέμπων : why not πέμψας?
 13. ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν : = *inlebat eum bono animo esse*. ὥς . . . δέον :
 translate freely, 'on the ground that these matters would come out all
 right.' G. 183, and 277, 6, N. 2, (a); H. 970, 978. 14. δέον : see
 IDIOMS. μεταπέμπεσθαι : 'to keep on sending (for him).' αὐτός ;
 trans. as if acc. with εἶναι ; in Latin, *dicebat autem se non iturum esse*, or
negabat autem se iturum esse.

9. 15. ταῦτα : see N. to p. 59, 23. θ' : = τε. G. 17; H. 82.
 16. τοὺς προσελθόντας : 'those who had come,' mentioned above,
 ll. 8-10. αὐτῷ : G. 187; H. 775. τῶν ἄλλων : G. 168;
 H. 729, e. 17. τὸν βουλόμενον : 'whoever wished (to come).'
 τοιάδε : see N. to p. 60, 11. 18. Ἄνδρες : see N. to p. 60, 12.

18. τὰ Κύρου : = *res Cyri*, 'the affairs of Cyrus.' The meaning is,
 'Cyrus, you see (δῆ), clearly stands in just the same relation to us as we
 to him.' δῆλον [ἐστίν] ὅτι : lit. 'it is clear that;' but trans. with one
 word. H. 1049, a. 19. ἔχει : intrans.; see Vocab. τὰ ἡμέτερα :
 = *res nostrae*. 20. ἡμεῖς : what verb-form must be supplied?
 στρατιῶται : why without the article? G. 141, N. 8; H. 669.

10. 21. ὥσπερ: G. 134, 3; H. 940. 22. καὶ μεταπεμπομένου [με] αὐτοῦ: concessive; trans. by a clause commencing 'even though he.' G. 277, 5, and 183; H. 969, e, and 970. 23. τὸ μέγιστον: = *maxime*, 'chiefly.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, b.

αἰσχυνόμενος: 'from a sense of shame' (how lit.?). G. 277, 2; H. 969, b.

24. ἐμαντῶ: G. 187; H. 775. πάντα: why acc.? ἐψευσμένος: why without reduplication? G. 101, 2; H. 365. Trans. as if infin. The clause in Latin would read, *consciūs mihi sum, me cum prorsus decepissee*. G. 280, N. 2; H. 982, a. δεδιώς: 'from a feeling of fear' (how lit.?). G. 200, N. 6; H. 849, b.

25. μή: 'that,' 'lest.' G. 218; H. 887. λαβών: cf. N. to p. 54, 5. δίκη: see IDIOMS.

ὧν: = τούτων δ. δ is attracted from its proper construction, — acc. of specification with ἡδικῆσθαι — to take the case of its omitted antecedent τούτων, dep. on δίκη. G. 153, N. 1; H. 996, a, (2).

11. 26. καθεύδειν: the article might have been used, thus, ὥρα τοῦ καθεύδειν, = *tempus dormiendi*. G. 261, 1; H. 952. 27. ἡμῶν: G. 171, 2; H. 742. βουλευέσθαι: sc. δοκεῖ ὥρα εἶναι. ὅτι: how

different from ὅτι? Cf. N. to p. 60, 26. ποιεῖν: G. 134, 3, N. 2; H. 949. ἐκ τούτων: 'under these circumstances,' 'in the present state of affairs.'

28. σκεπτόν: see IDIOMS. G. 281, 2; H. 990.

29. ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα: see IDIOMS. G. 75; H. 259. μενούμεν: G. 217; H. 885. ἤδη: with ἀπιέναι, 'at once.'

30. ἀπιμεν: trans. as fut. G. 200, N. 3, (b); H. 828, a, end. τὰπιτήδεια: = τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. G. 11; H. 76.

Page 62. 1. δφελος: sc. ἐστιν. 2. οὐδέν: emphatic. G. 160, 2; H. 719, b.

12. 2. ὁ ἀνὴρ: i. e. *Kûros*; sc. ἐστι. The expression implies complete indifference in regard to Cyrus and his interests. πολλοῦ: G. 180, 1, and 178, N.; H. 753, f. ἄξιος: sc. ἐστιν. ᾧ ἄν:

'to whomsoever.' G. 185, 231, 232; H. 765, 912, and 914, B., (1).

3. ἐχθρός: = *inimicus*, a personal enemy, against whom one has bitter feeling. πολέμιος: = *hostis*, a public enemy, usually one actually engaged in hostilities.

5. καὶ γάρ: see N. to p. 52, 14; and H. 1050, 4, d. 6. αὐτοῦ: after πόρρω, "ironically suggestive of dangerous proximity," Kendrick well remarks. Clearchus adroitly brings forward the perplexities of their situation if they break with Cyrus. καθῆσθαι: = *castra habere*.

λέγειν: cf. καθεύδειν, p. 61, 26, and N.

13. 8. Ταῦτ' : see N. to p. 59, 23. **ἐκ τούτου :** 'thereupon.'
9. λέγοντες : 'in order to say.' G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. **10. ἐκείνου :**
 Clearchus. **οἷα :** here = not *qualis*, as generally, but *quanta*, 'how
 great.' **εἴη :** G. 243; H. 932, 2. **11. μένειν, ἀπιέναι :** in Latin,
manendi, abeundi. G. 261, 1; H. 952.

14. 11. εἷς δὲ δὴ εἶπε : 'and one man in particular urged.' The
 speaker was a tool of Clearchus. See N. to l. 23. **12. προσποιού-
 μενος :** 'pretending.' **ὥς τάχιστα :** see IDIOMS. **13. ἐλέσθαι :**
 aor. mid., from αἰρέω; dependent on εἶπε, as are also four infinitives
 following. Cf. H. 946, b, end. **βούλεται :** would regularly be βού-
 λαιτο. In indir. disc. forms of the dir. disc. are often retained. **μή :**
 G. 219, 3; H. 1021.

15. ἀγορά : i. e. of the camp; see p. 33. The parenthesis is Xeno-
 phon's, explaining the dependence of the Greeks upon the barbarians
 for supplies, and showing the absurdity of the suggestion just made.

16. ἐλθόντας : i. e. Ἑλληνάς τινας. Cf. N. to συλλέξας, p. 52, 19.
Κῦρον, πλοῖα : G. 164; H. 724. Why not ask for ναῦς? **ἀπο-
 πλέοιεν :** why not contracted? G. 98, N. 1; H. 411. For the mode,
 see G. 216, 1; H. 881.

17. ἐὰν μὴ διδῶ : for ἐὰν μὴ διδοίη. G. 223; H. 898. **δοῖς
 ἀπάξει :** for δοῖς ἀπάξει; in Latin would be *qui abdūcat*, subjunctive
 of characteristic or purpose. Trans. the indefinite notion in δοῖς
 (G. 86, N. 1; H. 280) with the antecedent, 'some guide, who.' **φιλίας :**
 predicative, implying that the country would be hostile without a guide
 such as proposed. **19. ταχίστην :** sc. ὁδόν. G. 160, 2; H. 719, a.
προκαταληψομένους : in Latin would be, *qui occuparent*, = ἄνδρας οἱ προ-
 καταλήφονται. G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. **τὰ ἄκρα :** along the pass over
 the Taurus range. See N. to p. 58, 17 and 15. **20. ὅπως :** = ἵνα.
φθάσωσι καταλαβόντες : sc. αὐτά, 'may get possession of them before
 (us).' G. 279, 4; H. 984. For the mode, see G. 216, 2; H. 881.

21. ὧν : double construction, part. gen. with πολλούς, and posses-
 sive gen. with χρήματα. Persons made captive, whether in war or in
 marauding expeditions, were usually sold as slaves. **ἔχομεν ἥρπα-
 κότες :** 'have obtained by plundering, and (still) possess.' G. 279, N. 2;
 H. 981, a. Menon's sack of Tarsus was probably not the only depreda-
 tion committed by the Greeks. Mercenaries took advantage of every
 opportunity for plundering. **22. τοῦτον :** Why not τοῦτο?

23. τοσοῦτον : '(only) so much,' 'only this.' The preceding
 speaker, while professing to be in favor of leaving Cyrus, artfully pre-

sented in the strongest light the impossibility of getting away from him, and thus indirectly furthered the scheme of Clearchus, who now, by refusing to lead the proposed retreat, puts still another obstacle in the way of it.

15. 23. ὡς στρατηγήσονται ἐμέ: almost = ὡς ἐγὼ (emphatic) στρατηγήσω; acc. after λεγέτω. H. 978. στρατηγίαν: G. 159; H. 715. **24.** μηδείς: why not οὐδείς? G. 283, 2; H. 1019. δι': difference in meaning between διά with gen. and with acc.? ἐμοί: G. 188, 4; H. 769, b. **25.** ποιητέον: sc. ἐστίν. See IDIOMS, p. 403, and G. 281, 2; H. 990. ὡς δέ: i.e. ἕκαστος δὲ λεγέτω, ὡς, supplied from μηδείς λεγέτω. ἀνδρί: G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2. ὃν ἂν ἔλησθε: = *quemcumque (ducem) elegeritis*. See N. and references on ᾧ ἂν in l. 2 above, and H. 898, a. πείσομαι: what two verbs have this form in the fut.? **26.** ἡ δυνατόν μάλιστα: sc. ἐστι. See IDIOMS under δυνατόν. εἰδῆτε: in how many and what ways may purpose be expressed in Greek? ἀρχεσθαι: pass. **27.** ὥς: 'as well as.' Why accented? ἄλλος: in parsing, supply ἐπίσταται.

Page 63. 16. 1. ποιουμένου: 'would march back again (if we should desire to have him),' not needing the ships to go forward. See IDIOMS. G. 183; H. 970, and 978, a. ἐπιδεικνύς: repeated for clearness. εὐήθες: neut., to agree with αἰτεῖν, which stands as subject of εἶη. G. 138, R.; H. 594, b. εἶη: G. 243; H. 932, 2. **2.** παρὰ τούτου: could τούτου have been used here? ᾧ: trans. as if οὖ with πρᾶξιν. G. 184, 3; H. 767. λυμαινόμεθα: dir. disc. Such changes from the indir. to the dir. form of statement are not uncommon in Greek.

3. ἡγεμόνι: why not acc.? πιστεύσομεν: the fut. is rare in conditional sentences of the first form. G. 221, N.; H. 893, c. δῶ: G. 232 and 232, 3; H. 916. τί . . . προκαταλαμβάνειν: order, τί κωλύει Κῦρον καὶ κελεύειν προκαταλαμβάνειν ἡμῖν τὰ ἄκρα; καί: 'also;' as well as hindering our retreat in other ways.

4. ἄκρα: emphatic position. Cf. N. to p. 62, 19. ἡμῖν: dat. of disadvantage; by some, however, considered a dat. of advantage, 'for us,'—an interpretation which makes the clause ironical, and requires the following order: τί κωλύει (ἡμᾶς) κελεύειν Κῦρον προκαταλαμβάνειν ἡμῖν τὰ ἄκρα;

17. 5. ὀκνοῖν: potential opt. G. 226, 2, (b); H. 872. On the form, see G. 115, 4; H. 410, a. ἐμβαίνειν: see IDIOMS. δοίη:

G. 235, 1; H. 919, a. **6. ταῖς** : G. 141, N. 2; H. 658. **τριήρεσι** : G. 188, 1; H. 776. **καταδύση** : G. 218; H. 887. The opt. might have been expected here. **φοβόμην** : difference in meaning between act. and mid.? Distinguish between **φοβοῦμαι** (= *metuo*), **δκνέω** (= *timeo*), **δέλδω** (= *paveo*), and **τρέμω** (= *tremio*).

7. ἡγεμόνι : what classes of verbs are followed by the dat.? **ῶ** : for **δν**. G. 153; H. 994. **ἀγάγῃ** : G. 100, N. 4; H. 436. **ὄθεν** : elliptical for **ἐκείσε ὄθεν**, = 'to a place from which.' **ἔσται** : = *poterit*.

8. ἄκοντος Κύρου : see IDIOMS. Why gen.? sc. **δντος**. H. 972, b. **ἀπιών** : = **εἰ ἀπίοιμι**. G. 226, 1; H. 902. **λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών** : = *digressus latuisse eum*. See IDIOMS; and G. 279, 4; H. 984.

9. δ : neut., because referring to the preceding clause as a whole.

10. ταῦτα : **ταύτας** might have been looked for. H. 632, a. Cf. N. to p. 59, 23. **φλυαρίας** : the pl. is more forcible than the sing. Cf. H. 636. For the case, see G. 136, N. 2; H. 939.

18. 11. οἵτινες : sc. **εἰσιν**. See N. to p. 62, 17. **ἐρωτᾶν** : subject to **δοκεῖ**, as are also several infinitives following, part with **ἄνδρας** as subject-acc., part with **ἡμᾶς**. **12. τί** : 'for what (purpose).' G. 159, N. 2, and 188, N. 2; H. 716, b, and 777, a, end. How many objects has **ἐρωτᾶν**? **ἡμῖν** : what similar use of the Latin abl.? **ἦ** : why subj.?

13. οἷαπερ : = **τοιαύτη οἷανπερ** (acc. of specification), 'to that for which.' The reference is to the Greeks whom Cyrus took with him when he went up to Babylon just before the death of Darius. See pp. 21 and 51, 7-10. **14. κακίους** : = **κακίονας**. G. 72, 2; H. 236. What constructions are found after comparatives? **τούτω** : more emphatic than **αὐτῷ**. For the case, see G. 187; H. 775.

19. 15. μέλζων : emphatic position. **τῆς πρόσθην [πράξεως]** : G. 175, 1; H. 755. **16. ἀξιοῦν** : sc. **αὐτόν** (i. e. **Κῦρον**), with which the following participles agree. Cf. N. to p. 52, 23. **πέισαντα** : of course, by means of larger inducements in the way of pay. **17. πρὸς φίλιν** : see IDIOMS. **ἀφιέναι** : sc. **ἡμᾶς**. **18. ἐπόμενοι** : = **εἰ ἐποίμεθα**. G. 277, 4; H. 969, d. **φίλοι, πρόθυμοι** : G. 138, N. 7; H. 619. **ἐποίμεθα** : G. 224, and 226, 1; H. 900, 902. **19. ἀπιόντες** : = what? **20. λέγῃ** : G. 232, 3; H. 916. **ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεῦρο** : **δοκεῖ μοι, τοὺς πρὸς Κῦρον ἐλθόντας ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεῦρο**. Why aor. infin. instead of pres.? **ἀκούσαντας** : 'when we have heard.'

20. 22. Ἔδοξε ταῦτα : see IDIOMS. The form of expression implies that the soldiers approved the plan suggested by a formal vote, — ἔδοξε being equivalent to the technical ‘it was voted,’ or ‘it was resolved’ of English parliamentary law. ἑλόμενοι : notice the force of the middle (‘for themselves’); the men chosen represented the rest.

23. Κῦρον τὰ δόξαντα : what verbs are followed by two acc.? ὁ δ’ : see N. to p. 51, 13.

24. ἀκούοι : G. 243; H. 932, 2. Ἀβροκόμαν : satrap of Phoenicia, and one of the four captains-general of the Empire, having command of three hundred thousand men. ἐχθρόν : why not πολέμιον ?

Cf. N. to p. 62, 3. **25. Εὐφράτη :** G. 142, 2, N. 6; H. 624, a.

εἶναι : why not ὄντα ? G. 260, 2; H. 946. δώδεκα σταθμούς :

in reality nineteen or twenty day’s marches ; cf. N. to p. 55, 2. Cyrus wished to make the distance seem as short as possible. **26. κἄν :**

= καὶ ἐάν. G. 11; H. 76. τὴν δίκην : = *meritam poenam*, ‘the

(proper) penalty,’ ‘retribution.’ See IDIOMS. **27. φύγη :** trans.

as if fut. pf., = *fugerit*. Why aor., while μένη is pres. ? For the mode,

see G. 223; H. 898. **28. βουλευσόμεθα :** sudden change to dir.

disc. Cf. l. 2 and N. Was Cyrus’s statement well calculated to win over the soldiers ?

21. 28. αἵρετοί : = *electi*. How formed ? G. 117, 3; H. 475, 1.

29. τοῖς ὑποψία ἦν : see IDIOMS, p. 403. **30. ἄγοι :** could the

indic. have been used here ? G. 243; H. 932, 2. προσαιτοῦσι :

participle ; sc. αὐτοῖς. Trans. the προσ- by ‘additional,’ or ‘extra,’ with

the obj. **31. δώσειν :** G. 203, N. 2; H. 948, a. When is the sub-

ject of an infin. not expressed ? G. 134, 3; H. 940. **32. οὗ :** =

τούτου (μισθοῦ) ὅν. G. 175, 1, N. 1, and 153, N. 1; H. 755, and 996, a, (2).

ἡμιόλιον is looked upon as a comparative. δαρεικοῦ : see Vocab.,

and cf. N. to p. 53, 4.

Page 64. 1. μηνός : G. 179, 1; H. 759. On the pay, see p. 33.

τῷ : ‘each.’ The article has here a distributive force. H. 657, c. **2. ἐν**

τῷ φανερῷ : = *φανερῶς*. The expression implies that Cyrus may have

had a secret understanding with certain ones, as Clearchus.

CHAPTER IV.

MARCH TO THE EUPHRATES ; THE CROSSING.

1. 3. Ἐντεῦθεν : from Tarsus, where Cyrus had halted twenty days. It was now the last week in June. **4.** Ψάρον : see Vocab. and Map. Cyrus probably crossed the river above the site of Adana, where the river, now at least, is not fordable, and is crossed by a bridge.

6. Πύραμον : Cyrus's route runs almost directly east from Tarsus to Issi, where it turns south again. See Map. **8.** Ἰσσοῦς : the location of Issi has not been determined with certainty ; but numerous ruins at the point indicated on the Map are thought to mark the site. ἐσχάτην : i. e. before entering Syria. οἰκουμένην : here = κειμένην, 'lying,' situated.'

2. 10. Κύρῳ : G. 184, 3 ; H. 767. αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες : the article is used because the ships have been mentioned before ; see p. 58, 22-24, and H. 657, a. At the beginning of his preparations Cyrus had sent a message to the Lacedaemonians, requesting their aid in his proposed expedition against the Pisidians. Thinking that they would reap advantage from the alliance, but not wishing to arouse the suspicion or jealousy of their neighbors or the Persian court, the Lacedaemonians issued secret orders to their naval commander, Pythagoras, to enter the service of Cyrus. He took thirty-five galleys, having on board seven hundred hoplites under the command of Chirisophus, and at Ephesus joined the fleet of Cyrus under Tamos, who had just returned from the siege of Miletus. The two fleets sailed around to Issi, which was the most convenient point for a junction of sea and land forces preparatory to going up into the interior.

12. αὐτῶν : G. 171, 3 ; H. 741. Ταμῶς : see N. to p. 58, 23. **13.** ἔχων : see N. to p. 51, 8 ; and H. 968, b. αἷς : G. 188 ; H. 776. **14.** ἐπολιόρκει, συνεπολέμει : the impf. looks upon the past action as still continuing ; trans. 'had been besieging,' 'had been waging war.' Μίλητον : see p. 52, 14-21, and N. **15.** αὐτόν : i. e. Tissaphernes. **16.** ἐπὶ : 'upon,' not 'in command of.' **17.** ὧν : why gen. ? The troops under

3. 16. ἐπὶ : 'upon,' not 'in command of.' **17.** ὧν : why gen. ? The troops under

Chirisophus raised the number of Greeks in the employ of Cyrus to thirteen thousand six hundred. Cf. N. to p. 56, 4. **18. παρά :** 'alongside.' The tents of the Persian kings were very large, and that of Cyrus probably extended some distance along the shore. **σκηνήν :** why not dat.? G. 191, VI., N. 1; H. 790. **19. Ἀβροκόμα :** Doric gen. G. 39, 3; H. 146, foot-note D. Cf. N. to p. 63, 24. **20. συν-εστρατεύοντο :** sc. αὐτῶ.

4. 22. Ἐντεῦθεν : from what place? **23. πύλας :** see Vocab. The pass between Cilicia and Syria, now called Gūsēl-Dagh ('Beautiful Mountain'), lay between the Mediterranean Sea and the Amanus Mountains, about eighteen miles south of Issi. The Amanus range, a spur of the Taurus, here presents a face of steep cliffs near the shore; see Plan I. The narrow passage left between was fortified by two walls, traces of which still exist. The Plan represents the pass as seen by Xenophon. To-day the Karsus, now called Markaz-soo, divides into two branches soon after it leaves the mountains: one branch flows into the sea north of the site of the northern wall; the other, south of the line of the southern wall. **ἦσαν :** pl. because the subject, though represented by the neut. ταῦτα, is properly πύλαι understood. **ταῦτα :** attracted from its proper form, αὐται, to agree with the predicate noun τείχη. Cf. H. 632, a.

24. τὸ ἔσωθεν [τείχος] : G. 141, N. 3; H. 641, a. The adjectives ἔσωθεν and ἔξω are used according to the standpoint of Cyrus before entering the pass. **τό :** G. 142, 2; H. 668. **πρό :** 'toward,' 'on the side of.' **26. φυλακὴ φυλάττειν :** Greek as well as Latin writers were fond of bringing together words of similar sound. **μέσου :** see IDIOMS.

27. ὄνομα, εὖρος : why acc.? **ἅπαν :** G. 142, 4, N. 5; H. 672. **28. ἦσαν :** for ἦν. G. 135, N. 4; H. 610. **29. ἦν βίᾱ :** here = οἶόν τε ἦν βίᾱ, = *vi poterat*. **30. καθήκοντα :** pred. part., sc. ἦν. Notice the force of κατα-, 'down' from the heights above. **ὑπερθεν ἦσαν πέτραι ἡλίβατοι :** cf. *mons altissimus impendebat*, in Caesar's Bell. Gall., i. 6. **ἡλίβατοι :** poetic word. Notice the brevity and compactness of the sentences in this description.

Page 65. **5. 1. ἐπὶ :** we should say 'in.' **ἀμφοτέροις :** G. 142, 4, N. 2; H. 673, a. **ἐφέστασαν :** trans. as if impf. G. 124, 2, 195, N. 1, and 200, N. 6; H. 849, c, and 500, 1. **πύλαι :** see A and B, Plan I. The pass at Thermopylae also was closed by a wall with a gate.

2. *παρόδου* : G. 182, 2, N. ; H. 758. *τὰς ναῦς* : left behind at Issi the previous day.

3. *ἀποβιβάσειεν* : G. 216 ; H. 881. *εἰσω* : between the two walls. *ἔξω* : beyond the farther or southern wall, in Syria ; see Plan I. This scheme of Cyrus indicates excellent generalship. *πυλῶν* : why gen. ? Cf. *παρόδου* above. *βιασόμενος* : G. 277, 3 ; H. 969, c.

4. *εἰ* : 'if (as was expected).' *φυλάττοιεν* : i. e. *οἱ πολέμιοι*, the king's forces ; see p. 64, 25, 26. For the mode, see G. 248, N., end ; H. 937.

5. *ὅπερ* : 'just the thing which,' 'the very thing which,' — referring to the thought of the preceding clause. H. 1037, 3. *ἔχοντα* : render by a causal clause. G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. 7. *Κῦρον ὄντα* : in Latin would be *Cyrum esse*. G. 280 ; H. 982.

8. *ἀπήλαινεν* : the retreat of Abrocomas was perhaps as much a matter of policy as of necessity. His duty to the king required him to hold the pass against Cyrus ; and with his superior numbers he could at least have made the attempt without serious danger to himself. But foreseeing a possible change in the kingship, he likely avoided a direct conflict with Cyrus in order to stand well with the prince in case Artaxerxes should be driven from the throne. 9. *στρατιᾶς* : trans. as if *στρατιωτῶν*.

6. 10. *διὰ Συρίας* : in what direction ? See Map. 11. *Μυρίανδον* : the site has not yet been identified, but is thought to be near modern Alexandretta, Turkish *Iskanderoom*. 12. *ἐμπόριον* : G. 141, N. 8 ; H. 669. 13. *ὀλκάδες* : distinguish between *ναῦς* (= *navis*), *τριήρης* (= *trirēmis*), *ὀλκάς* (= *navis oneraria*), and *πλοῖον*.

7. 13. *ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ* : as Myriandus was the last seaport town on his route, probably Cyrus ordered his fleet thither, and delayed in order to land supplies and arms, preparatory to advancing directly into the interior. He probably collected supplies also at Myriandus, as he was soon to enter a region of desert. 14. *Ξενίας* : see p. 54, 17-25.

15. *πλείστου* : G. 178, N. ; H. 753, f. *ἐνθήμενοι* : 'put on board and.' See N. to p. 52, 19, and H. 968, end. Force of the mid. ? 16. *ἔδοκουν* : trans. as if impers. H. 944, a. *φιλοτιμηθέντες* : 'from jealousy.' G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. 17. *στρατιώτας* : obj. of *ἔχειν*. 18. *εἰα* : G. 104 ; H. 359.

19. *διήλθε* : force of *δια-* ? *διώκοι* : G. 243 ; H. 932, 2. 20. *ὥς* : G. 277, 6, N. 2 ; H. 978. *ῥᾷκτερον* : sc. *αὐτούς*. Force of the impf. ? The severity of Cyrus's punishment of offenders was doubtless well

known. See pp. 58, 12-14, and 84, 14-20. **21.** εἰ : 'in case that.' G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907. ἁλώσονται : G. 248, 2, and (2); H. 533, 1, and 937. For the tense, see G. 202, 4; H. 855, a.

8. **21.** στρατηγούς : i. e. the Greek generals. Cf. p. 29. **23.** Ἀπολειπίπασιν : emphatic position. G. 109, 3; H. 450, and 451, b. ἄλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι : 'But nevertheless (let them understand) full well.' **24.** ἀποδεδράκασιν : implies getting away without being noticed, like a runaway slave; while ἀποπεφεύγασιν implies getting off by flight so quickly as to escape capture, as in the case of a fugitive enemy. **25.** οἴχονται : G. 200, N. 3; H. 827. **26.** ὥστε εἰλεῖν : sc. ἐμέ, 'so that I could take.' G. 266; H. 953. θεούς : G. 163; H. 723.

27. ἔγωγε διώξω, ἔρεῖ οὐδείς : chiasmus. See N. to p. 51, 9. διώξω : rare form of fut. for διώξομαι. οὐδ' οὐδείς : G. 283, 9; H. 1030. **28.** παρῇ, βούλεται : why subj.? G. 233; H. 914, B. 1. χρώμαι : sc. αὐτοῖς; indic. or subj.? **29.** αὐτούς : = ἑσας; the men themselves, as distinguished from their goods. τὰ χρήματα : pl., because τις is looked upon as collective, as one of a class. Trans. as if sing. κακῶς ποιῶ : see IDIOMS. G. 165, N. 1; H. 712. τά : not 'the.' **30.** λόντων : = ἔτρωσαν. κακίους : not acc.

Page 66. **1.** καίτοι : 'and yet.' **2.** Τράλλεσι : a wealthy city in Lydia, not far from Smyrna; see Map. The ancient site is identified from numerous ruins. φρουρούμενα : for φρουρουμένας, the women being counted as things, according to a social standard still recognized in the East. Cf. G. 138, N. 2, (a); H. 615, (2). The women and children had been consigned to the keeping of Cyrus, probably as hostages for the fidelity of Xenias and Pasion. οὐδὲ τούτων : = *ne horum quidem*. G. 174; H. 748, a, and 1043, 2. στερήσονται : trans. as if pass. G. 199, N. 4; H. 496. **3.** ἀπολήψονται : sc. αὐτά. πρόσθεν, περὶ ἐμέ : G. 141, N. 3; H. 666, c.

9. **4.** ταῦτ' : G. 148, N. 1, end; H. 635. εἴ τις ἦν : = 'whoever had been,' 'those that had been.' Cf. N. to p. 65, 29. **5.** ἀθυμότερος : 'somewhat disheartened.' H. 649, b. ἀκούοντες : the soldiers 'heard of' the address of Cyrus through the officers.

6. ἀρετήν : 'magnanimity.' It was, however, a matter of policy for Cyrus to deal leniently with the faithless generals, for the reason that he no doubt preferred that Clearchus, a better commander than either Xenias or Pasion, should have their troops, and also because he had not yet left the coast, and harshness of treatment would be liable to provoke

mutiny and further desertion. 7. ταῦτα : Cf. p. 59, 23, and N. *ἐξελαύνει* : from Myriandus Cyrus turned to the east, and probably crossed the Amanus range by the pass of Beilan. It was now the middle of July.

8. *Χάλον* : to-day the *Koweik*. It flows southward past Aleppo, and loses itself in a salt marsh, after a course of eighty miles. See Map.

9. *πλήρη* : = *πλήρεα*. G. 66; H. 230. *ἰχθύων* : considered sacred, because — tradition said — the Syrian goddess Derceto, from shame on account of a misdeed, once threw herself into the Chalus, and was changed into a fish. The chief tributary of the Koweik now abounds in fish, and is known as 'Fish River' (*Balüklü-soo*). At Urfah, in the same region, the traveller Ainsworth found a pool, enclosed by a marble basin, and full of fishes, which were regarded by the natives with veneration, — a survival, no doubt, of the ancient superstition. *πραίων* :

G. 70, N. 2; H. 247, a. 10. *θεούς* : G. 166; H. 726. *ἐνόμιζον* : *νομίζουσι* might have been expected, as the worship still continued in Xenophon's own time. Cf. G. 205, 1; H. 824, a. *ἀδικεῖν* : sc. *τινα*.

11. *περιστεράς* : sc. *ἀδικεῖν τινα εἶων*. Semiramis, the daughter of Derceto, was said to have been changed into a dove. *Παρυσάτιδος* :

see IDIOMS, p. 400. G. 169, 1; H. 732. 12. *εἰς ζώνην* : 'for girdle money;' as we should say, 'pin-money,' 'spending-money.' "Men say," says Cicero (*In Verr. Act. II. lib. iii. c. 33, § 76*), "that the barbarous kings of the Persians and Syrians are accustomed to have several wives, and that they assign these wives states in this way, — that one state provide for a woman's girdles, another for her hair." Other members of the court and royal favorites were given similar grants, which were contributed outside of the regular taxes of the provinces. The jewels and other ornaments worn on girdles, in the hair, and in other parts of the wardrobe, were of the most expensive character.

10. 13. *Δάρδατος* : not yet identified with certainty, but probably a tributary of the Euphrates; by some thought to be a canal leading to the Euphrates, though in the face of Xenophon's explicit statement. The region abounds in river-channels, most of which are dry the greater part of the year. 14. *εὖρος* : sc. *ἐστι*.

15. *βασίλεια* : see N. to p. 55, 12. *τοῦ ἀρξάντος* : 'who had ruled over.' The aor. implies that at the time of writing Belesys was no longer in office. G. 137; H. 623. Belesys appears to have been a satrap, who, favoring Artaxerxes, had fled at the approach of Cyrus. *Συρίας* : G. 171, 3; H. 741. *παράδεισος* : see N. to p. 55, 12. 16. *πάνθ* :

G. 17; H. 82. **17. ἐξέκοψε** : 'laid waste' by cutting down the trees. Whatever is done in consequence of a man's orders is considered as done by himself.

11. 19. Εὐφράτην : see Vocab. and Map. **τεττάρων σταδίων** : the Euphrates varies greatly in width. It is narrower in the lower than in the upper part of its course, both because its waters are drawn off into canals for purposes of irrigation, and because the current wears a deeper channel in the alluvial plain near its mouth.

20. Θάψακος : here was the oldest and most frequented ford of the Euphrates, still used by the natives. The width of the river remains about that given by Xenophon, and in the dry season the depth is hardly over two feet. Here in antiquity armies of Persians, Greeks, and Romans crossed the river; and in modern times, armies of Turks and Arabs. Thapsacus, identical with Tiphseh (= 'ford'), in 1 Kings, iv. 24, was thus a strategic point, and for a time marked the boundary of Solomon's empire in this region. Its ruins lie opposite the modern town of Rakka, and on both sides of the river remains of a stone causeway lead down to the water.

21. ὄνομα : G. 160, 1; H. 718. **23. ἔσοιτο** : what other mode could have been used here? **βασιλέα μέγαν** : see N. to p. 52, 3. **Βαβυλῶνα** : see p. 2, and Vocab. **24. ἀναπεῖθαι ἐπεισθαι** : sc. αὐτοῦς (i. e. τοὺς στρατιώτας); = (eis) *persuadere, ut sequantur*. Cyrus had kept the real object of his expedition a secret as long as he could; and he had drawn the Greeks so far away from the coast that retreat seemed impossible without his coöperation.

12. 26. ποιήσαντες : trans. as a finite verb, with 'and.' **ἐκκλησίαν** : read p. 30. **ταῦτα** : see N. to p. 59, 23. **27. στρατηγοῖς** : G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2. **28. εἰδότες** : concessive, 'although having known,' 'although they had known.' G. 277, 5; H. 969, e. **κρύπτειν** : impf. in dir. disc., but render as if plupf. Clearchus alone had known Cyrus's plans from the beginning. **οὐκ ἔφασαν** : see N. to p. 60, 2. **ἔναι** : in dir. disc. would be ἔμεν, as apodosis to εἰάν . . . διδῶ. G. 223, and 200, N. 3, (b); H. 898, and 477, a.

29. τις : refers indirectly to Cyrus, mention of whom by name is purposely avoided. **χρήματα** : 'bounty,' in addition to the regular pay, μισθός. **δοσαπερ** : sc. ἐδόθη. **τοῖς πρότερον ἀναβάσι** : see p. 51, 9, and p. 21. **30. καὶ ταῦτα** : 'and that too' (sc. ἐδόθη). **ιόντων** : sc. ἐκείνων, 'though they were going.' G. 278, 1, N.; H. 972, a.

Page 67. 13. 2. δώσιν : sc. αὐτόν, = (*se*) *daturum esse*. G. 203, N. 2; H. 948, a. **3. πέντε μνᾶς :** = how much in our money? Cf. Vocab. **ἀργυρίου :** G. 167, 4; H. 729, f. **ἐπειδὴν ἤκωσι, μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ :** for ἐπεὶ ἤκοιεν, μέχρι καταστήσειε, the dir. form being retained in the indir. disc. For the subjunctives see G. 232, 3, and 239, 2; H. 916, 921. **μισθὸν ἐντελῆ :** the increased pay already promised (see p. 63, 30–32), without reckoning the donative. Cyrus's promises were certainly ample. **καταστήσῃ :** in Lat. would be fut. perf.

5. τὸ πολὺ : how different in meaning from πολὺ? See Vocab. **7. εἶναι :** G. 274; H. 955. What is the subject? **8. πότερον — ἢ :** = *utrum — an*. G. 282, 5; H. 1017. The questions stand in the dir. form, but trans. as if indir. **οὐ :** G. 29, N. 1; H. 112, a. **9. ἄλλων :** G. 182, 2; H. 757, a, end. **τάδε :** see N. to τοιάδε, p. 60, 11.

14. 10. ἐὰν πύθησθε : = *si obtemperaveritis*. Cf. N. to καταστήσῃ above, and H. 898, c. What form of condition is this? **μοι :** G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2. **οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε :** 'without either running risk or.' How lit.? **11. προτιμήσεσθε :** G. 199, N. 4; H. 496, a. **στρατιωτῶν :** G. 177; H. 751. **12. κελεύω :** sc. ὑμᾶς. **ποιῆσαι :** Why not pres.? **νῦν :** emphatic. **13. χρήναι :** see IDIOMS. **14. ὅτι :** 'what.' G. 149, 2, end; H. 700.

15. 16. αἵτιοι : why not acc.? **ἄρξαντες :** causal, 'by taking the lead.' **τοῦ διαβαίνειν :** G. 262, 2, and 171, 1; H. 959, 738. **17. χάριν εἴσεται :** see IDIOMS. **18. ἐπίσταται :** 'knows how;' sc. χάριν ἀποδοῦναι. **εἰ :** see IDIOMS. **καί :** not to be translated. **19. ἀποψηφίσωνται :** sc. ἔπεσθαι. ἀπο- has here the force of a negative, 'away from,' = 'not.' **ἅπινεν :** is the pres. here used regularly? G. 200, N. 3, (6); H. 477, a. **ἅπαντες :** i. e. we and all the other Greeks and Cyrus. **εἰς τοῦμπαλιν :** see IDIOMS. **20. ὑμῖν :** emphatic. Why dat.? **πιστοτάτοις :** predicative, 'as most trustworthy.'

16. 21. φρούρια, λοχαγίας : obviously the easiest as well as most profitable positions in the service. **ἄλλου :** for ἄλλο, obj. of τεύξεσθε; but trans. with οὐτινος, 'whatever else.' G. 153, N. 4; H. 1003. **22. δέησθε :** G. 232, 3; H. 916. **ὥς :** trans. with φίλου after Κύρου. **Κύρου :** G. 176, 1; H. 750. **24. διαβεβηκότας :** sc. αὐτούς; trans. by plup. indic. G. 280; H. 982.

25. στρατεύματι : after both πέμψας and εἶπεν. Menon's division is alone referred to. **Γλοῦν :** the son of Tamos (see N. to p. 58, 23),

and one of Cyrus's most trusted officers. He afterwards deserted to Artaxerxes, in whose service he achieved distinction. 26. ἐμέ. Why not με here? 27. ἐπαινέσετε: G. 217; H. 885. ἐμοὶ μελήσει: see IDIOMS, p. 401. ἤ: i. e. ἤ, εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐμοὶ μελήσει, μηκέτι. Why not οὐκέτι? G. 283, 2; H. 1019. Κύρον: emphatic. Cyrus's generosity and good faith were well known.

17. 28. στρατιῶται: i. e. of Menon. ηὔχοντο: see IDIOMS, under εὐχομαι. 29. ἐλέγτο: sc. Κύρος, but trans. as if impers., 'it was said that.' μεγαλοπρεπῶς: emphatic position. Cf. p. 59, 23-26, and N. 30. διέβαινε: sc. Κύρος. συνέπετο, ἅπαν: both emphasized by being placed out of the usual order. τῶν διαβαινόντων: G. 167, 6; H. 729, e.

Page 68. 1. μαστῶν: G. 175, 1; H. 755.

18. 2. οὐπόποθ': how different in force from οὔποτε? 3. διαβατός: G. 117, 3; H. 475, 1. γένοιτο: what are the rules for the change of mode from dir. to indir. disc.? εἰ μὴ: 'except.' The whole statement is a good specimen of oriental flattery. See N to p. 66, 19, 20. πλοίοις: i. e. barges or floats arranged side by side with timbers laid across, forming a pontoon bridge; see N. to p. 55, 4. This bridge had been built by Xerxes on his way to Greece (read p. 10). Since its destruction by Abrocomas it has never been replaced. Alexander transferred his forces across the Euphrates by means of boats brought from the Mediterranean; but in the summer of 68 B. C., Lucullus with a Roman army forded the river as Cyrus had done.

4. Ἀβροκόμας: see N. to p. 63, 24. κατέκαυσεν: trans. as if plup. H. 837. διαβῆ: G. 216, 1, and 2; H. 881, and 881, a. 5. ἰδόκει: what is to be supplied as subject? θεῖον: in pred. after εἶναι. G. 136, N. 3, (a); H. 940. The ground for the miracle was probably the fact that the river is at its lowest usually in November or December, not in midsummer, the season when Cyrus was crossing. 6. Κύρῳ: G. 184, 3; H. 767. βασιλεύσονται: why not pres.?

19. 7. Συρίας: eastern part, extending as far as the Araxes. This region later was reckoned a part of Mesopotamia. 8. Ἀράξην: now the Khabour (biblical Chebar). The king Nebuchadnezzar (read p. 7) settled by it a number of Jewish captives, among whom was the prophet Ezekiel (Ez. i. 1-3). From Thapsacus Cyrus advances toward Babylon as directly and rapidly as possible. 9. σίτου, οἴνου: G. 180, 1, and 172, 1; H. 753, c. The country along the Khabour is de-

scribed as being still fertile, but as almost depopulated from incursions of hostile Arabs. **10.** ἐπειτίσαντο: why mid.? It was necessary for Cyrus to procure here as large a supply of provisions as possible, owing to the barrenness of the desert region he was about to enter.



CHAPTER V.

MARCH ACROSS THE ARABIAN DESERT.

1. 11. Ἀραβίας: a district along the left bank of the Euphrates, properly belonging to Mesopotamia, but in Xenophon's time, as to-day, inhabited by nomadic Arabs. **12.** δεξιᾷ: see IDIOMS. G. 139, 1, N.; H. 621, c. ἐρήμους: trans. as if a noun, ἐρημίας. παρασάγγας: thirty-five parasangs in five days indicates forced marching; cf. p. 36. Cyrus was hastening to get beyond the desert. It was now the first or second week in August. **14.** ἅπαν: trans. as if an adv. ὁμαλές: in fact, however, the ground is slightly undulating, like many of the western prairies. ἀψινθίου: G. 180, 1; H. 753, c. Wormwood grows as a low shrub. **15.** εἰ δέ τι: 'whatever.' G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 905. ἄλλο: 'other (kind).' ἅπαντα: pl. because of the generic or collective force of the preceding τι. **16.** ἀρώματα: though the region still abounds in spicy plants, they are not valuable for purposes of commerce. Xenophon's description as a whole holds true of the present state of the country.

2. 17. ὄνοι ἄγριοι: sc. ἐνῆσαν. Wild asses are now only occasionally found there. Cf. Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. i. p. 266. στρουθοί: later called στρουθοκάμηλοι, from their long, camel-like neck. Derivation of our word *ostrich*? **18.** ὠτίδες, δορκάδες: still common in Mesopotamia. Notice derivation in Vocab. **19.** ἐδίωκον: force of the impf.? διώκοι: iterative opt. G. 233; H. 914, B. **20.** προδραμόντες: 'would run forward and.' ἔστασαν: G. 200, N. 6; H. 849, c. πολὺ: made emphatic by its separation from θάπτον. ἵππων: G. 175, 1; H. 755. **21.** ταῦτόν: G. 79, 2, N.; H. 265. **22.** οὐκ ἦν: see N. to p. 64, 29. λαβεῖν: sc. αὐτούς, or ὄνον. διαστάντες: 'standing at intervals' in the direction in which the asses would be apt to run. **23.** διαδεχόμενοι: 'by relieving one another' with fresh horses. As the ass came near one of the horsemen stationed

some distance from the starting-point of pursuit, the first pursuer stopped, and the hunter with the fresh horse took his place. Thus the hunt was kept up till the ass was finally wearied out and taken.

24. ἐλαφείοις : G. 186; H. 773.

3. 25. ἱππέων : part. gen. 26. ἀπείσπᾶτο φεύγουσα : 'it would outstrip (them) in flight;' impf., as denoting customary action. ποσὶ, πτέρυξιν : G. 188, 1, N. 2; H. 777. δρόμῳ : G. 188, 1; H. 776. 27. ἄρασα : sc. αὐτάς, i. e. τὰς πτέρυγας. ἰστίῳ : G. 137, N. 4; H. 777, and a. Accurately speaking, the ostrich relies for speed wholly upon running, using its wings only as a rudder.

28. ἀνιστῇ : subj. in a general supposition. G. 225; H. 894, 1. ἔστι : G. 28, 3, N. 1, end; H. 480, 1. 29. κρέα : pl. because the flesh of more than one is referred to. 30. ἡδιστα : 'very sweet.'

H. 650, b. Cf. Ainsworth's *Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, p. 77.

Page 69. 4. 2. Μάσκαν : probably Xenophon referred to a canal that ran across a neck of land in a bend of the Euphrates, and thus formed an island, on which Corsöte was built. Such a channel now cuts off the island of Werdi, on which are numerous ruins, generally thought to be those of Corsöte. 3. ὄνομα : sc. ἦν. Cf. IDIOMS, p. 402.

4. Μάσκα : personified, hence with ὑπό. For the form, see G. 39, 3; H. 146, D. κύκλῳ : trans. as if adv., 'about.' G. 188, 1; H. 776.

5. ἐπεσιτίσαντο : how it happened that the city, though 'deserted,' contained enough supplies to make it worth while for the army to wait there three days Xenophon does not state. Not unlikely the inhabitants had just fled at the approach of Cyrus, as had those of Tarsus (see p. 59, 6-8).

5. 6. παρασάγγας ἐνενήκοντα : forced marching, not far from three hundred miles in thirteen days,—a rapidity of movement rarely equalled in the case of an army. Cyrus's route follows the river closely from Thapsacus to Cunaxa. See Map. 7. Πύλας : what Xenophon refers to is not known, as there is no mountain-pass in this region. Perhaps a fortress, marking the northern boundary of Babylonia, is meant; or, as some think, a passage near the river through the Median wall. The supposed location of Pylae is indicated on the Map.

9. ἄλλο : 'besides.' G. 142, 2, N. 3; H. 705. δένδρον : here 'plant.' 10. ὄνους ἀλέτας : 'upper mill-stones;' so called from the fact that the upper mill-stone was made to whirl over the lower, and was usually

5. 6. παρασάγγας ἐνενήκοντα : forced marching, not far from three hundred miles in thirteen days,—a rapidity of movement rarely equalled in the case of an army. Cyrus's route follows the river closely from Thapsacus to Cunaxa. See Map. 7. Πύλας : what Xenophon refers to is not known, as there is no mountain-pass in this region. Perhaps a fortress, marking the northern boundary of Babylonia, is meant; or, as some think, a passage near the river through the Median wall. The supposed location of Pylae is indicated on the Map.

9. ἄλλο : 'besides.' G. 142, 2, N. 3; H. 705. δένδρον : here 'plant.'

10. ὄνους ἀλέτας : 'upper mill-stones;' so called from the fact that the upper mill-stone was made to whirl over the lower, and was usually

9. ἄλλο : 'besides.' G. 142, 2, N. 3; H. 705. δένδρον : here 'plant.'

turned by an ass. A gritty rock suitable for mill-stones is abundant in this region. **11. ποιῶντες** : i. e. working the masses of limestone into proper shape.

6. 14. στράτευμα : emphatic by position, introducing a new topic. **σίτος** : heteroclit. G. 60, 2; H. 214. **ἐπέλιπεν** : read p. 18. Cyrus had miscalculated the amount of supplies needed in crossing the desert. At the rate of a pound of flour a day for each soldier, about four hundred tons of flour alone would be needed each week to feed the army, making no account of the non-combatants, or of the grain required for the horses of the cavalry and the beasts of burden. **πρίασθαι** : sc. **σίτον**. **15. Λυδία ἀγορᾶ** : read p. 33. Cyrus the Elder, after his conquest of Lydia, in order to break the free spirit of the people, forced them to engage in occupations considered menial, particularly inn-keeping and bartering.

16. καπλήν : sc. **πρίασθαι ἦν**. **ἀλφίτων** : in Eastern countries barley has always been used as an article of food much more generally than in America. But in ordinary times it is everywhere cheaper than wheat; so that the selling of both at the same price here indicates the stress of the famine. **τετάρων σίγλων** : = about \$1.00. The price mentioned here was sixty times the ordinary price at Athens, and forty times the average market value of the same quantity of wheat flour at the present time. For the gen., see G. 178; H. 746. The word **σίγλος** is of Semitic origin, and akin to the Hebrew *shekel*. **17. δύναται** : here transitive, 'passes for,' 'is worth.' **18. κρέα ἐσθιοντες** : see **IDIOMS**, and G. 279, 4, N.; H. 981. The soldiers considered it a great hardship to be obliged to rely upon a meat diet. Cf. Caesar's *Gallic War*, vii. 17. The inhabitants of warm countries usually eat very little meat.

7. 19. ἦν — οὓς : i. e. **ἡσάν (τινες) οὓς**, = *erant quos*, 'there were (some) which,' = 'some.' G. 152, N. 2; H. 998. See **IDIOMS**, p. 400. **σταθμῶν** : part. gen., dependent on the unexpressed indefinite subject of **ἦν**. **20. οὓς** : G. 159, N. 5; H. 715. **βούλοιτο** : G. 233; H. 914, B. **21. διατελέσαι** : sc. **τὴν ὁδόν**. **στενοχωρίας** : how may the gen. abs. usually best be translated? The region through which Cyrus's route lay (see Map) was difficult to traverse, not only on account of its barrenness, but also because of numerous hills and depressions. **22. ἀμάξαις** : see N. to p. 57, 13. **δυσπορεύτου** : force of **δυσ-**? G. 131, 4, (b); H. 590. **23. ἀρίστοις** : refers to rank, while **εὐδαιμονεστάτοις** has reference to possession of wealth. A Persian king

was always accompanied by a train of nobles. Cf. N. to p. 59, 26.
 24. Γλοῦν : see N. to p. 67, 25. Πίγρητα : see Vocab. λα-
 βόντας : trans. as if λαβεῖν καί. τοῦ — στρατοῦ : trans. as if μέρος
 τοῦ — στρατοῦ. G. 168, N. 2, and 170; H. 736.

8. 25. ἰδούκουν : cf. N. to p. 55, 22. 26. ποιεῖν : notice the
 continued action expressed by the pres., as distinguished from the par-
 ticular action expressed by the aor. συνεπισπεῦσαι. ὀργῇ : G. 188, 1;
 H. 776. 28. μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας : obj. of θεάσασθαι, 'some-
 thing of that (famous) discipline' for which the Persians in early times
 had been noted. Cf. p. 15. H. 657, a. θεάσασθαι : G. 259; H. 949.
 How different from ὁράω? 29. πορφυροῦς κάνδυσ : see Vocab.,
 and Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii. p. 234. Cf. Plate I. 2, 3, 4.
 ἔτυχεν ἰσθηκῶς : cf. IDIOMS under τυγχάνω. G. 279, 4, and 200, N. 6;
 H. 984, 849. 30. ἔαντο : 'they dashed forward.' δράμοι :
 G. 226, 1; H. 903. νίκης : i. e. in the games, where the foot-race
 was one of the most common exercises, and great honors awaited the
 successful contestant. καὶ μάλα : with πρηνούς, made emphatic by
 separation.

Page 70. 1. τοὺς : 'those (well-known).' χιτῶνας : Greek
 term applied to the inner garment of the Persians. 2. ποικίλας
 ἀναξυρίδας : doubtless similar to the loose, bright-colored trousers worn
 by oriental peoples to-day. The Gauls and Germans wore trousers more
 closely fitting the person. The Greeks and Romans were almost the
 only ancient peoples that rejected pantaloons as an article of dress, pre-
 ferring the use of garments fastened at the shoulders. ἔνιοι : sc.
 ἔχοντες. στρεπτούς, ψέλια : the modern oriental, like his ancestors,
 takes delight in a profuse display of jewelry. The Greeks and Romans
 looked with disfavor on the wearing of ornaments by men. 3. περὶ
 ταῖς χερσίν : bracelets were also worn about the ankles. 4. θάτ-
 τον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν ᾔετο : = *celerius quam crederes*. G. 222, and 226, 2, (b);
 H. 895, 903. 5. μετεώρους : G. 166, N. 3; H. 619.

9. 6. τὸ σύμπαν : 'on the whole.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. δῆλος
 ἦν : cf. N. to p. 56, 17; and see IDIOMS. σπεύδων : G. 280, N. 1;
 H. 981. ὁδόν : why acc.? 7. διατρίβων : sc. χρόνον, = *tempus
 terens*, 'delaying.' ὅπου μὴ : 'except where' (how lit.?). 8. ὄσφ
 θάπτον : see IDIOMS. G. 188, 2; H. 781, a. ἔλθοι : G. 247; H. 932, a.
 9. τοσοῦτῳ ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι : = *τοσοῦτῳ ἀπαρασκευό-
 τερον εἶναι βασιλέα, ᾧ μαχοῖτο*. βασιλεῖ : G. 186, N. 1; H. 772.

10. βασιλεῖ : dat. of advantage, instead of ὑπὸ βασιλείῳ. συναγείρεσθαι : notice the change of tense from μαχεῖσθαι, because the forces are already being collected.

11. συνιδεῖν ἦν κ.τ.λ. : = 'an attentive observer could see that the empire of the king was,' etc. How trans. literally? συνιδεῖν : dependent on ἰσχυρά, ἀσθενής. G. 261, 2; H. 952. τῷ προσέχοντι :

G. 184, 3, N. 5; H. 771, a. 12. πλήθει : G. 188, N. 1; H. 780.

ἰσχυρὰ οὔσα : the participle seems unnecessary, but is required the same as if ἀρχή were the obj. of συνιδεῖν, the normal construction, and in Latin would be expressed by the infin. ; συνιδεῖν ἀρχὴν οὖσαν ἰσχυράν = *perspicere regnum esse firmum*. G. 280; H. 982. The acc. is attracted to the nom. in order to give ἦν a personal rather than impersonal construction.

13. διεσπάρθαι : where found? Trans. as if a noun, 'dispersion,' and as if δυνάμεις were in the gen. depending on it. In point of fact, Persian armies were mobilized with great rapidity. What were the defects of the Persian military system? Read p. 19. 14. διὰ ταχέων : 'quickly.' H. 795, e, end.

10. 15. Πέραν : which side of the river? ποταμοῦ : why gen.? κατὰ : 'in the region of.' ἐρήμους : see N. to p. 68, 12. 16. Χαρμάνδη :

the exact location of Charmande is uncertain, but it doubtless lay somewhere near the point indicated on the Map. 17. ἐκ : i. e. bought 'in' the town, and carried 'from' it. The provisions in the market of the army seem now to have given out.

18. σχεδίαις : dat. of means, or of manner? διαβαίνοντες : why not aor. part.? especially as the soldiers were not crossing continuously, but only went over from time to time.

σκεπάσματα : appositive. The 'coverings' were probably from the tents, which were made of leather.

19. χόρτου : G. 172, 2; H. 743. συνήγον : i. e. τὰς διφθέρας, so that the edges touched, and could be drawn together closely in sewing. 20. συνέσπων : not a participle. ἄπτεσθαι : G. 199, N. 3,

and 266, N. 1; H. 816, 3, and 953, 1054, f. κάρφης : what verbs are followed by the gen.?

The crossing of rivers on inflated skins has been practised in the East from the earliest times. The picture in Plate III. fig. 4, is taken from an Assyrian bas-relief, at least two thousand five hundred years old, discovered among the ruins of Nineveh. By a similar use of skins Alexander the Great got his army across the Oxus; and Julius Caesar occasionally crossed unfordable streams in the same way. The Arabs still cross the Tigris and Euphrates in the ancient fashion. Cf. Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. ii. pp. 79-81, 98.

21. οἶνον ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου : the Arabs have a strong drink made from the date of the palm ; and in northern Africa the natives make a slightly intoxicating wine from the sap of the palm-tree, collected by making incisions in the trunk, or even cutting it off near the ground.

22. τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος : defines βαλάνου more closely. The Greeks, not being generally familiar with the date, had no special word for it. Difference in meaning between ἀπὸ and ἐκ ? 23. τοῦτο : refers to μελίνης indefinitely as a thing, — ‘this (kind of food).’

11. 24. Ἀμφιξάντων : force of the aor. part. ? In what construction would this be in Latin ? τι : G. 159, N. 2 ; H. 716, b. See IDIOMS, p. 397. ἐνταῦθα : Cyrus was still at Charmande. How long he remained there we have no means of ascertaining. It was now the latter part of August. 25. ἀδικεῖν : for ἡδικῆσθαι or ἀδικῆσαι, ‘was in the wrong.’

26. τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος : implies that the quarrel originated between two soldiers ; one belonging to Clearchus, the other to Menon. ἐνέβαλεν : Clearchus, according to the Spartan custom, always carried a heavy staff for disciplinary purposes. 27. ἔλεγεν : ‘told (of it).’ Why not aor., as ἐλθών ?

12. 29. ἡμέρα : why not acc. of time here ? ποταμοῦ : what river ? 30. ἀγοράν : for the provisions brought across the river from Charmande. Cf. l. 17.

Page 71. 2. τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν : G. 142, 2 ; H. 668, a. ἦκεν : trans. as if plup. G. 200, N. 3 ; H. 827, a. The troops of Clearchus and Menon apparently had outstripped the others on the march. 4. διελαύνοντα : how different from προσήλαυνεν above ? ἀξίνη : dat. of means where acc. of direct obj. might have been used. Trans. as if acc. 5. αὐτοῦ : G. 171, 1 ; H. 748. ἄλλος : sc. ἦσι. The incident illustrates the mutual jealousy and hatred existing between the bodies of troops under different commanders, as well as the lack of discipline among the soldiers themselves.

13. 6. ὁ δέ : see N. to p. 51, 13. 7. παραγγέλλει : sc. ἵεναι. 8. ἀσπίδας κ.τ.λ. : the shield, carried on the left arm, was rested on the left knee, which was slightly bent forward. The posture was that of readiness for attack, awaiting the order to charge. 9. λαβών : see N. to p. 51, 8. τούς : ‘his.’ Θράκας : how many ? See p. 55, 29. 10. ἱππέας : not mentioned in the enumeration of Clearchus’s forces on p. 55. οἳ ἦσαν αὐτῷ : = *qui ei erant* ; but trans., ‘of whom he had.’ In clauses like this, with a numeral in the pred., the nom. of the

relative is used in both Greek and Latin, because the whole expressed by the relative and the number expressed by the numeral are the same.

πλείους : what is the full form ? **11. τούτων** : why not **ὧν** ? G. 156 ; H. 1005. **12. ἐκπεπληῆθαι** : 'were in a panic' (i. e. 'had been knocked out of' their senses). **13. αὐτόν** : 'too,' 'also' (how lit.?). **τρέχειν** : why not aor. ? **οἱ δέ** : 'but others.'

14. 15. ἔτυχε : cf. IDIOMS under **τυγχάνω**. **ὑστερος** : G. 138, N. 7 ; H. 619. **τάξις** : 'brigade,' including probably his whole force of heavy infantry. Cf. p. 54, 18-20. **16. οὖν** : 'then,' resumes the narrative interrupted by the parenthetical clause, **ἔτυχε — δπλιτῶν μέσον** : see IDIOMS. **17. ἄγων** : sc. **τάξιν**, or **στρατιώτας**. **ἔθετο τὰ δπλα** : see IDIOMS under **δπλα**. **ἰδεῖτο** : force of the impf. ? **Κλεάρχου** : what verbs are followed by the gen. of the person ? **18. μὴ ποιεῖν** : notice the force of the pres., 'not to keep on doing,' 'not to persist in doing.' **αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεήσαντος** : see IDIOMS, p. 398. **ὀλίγου** : G. 172, 1 ; H. 743, b. **20. τ'** : = *quæ*, here without corresponding **τε** or **καί**, a usage rare in Xenophon. **τοῦ μέσου** : 'between' his own soldiers and those of Menon.

15. 21. Ἐν τούτῳ : see IDIOMS. G. 189, N. 1 ; H. 782, a. **ἐπύθετο** : difference between **πυνθάνομαι** and **μανθάνω** ? See Vocab. **22. τὰ παλτά** : 'his spears,' probably carried on the march by an attendant. The Persian soldier was provided with two spears, one of which was used for hurling, the other reserved for fighting at close quarters. Read pp. 17, 18. **23. πιστῶν** : often used, as here, to indicate a staff of confidential or specially trusted attendants. **24. τάδε** : cf. N. to p. 60, 11.

16. 24. Πρόξενε : Cyrus had not yet learned that the quarrel really lay between Clearchus and Menon. **οἱ ἄλλοι** : sc. **ὁμῆς**. G. 157, 2, N. ; H. 707. **25. ὅ,τι** : appropriate here as being more indefinite than **ὅ**. **26. ἀλλήλοις** : G. 187 ; H. 775. **συνάψετε** : more vivid than the subj. with **εἰάν**. G. 223, N. 1 ; H. 899. **τῇδε** : stronger than **ταύτῃ**. G. 148, N. 1 ; H. 695. **27. ἐμέ** : why not **με** ? **κατακεκόψεσθαι** : more emphatic than the simple fut., indicating the immediate realization of the fact. G. 200, N. 9 ; H. 855, b. **ἐμοῦ** : G. 175, 1 ; H. 643. **28. κακῶς . . . ἐχόντων** : = **εἰάν τὰ ἡμέτερα κακῶς ἔχη** ; see IDIOMS, and G. 277, 4 ; H. 969, d. **29. πολεμιώτεροι** : the barbarian troops in the employ of Cyrus no doubt viewed the Greeks, their natural enemies, with jealousy and hatred. Moreover, if Cyrus should

fail, they would be apt to turn eagerly against his cause, in order to obtain pardon and favor from Artaxerxes. This speech of Cyrus is full of pith and power. Though Xenophon may be in some measure responsible for its present form, it indicates a perfect mastery of the Greek language on the part of Cyrus.

17. 30. ἐν αὐτῷ ἐγένετο : see IDIOMS. 31. ἀμφότεροι : 'on both sides.' κατὰ χώραν : 'in the proper place.'

CHAPTER VI.

TREASON AND EXECUTION OF ORONTAS.

Page 72. 1. 1. Ἐντεῦθεν : from the camp on the east side of the Euphrates, opposite Charmande. Cf. p. 70, 15-23. προΐόντων : sc. αὐτῶν. G. 278, 1, N.; H. 972, a. ἐφαίνετο : 'began to appear,' 'kept appearing.' 2. ὥς : 'about.' H. 1054, a. ἱππέων : G. 169, 3; H. 732. 3. εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον ἦν : 'whatever else there was of value.' 4. Ὀρόντας : two persons with this name are mentioned in the Anabasis. See Vocab. Πέρσης ἀνὴρ : trans. simply 'a Persian.' γένει : G. 188, 1; H. 778. 5. πολέμια : G. 160, 1; H. 718. λεγόμενος ἐν : 'reckoned among.' 6. πολεμήσας : trans. by a finite verb in the plup., introduced by 'although.'

2. 7. εἰ . . . , ὅτι : trans. as if ὅτι, εἰ . . . εἰ δολίῃ, κατακάνοι ἄν : dir. disc., εἰ δὲ, κατακάνῳ ; the fut. supposition with more probability of dir. disc. may become an indefinite future supposition in indir. disc. What following verbs in the same construction as κατακάνοι ? 9. πολλοὺς ἔλοι, κωλύσειε ἐπιόντας : chiasmus. See N. to p. 51, 9. τοῦ κάειν : kind of gen. ? Why pres., while the other verbs in this connection are in the aor. ? 10. ποιήσειεν : why not ποιήσειε ? G. 13; H. 87. ποιήσειεν ὥστε : = *se effecturum esse, ut*. Trans., with what follows, 'he would make it impossible for them, though having seen,' etc. How lit. ? 11. διαγγείλαι : δια- = 'through,' 'across (the country).' 12. ταῦτα : nom. Cf. N. to p. 59, 23. ὠφέλιμα : G. 136, N. 3; H. 940. 13. μέρος : what gen. to be supplied ? ἡγεμόνων : not the Greek generals, who are called στρατηγοί, but the officers of Cyrus's native cavalry.

3. 14. νομίσας : 'when he thought.' **15. ἐπιστολήν :** written probably on parchment, and in a cursive script, as the cuneiform character was not well adapted to writing documents. See Rawlinson, *Ancient Monarchies*, Vol. iii., chap. iv. **16. ὥς ἂν δύνηται πλείστους :** = *quam posset plurimos*. See IDIOMS. G. 232, 3; H. 916. **ἀλλά :** i. e., '(not to receive him as an enemy) but.' **φράσαι . . . ὑποδέχεσθαι :** in dir. disc., φράσον τοῖς σεαυτοῦ ἱππεῦσιν, ὑποδέχεσθαι με ὡς φίλιον. **17. ἱππεῦσιν :** the party spoken of in l. 2. **ἐκέλευεν :** sc. βασιλέα. **19. πίστεως :** i. e. to Artaxerxes. **20. λαβών :** 'took and.'

4. 22. ἀρίστους : see N. to p. 69, 23. **23. ἐπτά :** emphatic by position, 'seven (in number).' The Persians, like the Jews and other ancient peoples, considered seven a sacred number; and there were always seven nobles that in rank stood next to the king. Cf. Ezra vii. 14; Esther i. 10, 14; and N. to p. 59, 26. **24. θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα :** see IDIOMS under ὅπλα. Probably the precaution mentioned was taken because Orontas had great influence over Cyrus's barbarian troops, who might be led to an attempt to rescue him.

5. 26. Κλέαρχον : i. e. alone of all the Greeks; emphatic. **27. ὅς :** = ὅτι οὗτος, 'since he.' G. 238; H. 910. **αὐτῷ :** Cyrus. **τοῖς ἄλλοις :** the seven nobles with Cyrus. **28. Ἑλλήνων :** G. 168; H. 729, e. The idea that Clearchus was the most prominent among the Greeks is expressed also in προ- of προτιμηθῆναι. **29. κρίσιν :** trans. as if subject of ἐγένετο, an instance of *prolepsis*, or *anticipation*. H. 878. **Ὅρόντα :** G. 39, 3; H. 146, D. **30. ἀπόρρητον :** neut. because the suppressed subject of ἦν refers not to κρίσις but to the clause ὥς (ἡ κρίσις) ἐγένετο.

Page 73. 6. 1. Ἐφη : sc. Κλέαρχος. **τοῦ :** not 'the.' **λόγου :** why not acc.? **Παρεκάλεσα :** trans. as if pf. tense. How different from συνεκάλεσα? **2. ἄνδρες φίλοι :** see N. to p. 60, 12. **ὅπως :** here = ἵνα, ut. **βουλευόμενος :** G. 277, 2; H. 969, a. **ὅτι :** the antecedent is the suppressed obj. of βουλευόμενος. **3. πρὸς :** 'from (the standpoint of)'; we should say 'before.' **τοῦτο :** emphatic, referring to the omitted antecedent of ὅτι. **4. πρᾶξω :** indic., or subj.? G. 216, 2; H. 881. **τουτοῦ :** how different from τούτου? G. 83, N. 2; H. 274. **5. ὑπήκοον :** Cyrus had been appointed commander-in-chief of all the imperial troops of western Asia; Orontas was placed over the garrison at Sardis. **εἶναι :** G. 265; H. 951.

6. ἔφη : i. e. 'said (when I asked him).' 7. ἐμοί : not μοι, because emphasized by antithesis with ἀδελφοῦ. 8. αὐτόν : not after προσπολεμῶν, which would require the dat., but used loosely as obj. of ἐποίησα. ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ : = *effeci ut ei placeret*, or *illum eo adduxi, ut decerneret*. δόξαι : G. 266, 1 ; H. 953. What takes the place of subject-acc. to δόξαι? 9. πολέμου : G. 174 ; H. 748. δεξιάν : from the earliest times good faith has been pledged by grasping the right hand.

7. 11. ταῦτα : trans. as if sing. Ὀρόντα : G. 157, 2 ; H. 709, a. ἔστιν : why accented? ὅ,τι : 'anything in which.' G. 159, N. 4 ; H. 725, a. ἠδίκησα : cf. παρεκάλεσα above, and N. 12. ὅτι οὐ : sc. ἔστιν, but trans. 'No.' G. 29, N. 1, and 241, 2, N. ; H. 112, a, and 928, b. 13. Οὐκοῦν : how different from οὐκουν? οὐδέν : G. 160, 2 ; H. 719, b. 14. ἀδικούμενος : concessive, 'though wronged.' εἰς Μυσούς : = εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν Μυσῶν. See N. to p. 53, 22. The Mysians were north of Lydia (see Map). A rude and brave people, living in mountain fastnesses, they maintained an almost complete independence of Persian rule, often making predatory incursions into neighboring regions. κακῶς ἐπόλεις : see IDIOMS.

15. ὅ,τι : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718. Trans. 'so far as,' 'all that.' How lit.? ἐδύνω : contracted for what? G. 122, N. 3 ; H. 416. Sc. κακῶς ποιεῖν. ἔφη : = *aiebat*, 'said Yes.' 16. δύναμιν : here '(lack of) power,' 'powerlessness,' 'weakness,' perhaps spoken ironically. 17. ἐλθόν : trans. by a finite verb. τὸν βωμόν : 'the (well-known) shrine,' probably referring to the famous temple at Ephesus, for which see Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography* under EPHEBUS, and cf. Acts, chap. xix. The old Persian religion (see p. 14) in Cyrus's time had already become corrupted with polytheistic faiths, and the Greek Artemis was now identified with a Persian goddess, Anaitis. According to an ancient custom, fugitives from whatever cause by taking refuge at a shrine were saved from the vengeance of pursuers, who feared by molesting them to commit sacrilege. We may infer that Orontas, hard pressed by Cyrus, had fled to the temple at Ephesus, and had thus at the same time obtained pardon and sworn fidelity to him. μεταμέλειν σοι : see IDIOMS. 18. πιστά : 'pledges,' such as oaths, solemnized with religious ceremonies. Cf. N. to p. 59, 22. 19. καὶ ταῦθ' : 'this too.'

8. 20. Τί, τὸ τρίτον : G. 160, 2 ; H. 719. 21. φανερός : trans. as if adv., 'clearly.' G. 138, N. 7 ; H. 619. 22. ὅτι οὐδέν ἀδικηθεῖς : sc. ἐπιβουλεύων φανερὸς γέγονε. 23. ἄδικος : why not acc.? G.

136, N. 3; H. 940.

24. Ἡ γὰρ ἀνάγκη : i. e., Ἡ ἀνάγκη ὁμολογεῖν ἐστίν, 'yes, truly I must acknowledge it,' or ὁμολογῶ, ἥ γὰρ ἀνάγκη ἐστίν, 'I acknowledge it, for indeed I must.'

25. Ἐτι : 'for the future.'

26. γένοιτο : what may be supplied as a protasis?

27. ὅτι : omit

in trans. G. 241, 2, N.; H. 928, b.

γενοίμην : sc. φίλος σοι καὶ πιστός.

The answers of Orontas are straightforward and manly, showing by their fearlessness that in him at least the old Persian spirit had by no means died out. Even if convicted of treachery in his dealings with Cyrus, he had certainly been consistent enough in his loyalty to the king.

28. πρὸς ταῦτα : how different from Μετὰ ταῦτα above?

9. 30. πρῶτος : how different in force from πρῶτον? G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, b.

Page 74. 1. γνώμην : '(as your) opinion,' 'decision.' 2. ἐκποδὼν ποιεῖσθαι : see IDIOMS. ποιεῖσθαι : why mid.?

3. ὥς : = ἵνα.

Rule for final clauses in Greek? In Latin?

μηκέτι : derivation?

See Vocab., and G. 13, 2; H. 88, b.

4. ἡμῖν : *not* 'to us.' How

should εἶναι with poss. dat. be rendered?

τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι : acc.

of specification, = *quod ad hunc attinet*, 'as far as this man is concerned.'

G. 268, N.; H. 956, a.

τοὺς θελοντὰς φίλους : i. e. those who are friends without compulsion, 'those who *wish* to be friends.'

5. εὖ

ποιεῖν : see IDIOMS.

10. 5. γνώμη : G. 187; H. 775. ἔφη : sc. Κλέαρχος. 6. τοὺς ἄλλους : who? See p. 72, 21-23. 7. κελεύοντος Κύρου : see IDIOMS.

How lit.? ζώνης Ὀρόνταν : G. 171, N.; H. 738, a. In trials for life

before the Persian king it was customary for him to touch the girdle of the condemned, as a sign that the death penalty was decreed. In this instance perhaps Cyrus extended the ceremony to his nobles in order to test their fidelity to him.

8. καί : *not* 'and.' οἱ :

'his.'

9. ἐξήγον : supply subject from οἷς; probably members of Cyrus's body-guard are referred to.

προσετάχθη : trans. as if plup.

10. οὔπερ : how different from οἷ?

προσεκύνουν : implies the custom, formerly universal in the orient, of doing homage to superiors by touching the ground with the forehead and kissing the earth. Cf. Daniel, chap. ii. 46; 1 Sam. xx. 41, etc.

11. ἐπὶ θάνατον : indicates direction or motion, 'to execution,' while ἐπὶ θανάτῳ above indicates purpose, 'for death.'

11. 12. Ἀρταπάτου : the name is thought to mean 'Protected by Fire,' suggesting the sacred fire of the Magio-Persian worship.

13. σκηπτούχων : see Vocab. and Pl. I. 3. οὔτε ζῶντα : notice the emphasis both in the form of expression and in the arrangement of words.
 14. ὅπως ἀπέθανεν : Orontas was probably buried alive, — not an uncommon mode of punishment among the Persians. 15. εἰδώς : 'with certainty' (how lit.?). ἄλλος ἄλλως : see IDIOMS. 16. τάφος οὐδεὶς : Cyrus may have thought it prudent to conduct the execution of Orontas as secretly as possible on account of his rank and influence. On Cyrus's ordinary treatment of wrong-doers, see p. 84, 16-18.



CHAPTER VII.

ADVANCE INTO BABYLONIA. EXPECTATION OF BATTLE.

1. 17. Ἐντεῦθεν : from some point, not designated, south of Charmande. Cf. N. to p. 72, 1. Βαβυλωνίας : cf. p. 2. Cyrus was now less than a hundred miles from Babylon. 18. παρασάγγας δώδεκα : a short distance for three day's journeys. Cyrus was advancing slowly, because near the enemy. 19. ἐξέτασιν ποιῖται : see N. to p. 56, 2. 20. μέσας νύκτας : see IDIOMS; pl. on account of the divisions of the night into watches (φυλακαί). Read p. 35. ἰδόκει : sc. αὐτῷ, 'he thought,' 'he was expecting.' How lit.? 21. εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἔω : see IDIOMS. βασιλέα : why without article? Cf. N. to p. 52, 3. τῷ : not 'the.' 22. μαχούμενον : G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. τοῦ δεξιῶν κέρως : i. e. of the Greek force, and so of the whole army, — the place of honor. 23. τοῦ εὐωνύμου [κέρως] : 'the left' of the Greek force, massed at the right of Cyrus's native troops, which are spoken of in l. 24 as τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. G. 171, 3; H. 741.

2. 25. ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ : see IDIOMS. G. 186; H. 772, c. ἦκοντες : 'having come.' G. 200, N. 3; H. 827. 26. αὐτόμολοι : in the oriental monarchies, where all centred in a despot, and wars for principles were unknown, desertions from one party to another were frequent. 27. βασιλέως : the noun is repeated where the English idiom prefers a pronoun. 28. λοχαγούς : as a result of the mode of raising mercenary troops (see p. 28), captains of such forces gained an importance unusual among officers of that rank. Still, at times of crisis Caesar occasionally admitted the centurions to his military councils. συνεβουλεύετο : see N. to p. 53, 18.

Page 75. 1. **ἄν** : G. 207, 1 ; H. 862. **ποιοῖτο** : G. 226, 2, (b) ; H. 872, 903. **αὐτός** : 'in person.' Did Cyrus speak Greek? Cf. N. to p. 71, 29. 2. **τοιάδε** : How different in meaning from **τάδε** and **τοιαῦτα**?

3. 3. **ἄνδρες** : see N. to p. 60, 12. **ἀνθρώπων** : G. 172, 1 ; H. 743. **ἀπορῶν** : G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. 4. **ἀμείνους** : for **ἀμείνονας**. How different in meaning from **κρείττους**? 5. **βαρβάρων** : what other construction could have been used here? **τοῦτο** : emphatic. **προσ-ελαβον** : force of **προσ-**? 6. **ὅπως οὖν** : for **σκοπεῖτε οὖν ὅπως**, 'see to it, then, that.' G. 217, N. 4 ; H. 886. **ἔσσεσθε** : G. 217 ; H. 885. **ἄνδρες** : why not **ἄνθρωποι** here? 7. **ἦς** : what form would have been more regular? G. 153 ; H. 994. **κέκτησθε** : G. 200, N. 6 ; H. 849. **καὶ ἦς** : G. 173, 1 ; H. 744. 8. **ὧν ἔχω πάντων** : = **πάντων & ἔχω** G. 153, N. 1 ; and 154, N. ; H. 994, 995. Sentiments like this sound strange when uttered by an oriental despot, who looked upon all his subjects as slaves. Whether Cyrus spoke with sincerity on this occasion or not, his remarks were timely, being well calculated to fire the enthusiasm and rouse the courage of the Greeks, and show that he well understood the character of the men with whom he was dealing.

4. 9. **εἰδῆτε** : why not opt.? What mode in Latin? 10. **εἰδώς** : i. e. **ἀγῶνα**. 11. **πλήθος** : sc. **ἐστι** **κραυγῇ** : dat. of cause, means, or manner? Savage war-cries have always been a characteristic of barbarous peoples. **ἐπίαςιν** : pl. from the collective force of **πλήθος**. Render as if fut. G. 200, N. 3, (b) ; H. 828, a. 12. **ταῦτ'** : the numbers and the war-shout. **ἀνδσχησθε** : trans. as if fut. pf. **τᾶλλα** : contracted for what? For the case, see G. 160, 1 ; H. 718. 13. **οἷους — ἀνθρώπους** : 'the (sort of men) that.' **ἡμῖν** : poss. dat. ; trans. with **ὄντας** (supplementary part. for **εἶναι**), 'we have.' **ἀνθρώπους** : properly obj. of **αἰσχυνεῖσθαι**. G. 154 ; H. 995. 14. **εἰ τῶν ἐμῶν γενομένων** : 'if my (enterprise) turns out well.' G. 226, 1 ; H. 902. 15. **ἀπιέναι** : depends on **βουλόμενον**, which with **τόν** stands as subject acc. to **ἀπελθεῖν**. **τοῖς** : masc. **οἴκοι** : difference between **οἴκοι**. **οἴκοθεν**, and **οἴκαδε**? 16. **ποιήσιν** : why is the subject omitted? **τά** : G. 141, N. 4 ; H. 621, b. See IDIOMS. 17. **τῶν** : here masc., or neut.?

5. 18. **Ἐνταῦθα** : 'at this point.' **παρών** : 'who was present.' **φυγᾶς** : read p. 12. 19. **καὶ μὴν** : introduces an exception or

objection. See IDIOMS. 20. διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι : render by a clause beginning with 'because.' G. 262, 1; H. 959. ἐν τοιούτῳ : 'at so great (a crisis).' εὖ γένηται : see IDIOMS. 21. τί : i. e. 'your undertaking,' the direct mention of which is purposely avoided. οὐ, οὐδ' : G. 283, 3; H. 1024. μεμνήσεσθαι : apodosis of what condition? Trans. by what tense? G. 223, and 200, N. 6; H. 849, 898. Notice the different constructions after λέγουσι and φασίν. G. 260, 2, N. 1; H. 946, b. ἐνιοι : sc. what? 22. βούλοιο : sc. ἀποδοῦναι. δύνασθαι : δύναιο in dir. disc. G. 226, 3, and 224; H. 964, 900. The speech of Gaulites was bold, such as a Persian under the circumstances would hardly have dared to make to his lord. It indicates the indulgence with which Cyrus treated his Greek mercenaries.

6. 23. ἀκούσας : 'when he heard.' Notice the *asyndeton*. H. 1039. 24. 'Ἀλλ' : for ἀλλά, 'Well;' often used thus to introduce remarks intended to correct or supplement something said previously. ἔστι ἡμῖν : *not* 'there is to us.' See IDIOMS. ἡμῖν : pl. for sing., like a frequent use of *nos* in Latin and the "editorial *we*" in English. Some think, however, that Cyrus includes Artaxerxes with himself in ἡμῖν. ὦ ἄνδρες : 'sirs,' 'gentlemen.' ἡ πατρώα : trans. as if τοῦ πατρός. 25. πρὸς : '(extending) towards.' Read pp. 1-3. μέχρι οὐ = μέχρι τούτου οὐ. See IDIOMS. G. 182, 2, N.; H. 999, b. 27. ἐν μέσῳ τούτων : see IDIOMS. σατραπέουσιν : read pp. 4, 5.

7. 28. ἡμεῖς : 'we,' i. e. 'you Greeks and I;' implied compliment. ἡμᾶς δεῖ ποιῆσαι : 'we must needs make.' G. 226, 4; H. 898, a. 29. τούτων : refers to τὰ κ.τ.λ. in l. 27; "to the victor belong the spoils." 30. τοῦτο : refers to what follows, — a rare usage. δέδοικα : G. 200, N. 6; H. 849, b. μὴ οὐκ : in Latin, *ne non* or *ut*. G. 218 and 215, N. 1; H. 887. ὅτι δῶ : indir. question, with subj. of deliberation; but trans., 'anything to give.' 31. ἱκανούς : sc. φίλους. 32. ὑμῶν : emphatic by position; refers of course only to the Greek officers in the council (see p. 74, 28), not to the soldiers. στέφανον χρυσοῦν : a not uncommon award among the Greeks for extraordinary valor or public service.

Page 76. 8. 1. Οἱ : i. e. στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί. 2. ἐξήγγελλον : force of ἐξ-? εἰσῆσαν : notice the force of the impf., 'kept going into,' 'went from time to time into (Cyrus's tent).' 3. οἱ στρατηγοί : doubtless wishing to learn in special interviews what they were to receive above the captains, to whom as well as themselves

the general promise of a golden crown apiece held good. 4. τί σφισιν ἔσται : in Latin, *quid sibi futurum esset*. 5. ἐμπιμπλάς : trans. by a finite verb. γνώμην : 'expectation.' ἀπέπεμπεν : sc. αὐτούς. Force of the impf.?

9. 6. μάχεσθαι : i.e. in person. Read p. 19. The Greek tactic, like that of modern times, aimed to protect the commanding officer from harm. Had Cyrus followed the advice of the Greeks, and not exposed himself to danger, the outcome of the expedition would have been very different. 7. ἐαυτῶν : G. 182, 2; H. 757. τάττεσθαι : i.e. 'to remain posted.' 8. Κλέαρχος : Plutarch says that to the suggestion of Clearchus about keeping out of danger, Cyrus replied : Τί λέγεις, ὦ Κλέαρχε ; σὺ κελεύεις με, τὸν βασιλέας ὀρεγόμενον ('aiming at the sovereign power'), ἀνάξιον εἶναι ('to show myself unworthy') βασιλέας.

9. Οἶαι γὰρ σύ : 'Why, do you think?' G. 113, 2, N. 2; H. 384. σύ : emphatic. μαχεῖσθαι τὸν ἀδελφόν : some think that this refers to the likelihood of Artaxerxes singling out Cyrus in battle for personal combat. More likely Clearchus, noticing how near Cyrus had come to Babylon without opposition, had in mind the probability of Artaxerxes withdrawing to some remote part of the empire, and giving up his throne without a struggle. 10. Δί' : G. 60, 5, 10, and 163; H. 216, 6, and 723. 11. ἐμὸς ἀδελφός : 'a brother of mine.' G. 141, N. 8; H. 669. ταῦτ' : refers to the realm described in p. 75, 24-28; spoken probably with a wide gesture of the hand.

10. 13. ἀριθμός : Xenophon gives a summing up, first of Cyrus's forces, then of the king's. 14. ἄσπίς : = ὀπλῖται, by *metonymy*, the thing borne being put for the bearer. μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία : cf. N. to p. 56, 4. In addition to Cyrus's previous enrolment of 10,600 heavy infantry and 2,300 light infantry, 700 hoplites under Chirisophus and 400 deserters from Abrocomas joined him at Issi. If we suppose that the latter were enrolled as light infantry, and make allowance for the loss of 100 men in entering Cilicia (p. 59, 16), the total number of hoplites remains 11,200. What had become of the other 800 — difference between 11,200 and 10,400 — can only be conjectured. Perhaps a number has dropped out of the text here; or Xenophon may have been careless in his calculation; or a number of soldiers may have gone off with Xenias and Pasion; or some may have perished by disease, of whom no mention is made; or detachments may have been left behind in charge of baggage. 16. ἄρματα : see p. 18, and Plate I. 6.

11. 18. ἄλλοι : 'besides.' G. 142, 2, N. 3; H. 705. **19.** ὧν : why not acc.? **20.** οὗτοι κ.τ.λ. : cf. p. 81, 25-27.

12. 21. Τοῦ : *not* with βασιλέως. ἄρχοντες : 'captains-general.' Read p. 17. **24.** ἐνενήκοντα μυριάδες : perhaps exaggerated, owing to Xenophon's lack of opportunity to learn the exact number of the enemy's forces. Diodorus gives the whole number as 'not less than' 400,000. **26.** μάχης ; G. 175, 2; H. 749. ἡμέραις : G. 188, 2; H. 781. ἐκ Φοινίκης : cf. Map. Abrocomas, having ravaged the habitable districts east of the Euphrates, may have withdrawn to the west side with the expectation that Cyrus would be forced to cross over for supplies; or he may have thought it prudent to keep the river between himself and the warlike prince till the contest for the throne should be decided, in order to ally himself with the winning side.

13. 27. ταῦτα : i.e. the number of the king's forces, and the absence of Abrocomas from the battle. **29.** οἷ : the suppressed antecedent is subject of what verb? Xenophon's careful mention of his sources of information tends to give his statement of numbers here an air of probability. Nevertheless in so vast an army the soldiers could have only limited opportunities for learning even their own number with exactness. πολέμιων : part. gen. **30.** ταῦτά : how different from ταῦτα?

Page 77. **14. 1.** Ἐντεῦθεν : from what point? **2.** συνεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι : = *acie instructā*. G. 188, 5; H. 774. παντί : G. 142, 4, N. 5; H. 672. **3.** ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : probably August 30 or September 1. Why dat.? **4.** μέσον τὸν σταθμόν : see IDIOMS. **5.** ὀρυκτῇ : i.e. not natural, artificial. εὖρος : why acc.? **6.** ὀργυιαί : nom., in loose apposition to τάφρος, where the gen. of measure might have been expected. Plutarch, in his life of Artaxerxes, gives both the width and the depth of this trench as sixty feet, — a less probable measurement than that of Xenophon.

15. 7. ὧν : 'up,' from the standpoint of Babylon, i.e. northward. **8.** τοῦ Μηδίας τείχους : the Median wall (lit. 'wall of Media') was built by the Babylonians, probably in the earlier part of the sixth century before Christ, as a means of defence against the inroads of the Medes from the north. Its exact location is uncertain; but it is said to have extended from the Tigris to the Euphrates, and to have been a hundred feet high. It is generally identified with a line of ruins known as *Sidd*

Nimrud (see Map). If this identification be correct, the western end of the wall should have reached the Euphrates at or near Pylae (see N. to p. 69, 7). But not unlikely the western end of the wall was now in ruins, and the trench spoken of perhaps started from it some distance east of the Euphrates, and ran south, meeting the river forty-two miles below

Most of the manuscripts and editions insert after *τείχους* :

ἐνθα δὴ εἰσιν αἱ διώρυχες, ἀπὸ τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ
ρέουσai· εἰσὶ δὲ τέτταρες, τὸ μὲν εὖρος πλεθριαῖαι,
βαθεῖαι δὲ ἰσχυρῶς, καὶ πλοῖα πλεῖ ἐν αὐταῖς σιταγωγά·
εἰσβάλλουσι δὲ εἰς τὸν Εὐφράτην, διαλείπουσι δ' ἐκάστη
παρασάγγην, γέφυραι δ' ἔπεισιν.

9. *πάροδος* : at the southern end of the trench. Why this passage was left can only be conjectured. Artaxerxes may have abandoned the work in haste, or may have wished to lure Cyrus inside the trench in order to make the destruction of his forces more sure. Plutarch gives us to understand that Artaxerxes thought of abandoning the whole western part of the empire and withdrawing to Persia, and turned about to meet his brother only when urged on by Teribazus, one of his most courageous satraps. 10. *ποδῶν* : G. 167, 5; H. 729, d.

16. 11. *ἀντ' ἐρύματος* : = *pro munitione*, 'as a means of defence.' *πυνθάνεται* : how different from *μανθάνω*? *προσελαύνοντα* : would be infin. in Latin. G. 280; H. 982. 13. *τάφρου* : G. 182, 2; H. 757.

17. 14. *ταύτη* : notice the emphatic position. *οὖν* : cf. N. to p. 58, 24. *ἐμαχέσατο* : why not impf.? 15. *ὑποχωρούντων* : emphatic by position. Unless we accept the explanation of Plutarch (see N. to l. 9), we must suppose that this retreat was only a ruse, intended to draw Cyrus on, with the design of attacking him off his guard. 17. *τρισχίλους* : a generous gift, even for a Persian prince. How much in our money? 18. *τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ* : see IDIOMS. *ἐκείνης* : supply what? *θυόμενος* : notice the force of the mid., 'sacrificing for himself,' i. e. in order to read the future; Silanus was a soothsayer by profession. *εἶπεν* : trans. as if plupf. 19. *ὅτι* : not to be translated. *ἡμερῶν* : G. 179, 1; H. 759. 20. *Οὐκ* : emphatic. *ἔτι* : 'at all.' *μαχεῖται* : G. 223, N. 1; H. 899. *οὐ* : G. 219, 3, N.; H. 1021, 1028,

21. *ἡμέραις* : why with *ἐν*? G. 189, N. 1; H. 782, a. *δέκα τάλαντα* : value in our money? Did Cyrus do as well as he promised?
 22. *παρήλθον* : 'were up' (lit. 'had passed by').

18. 24. *διαβαίνειν* : expressed in Latin by *quominus* with the subj. Trans. by 'from' with a participle. 25. *ἀπεγνώκηναι* : sc. *αὐτόν*, 'that he had given up the thought of.' 26. *ὑστεραίᾳ* : supply what?

19. 27. *ἄρματος* : see N. to p. 57, 12. *πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο* . see IDIOMS. 28. *τὸ πολὺ* : sc. *στράτευμα*. See IDIOMS under *πολύ*. 29. *αὐτῷ* : trans. 'his' (of his army). G. 184, 3; H. 767. *ἀνατεταραγμένον* : *ἀνα-*, intensive, 'in complete disorder.' The failure of Cyrus to keep up the discipline of his forces at this critical time seems strange to us; but it illustrates a fatalistic trusting to fortune characteristic of orientals.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA. DEATH OF CYRUS.

Page 78. 1. 1. *ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν* : the Greeks divided the day loosely into four parts : *πρωτῆ*, 'early morning;' *ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν*, or *περὶ ἀγορᾶς πληθούσης*, 'about full market time,' from 10 to 12 A. M., when the large central square of the Greek city was thronged with people, trading and talking; *μεσημβρία*, or *μέσον ἡμέρας*, 'noon;' *δείλη*, 'afternoon,' used, like the French *soir* and Italian *sera*, to designate the whole period from noon till night, but sometimes divided into *δείλη πρωτῆ*, 'early in the afternoon,' and *δείλη ὀψία*, 'late in the afternoon.' It was now (probably) Sept. 3.

2. *σταθμός* : here 'station,' 'halting-place.' See N. to p. 55, 2. *ἐνθ'* : here = *ἐν ᾧ*. *ἔμελλε* : sc. *Κῦρος*. *καταλύσειν* : 'halt,' (how lit.?) for breakfast. Read p. 36. 3. *πιστῶν* : part. gen. In trans. supply 'one of.' See N. to p. 71, 23. 4. *προφαίνεται* : 'appears in front' of the army. *ἀνὰ κράτος* : see IDIOMS. *ἵππῳ* : G. 188, 5; H. 774. 5. *οἷς* : why dat.? *βαρβαριστί* : i. e. in Persian. 7. *ὥς εἰς* : 'as if for,' 'apparently for.'

2. 8. *ἐγένετο* : why not *ἦν* here? *αὐτίκα* : emphatic, 'at once,' with *ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι*. *καὶ πάντες δέ* : 'and even all,' barbarians as well

as Greeks. 9. ἐπιπείσεισθαι : sc. αὐτόν, or βασιλέα. For the form (Doric fut.), see G. 110, II., 2, N. 2 ; H. 426.

3. 10. ἄρματος : see p. 77, 27. θώρακα : read p. 18. 11. ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον : see IDIOMS. According to Plutarch, Cyrus rode a high-bred charger, fiery and hard-bitted, named Pasacas. παλτά : see N. to p. 71, 22. 12. ἐξοπλίζεσθαι : cf. p. 77, 29-30. Force of the mid., and of ἐξ-? 13. ἕκαστον : properly in apposition with ἄλλοις, but attracted from the dat. as if to agree with a subject-acc.

4. 14. καθίσταντο : 'they were forming in line.' Xenophon does not name the place where the battle was fought ; but we learn from Plutarch that it was near Cunaxa, a village or station about fifty miles northwest of Babylon. Full accounts of the battle are given by Plutarch, *Life of Artaxerxes*, chapters 7-13, and Diodorus Siculus, *Historical Library*, Book XIV., chapters 22-24. 15. τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος : = τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, here 'the right wing' both of the Greek force and of the whole army of Cyrus. Cf. p. 74, 22-24 and N., also Plan II. 16. ἐχόμενος : sc. Κλεάρχου. 'next to Clearchus.' G. 199, N. 3 ; H. 816, 9. οἱ ἄλλοι : sc. στρατηγοί. 17. τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας : this stood next to the main body of Cyrus's native troops, near the centre of the line as a whole. Where Xenophon himself was during the battle he does not state, but we may perhaps assume that he was with Proxenus. Why?

5. 18. βαρβαρικοῦ : contrasted by position with Ἑλληνικοῦ. What is to be supplied? εἰς : G. 191, III., (c) ; H. 796, c. παρὰ Κλεάρχου : cf. G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6 ; H. 788. The acc. implies that the cavalry took up their position after Clearchus had taken his ; i. e. 'came and stood alongside of Clearchus.' 19. τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πελταστικόν : how large? how armed? Cf. pp. 29-32.

6. 20. τῷ εὐωνύμῳ : i. e. of the whole army. 21. τὸ ἄλλο : why not ἄλλο alone? 22. ὅσον : acc. of the adj. with the force of an adv., = ὡς, 'about.' 23. αὐτοί : the men 'themselves,' as distinguished from their horses, which are mentioned in l. 27. 24. Κύρου : could the nom. have been used here? 25. ψιλήν : pred., 'unprotected' by a helmet. We learn from Plutarch that Cyrus went into the battle wearing a *tiara*, (see Vocab., *τιάρα*) as an emblem of kingly authority.

7. 26. λέγεται . . . διακινδυνεύειν : this parenthetical sentence interrupts the narrative, and was probably not written by Xenophon. It

may have been inserted by some early copyist or reader who wished to explain the preceding statement. 27. κεφαλαῖς : dat. of cause, manner, or means? 28. προμετώπιδι : see p. 18. 29. μαχαίρας Ἑλληνικός : better adapted for the use of the cavalry than the short Persian sword. See Pl. IV.

Page 79. 8. 1. μέσον ἡμέρας : Two hours had now passed since the approach of the enemy was announced. 2. δέιλη : here = *πρωτα δέιλη*, the time from 12 to 2 P. M. See N. to p. 78, 1. 3. λευκή : 'luminous,' as the cloud of dust near the horizon reflected the rays of the sun. χρόνῳ : G. 188, 2; H. 781.

4. μελανία τις : 'a kind of black cloud.' H. 702. The dust, rising, obscured the rays of the sun, making a dark spot on the plain which became visible to the Greeks as the enemy came nearer. ἐπὶ πολὺ : 'over a great space,' 'far and wide.' 5. χαλκός τις : 'bronze here and there' (how lit.?) of the armor and weapons. ἥστραπτε : force of the impf.? 6. τάξεις : here *not* 'ranks,' but 'corps' or 'divisions,' of the king's army. This graphic description is said to hold true of the approach of any large army on a bright day.

9. 7. ἦσαν : cf. N. to p. 55, 17. λευκοθώρακες : coats of mail, made of several thicknesses of linen cloth or leather, glued together and soaked in vinegar and salt; probably strengthened by plates of metal over the vital parts. 8. Τισσαφέρνης . . . ἐλέγετο : parenthetical, hence the *asyndeton*. H. 1039. ἐχόμενοι : see N. to p. 78, 16. 9. τούτων : G. 171, 1; H. 738. γερροφόροι : sc. ἦσαν. These were the ordinary Persian infantry. Read p. 17. The Persians inherited this form of shield from the Assyrians.

10. Αἰγύπτιοι : G. 136, N. 3; H. 940. As Egypt was at this time no longer subject to Persia, it is thought that these Egyptians were the descendants of those whom Cyrus the Elder induced to settle in the Persian domain. 12. κατ' ἔθνη : 'by nations,' the ethnic contingents; see p. 17. ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων : read p. 19. 13. ἔθνος : part. apposition to οὗτοι. ἐπορεύετο : attracted from agreement with the subject to agree in number with the appositive. Why?

10. 14. ἄρματα : is ἦσαν, or ἦν, to be supplied? συχρόν : properly an acc. of extent. δρεπανηφόρα : read p. 18. The chariots of the early Britons were without scythes. Cf. Kelsey's *Caesar*, N. to p. 120, 12.

εἶχον : is the pl. here regular or exceptional ? 16. εἰς πλάγιον : sc. μέρος, 'sidewise,' 'obliquely.' These scythes were about three feet long. Cf. Pl. I. 6. 17. ὥς διακόπτειν : G. 266, N. 1 ; H. 1054, f. ὅτῳ : = ᾧτινι. Why dat. ? 18. ὥς ἐλώντων : i. e. ὥς αὐτῶν (referring to the Persians) ἐλώντων ταῦτα (ἄρματα), 'that they would drive these.' ὥς with the fut. part. in the gen. abs. explains the 'intention' or 'expectation' of the Persians referred to in γνώμη.

11. 19. ὅ : the antecedent is τοῦτο ; order of trans., Κῦρος μέντοι ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο ὃ εἶπεν. καλέσας : i. e. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. 20. κραυγὴν : see p. 75, 11. 21. τοῦτο : G. 160, 2 ; H. 718. 22. ὥς ἀνυστόν : = ὥς δυνατόν. ἡσυχῇ : how different in meaning from σιγῇ ? At the battles of Plataea, Issus, and Arbēla, the Persians advanced with war-cries.

12. 24. ἐν τούτῳ : G. 189 and 189, N. 1 ; H. 782 and 782, a. 25. τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόα ἄγειν : in Latin would be, *Clearcho exclamabat ut duceret*. ἐβόα involves the force of ἐκέλευε. 27. ὅτι . . . εἴη : is this the reason assigned by Xenophon, or by Cyrus ? G. 250, N. ; H. 925, b. Cf. Plan II., and p. 19. εἰάν — νικῶμεν : used instead of the fut. pf., which in cases like this would be more accurate ; in Latin, *si — vicerimus*. 28. πάνθ' : explain the phonetic changes. ἡμῖν : G. 188, 3 ; H. 769. πεποιήται : the pf. looks upon the fact as already accomplished ; used here because more vivid than the fut. G. 200, N. 7 : H. 848. Trans. 'are as good as accomplished.'

13. 28. ὁρῶν, ἀκούων : render by finite verbs, introduced by 'although.' G. 277, 5 ; H. 969, e. τὸ μέσον στῖφος : the 6,000 cavalrymen forming the body-guard of Artaxerxes. See p. 70, 18–20. 29. Κύρου : G. 171, 2, N. 1 ; H. 742, c. ὄντα : why not εἶναι ? G. 280 ; H. 982. τοῦ εὐωνύμου : G. 182, 2 ; H. 757. See Plan II. 30. τοσοῦτον : G. 160, 2 ; H. 719, b. For the form see G. 87, 1, N. ; H. 273. πλήθει : G. 188, 1, N. 1 ; H. 780.

Page 80. 1. ἔχων : concessive. 2. ἀλλ' ὁμως : mark the resumption of the narrative interrupted by the parenthetical clause, τοσοῦτον . . . ἦν. Κλεάρχος : why repeated ? 3. μή : here = 'that.' Why ? κυκλωθείη : G. 218 ; H. 887. 4. ἐκατέρωθεν : force of -θεν ? G. 61 ; H. 217. αὐτῷ : G. 184, 2, N. 1 ; H. 764, 2. μελήσοι ; see IDIOMS. G. 243 ; H. 932.

5. καλῶς ἔχοι : 'all should be well,' 'all should go well.' To the conduct of Clearchus at this juncture Plutarch attributes the disastrous issue of the battle, (*Life of Art.*, 9) : ὁ δὲ (Κλέαρχος) αὐτῷ μέλειν εἰπών, ὅπως ἔξει κάλλιστα, τὸ πᾶν διέφθειρεν. If Clearchus had obeyed the order of Cyrus and charged the centre of the king's army instead of the left wing, probably Cyrus would not have been exposed to danger and the victory would have been complete. Caution, however, was a characteristic of the Spartan tactics; and in refusing to change his position with the enemy so near, Clearchus showed himself true to the conservative military traditions of his country.

14. 6. τὸ βαρβαρικὸν στράτευμα : i. e. the army of Artaxerxes; referred by some, however, to the barbarian forces of Cyrus. 7. ὁμαλῶς : = ἐν ἴσῳ, p. 79, 22. ἐν ταύτῳ : 'in the same (place)' where the front of the column had halted; the rear was just coming up. 9. οὐ πάνυ πρὸς : 'not at all near,' i. e. 'at some distance from.' 10. ἐκατέρωσε : force of -σε? G. 61; H. 219, b. εἰς : G. 29; H. 111, b. Why accented?

15. 11. ἀπό : why not ἐκ here? 12. ὑπελάσας : Xenophon, being neither officer nor private soldier, could leave the ranks as he pleased ὡς συναντήσαι : purpose, or result? G. 266, N. 1; H. 1054, f. εἰ : not 'if.' G. 282, 4; H. 1016. Why accented? 13. ἐπιστάς εἶπε : 'halted, and said.' 14. πᾶσιν : 'all' the Greeks; emphatic by position. ἱερά : 'auspices,' omens drawn from the appearance of the vitals (heart, lungs, and liver). σφάγια : 'victims,' omens drawn from the movements of the animals sacrificed. The more important omen is mentioned first.

16. 15. θορύβου : why gen.? 17. δεύτερον : the watchword had already been passed along the line one way, and was now being passed back. ὅς : 'he.' Cf. G. 151, N. 3, end; H. 275, b. τίς παραγγέλλει : sc. τὸ σύνθημα. Armies usually waited for the commander-in-chief to give the watchword to them. 18. ὅτι : why not τί? G. 149, 2, end; H. 700. 19. Ζεὺς κ.τ.λ. : read p. 37.

17. 20. Ἀλλὰ δέχομαι : 'Well, (though I did not give the watchword) I accept (it),' '(I did not give this watchword), but I accept (it).' H. 1046, 2, b. τοῦτο ἔστω : 'this shall it be;' by some however translated 'so may it be,' i. e. so may safety and victory be ours. 21. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χώραν : in what part of the line?

18. 22. τέτταρα στάδια: how many feet? τώ: why not τά? G. 78, N. 2; H. 272, a. **24.** ἀντίοι: 'against.' G. 138, N. 7; H. 619. πολεμίους: G. 185; H. 765. ὥς: with ἐξεκύμαινε. πορευομένων: sc. what? Why gen.? Cf. N. to p. 57, 21. **25.** ἐξεκύμαινε: metaphor taken from the waves of the sea. τι: trans. 'a part;' less definite than μέρος. τὸ ὑπολειπόμενον: 'the part left behind.' **26.** δρομῷ θεῖν: 'to run with a rush.' The *pleonasm* adds vividness to the description. οἷον περ: G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. **27.** Ἐνυαλίῳ: 'in honor of Enyalios.' See Vocab.

After ἔθειον most editions insert the sentence:

λέγουσι δέ τινες ὥς καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδούπησαν, φόβον ποιοῦντες τοῖς ἵπποις.

It is probably an interpolation.

19. 28. ἐξικνεῖσθαι: G. 274; H. 955.

Page 81. **1.** ἰδῶκον: notice the force of the impf. ἀνὰ κράτος: see IDIOMS. **2.** μή: why not οὐ? G. 283, 3; H. 1023.

20. 3. τὰ μὲν — τὰ δέ: 'partly — partly.' G. 137, N. 2; H. 624, d. δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων: the horses attached to some of the chariots, terror-stricken at the charge of the Greeks, wheeled about and dashed back through the ranks of the Persians. **4.** ἡνιόχων: for the composition cf. G. 132, 1; H. 585, a. For the case see G. 180, 1; H. 753, g. In the general panic the drivers had jumped from their chariots and joined in the flight. οἱ δ': i. e. οἱ Ἕλληνες. **5.** προῖδοιεν: sc. what? For the mode see G. 233; H. 914, b. ὅστις: 'one who.' **6.** ἵπποδρόμῳ: the ancient chariot-races were very dangerous. Not infrequently men caught in the rush and danger of the contest lost their presence of mind. Cf. the graphic description by Wallace in *Ben-Hur*, Book V., chapters 12-14. **7.** οὐδ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς: 'and no one else.' Notice the accumulation of negatives, strengthening the statement. G. 283, 9; H. 1030.

21. 10. ὁρῶν: render by a finite verb introduced by 'when.' νικῶντας: in Latin would be *vincere*. G. 280; H. 982. τό: sc. μέρος. **11.** ἡδόμενος: 'although pleased.' G. 277, 5; H. 969, e. ὥς: 'as (if he were).' **12.** ὥς: how different from ὥς? G. 29, N. 1; H. 120. **13.** ἔχων: see N. to p. 51, 8. ἑξακοσίων: see p. 78, 22-24. **14.** ὅ,τι: see N. to p. 80, 18. ποιήσῃ: G. 243; H. 932, 2. Cyrus

waited to see whether the king himself would fight or not. Cf. p. 76, 9, and N. 15. καὶ γάρ : see N. to p. 52, 14. αὐτὸν ὅτι ἔχοι : *prolepsis*, or *anticipation*; trans. as if ὅτι (αὐτοῦ) ἔχοι. H. 878. Reason for the opt.?

22. 17. ἡγούνται : i. e. lead to battle. Cf. p. 19. νομίζοντες : conditional, causal, or concessive? 18. ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ : 'in the safest (place),' = 'most safe.' εἶναι, ἐὰν ᾗ : represents a general condition of dir. disc. G. 225; H. 894, 1. αὐτῶν : dep. on ἰσχύς. 19. εἰ χρήζοιεν, ἂν αἰσθάνεσθαι : what would this be in dir. disc.? Is the statement more, or less, definite than that of the preceding proposition? G. 224, and 226, 3; H. 900, and 964, a.

23. 21. ἔχων : render by a finite verb introduced by 'although.' ἔξω : G. 182, 2; H. 757. See Plan II. τοῦ : with Κύρου, or κέρατος? Cf. N. to p. 76, 21. 22. κέρατος : what other form of the gen.? G. 56, 2; H. 181. αὐτῷ : why dat.? 23. ἐκ τοῦ ἀντὶλου : see IDIOMS. ἐπέκαμπεν : notice the force of the impf. ὡς εἰς κύκλῳ-σιν : 'as if to surround' (lit. 'for surrounding') the army of Cyrus by a flank movement.

24. 24. μή : why not ὅπως? ὀπισθεν γενόμενος : 'getting in the rear' of Cyrus's army. κατακόψη : sc. βασιλεύς. Apparently the king purposed to send his right wing around Cyrus's left, in order to fall upon the rear of the Greeks, who were pursuing his own left, and cut them off from Cyrus. 25. ἀντίος : G. 138, N. 7; H. 619. 26. τοῖς : indicates previous mention of the six hundred. Cf. p. 78, 22-24. 27. τοὺς ἑξακισχιλούς : emphatic by position, bringing out the disparity of numbers between the two body-guards. Cf. p. 76, 18-20. ἀποκτεῖναι : how different in translation from ἀποκτείνειν? H. 854, a. 28. λέγεται : see N. to p. 55, 22.

Ἀρταγέρσην : the circumstances of his death are thus given by Plutarch, on the authority of Ctesias : 'Artagerses rode out against Cyrus, shouting with loud voice, "O you disgrace to the name *Cyrus*, that noblest name among the Persians, wickedest and maddest of men! You come fetching evil Greeks in an evil way against the good things of the Persians; and you hope to kill your lord and brother, who has ten thousand times ten thousand better slaves than you. But try forthwith; for you shall lose your own head before you behold the face of the king." Thus Artagerses spoke, and hurled his spear at Cyrus, whose breastplate

held out firmly, so that he was not hurt, though he shook under the force of the blow. As Artagerses turned his horse Cyrus hurled and hit him, and drove the spear-point through his neck close by the collar-bone.'

Page 82. 25. 2. διώκειν : parsed as noun or verb? 3. κατελείφθησαν : 'were left behind' with Cyrus, the others pressing on in pursuit. ὁμοτράπεζοι : see N. to p. 87, 9.

26. 6. οὐκ ἠνέσχετο : = *se continere non potuit*, 'could not restrain himself.' Τὸν ἄνδρα : 'The man' whom I seek. 7. παλαι : i. e. with a spear.

8. Κτησίας : a Greek who resided for seventeen years at the Persian court, as physician to the royal family. He wrote a *History of Persia* in twenty-three books, bringing his narrative down to the year 399 B. C. Only fragments of this work are extant, quoted in the writings of other authors. The truthfulness of Ctesias has been called in question ; but there seems to be no good reason for doubting what he says in regard to the wounding of Artaxerxes, as he had the best opportunity to know the truth. His account of the matter, as given in substance by Plutarch, is as follows :—

'When Cyrus had killed Artagerses, he urged his horse against the king, and the king rode against him, both in silence. Ariaeus, Cyrus's friend, slyly threw a spear at the king, but did not wound him. The king hurled at Cyrus and missed him, but hit and killed Satiphernes, a high-born Persian, faithful to Cyrus. Cyrus now hurled at the king, and wounded him, so that the javelin went through his breastplate and two fingers deep into his chest, and he fell from his horse with the force of the blow. Rout and panic now took possession of those about the king, but with a few attendants, among whom was Ctesias, he managed to get up and reach a little hill, not far off, where he rested.'

27. 10. παλόντα : force of the pres. part. here? αὐτόν : Κῦρον. τις : Mithridates by name ; cf. p. 25. ὀφθαλμόν : why not dat. ? 11. μαχόμενοι : properly agrees with ὅποσοι, to which βασιλεύς, Κῦρος, and οἱ stand in a loose relation of partitive apposition. Trans. 'while the king (etc.) were fighting.' 13. Κτησίας λεγέτω : Xenophon avoids giving the number of the slain on either side, perhaps on account of the conflicting statements of other writers. According to Diodorus 'more than fifteen thousand' of the troops of Artaxerxes fell, and three thousand of Cyrus's native troops.

15. **Κῦρος ἀπέθανε** : after the king, wounded, withdrew to a hill (according to the account in Plutarch), Cyrus's horse became unmanageable (cf. N. to p. 78, 11) and carried him some distance into the midst of the enemy, but as it was growing dark he was not recognized by the king's soldiers. Elated by the victory, full of rage and daring he rode forward, shouting in the Persian language, "Out of the way, varlets!" Those who heard stood aside, paying homage to him; but in the confusion his tiara fell off, and it was then that Mithridates inflicted the fatal wound, though not knowing at the time who he was.

δ' : corresponds to the *μέν* after *ὁπόσοι*. **ἀριστοί** : refers to rank, or to moral qualities? Cf. N. to p. 69, 23. **16. ἔκειντο** : 'lay (dead).'

28. 17. σκηπτούχων : see Vocab. and Pl. I. 3. In such a case as this Persian loyalty required the most trusted attendants of a king to sacrifice themselves. **λέγεται** : see N. to p. 55, 22. **18. περιπεσεῖν** : notice the force of *περί*; Artapates threw himself down and embraced the fallen Cyrus.

29. 19. ἐπισφάξαι : trans. the *ἐπι*- with *Κύρῳ*. *ἐπισφάζω* was often used of the slaying of animals offered in sacrifice at the tombs of the dead, and hence is especially appropriate here. **20. οἱ δ'** : sc. *φασίν*. **ἑαυτὸν ἀποσφάξαι** : i. e., (*αὐτὸν*) *ἀποσφάξαι ἑαυτόν*. **21. χρυσοῦν** : we should say 'gilded.' **22. ἐφόρει** : = *ferēbat*, 'he used to wear.' **τᾶλλα** : such as, elegant garments, gilded horse-trappings, a gilded baton, and the like. Cf. p. 59, 25-28, and N.; also, Rawlinson's *Fifth Monarchy*, chap. 3.



CHAPTER IX.

THE CHARACTER OF CYRUS.

1. 25. οὕτως : as narrated in chap. VIII. **ἄνθρωπος ὢν** : 'a man who was;' how lit.? **26. Περσῶν** : G. 168; H. 729, e. **τῶν γενομένων** : trans. by a relative clause. Why gen.? **Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον** : see pp. 7, 8, 20. **27. παρά** : trans. as if *ὑπό*; but *παρά* with the gen. must not be confused with *ὑπό*, as it expresses *source* rather than *agency*. **πάντων** : trans. with *τῶν δοκούντων*, 'all who,' etc. **28. Κῦρον ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι** : see IDIOMS. H. 854, a.

2. 29. *πρῶτον μὲν* : correlative with *ἐπεὶ δέ*, p. 83, 13. *ἔτι παῖς ὢν* : trans. by a clause beginning with 'while.' *ἐπαιδεύετο* : on the education of a Persian youth see p. 15; also Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii., chap. 3, and Grote's *History of Greece*, vol. viii., pp. 306, 307. 30. *πάντα* : G. 160, 1; H. 718.

Page 83. 3. 1. *γάρ* : introduces the reason why Cyrus, though brought up at court, came to be educated along with other boys. 2. *θύραις* : oriental palaces were usually entered through high and imposing portals, which (by *synecdoche*) are often mentioned for the palace itself. At the lofty front gate kings frequently dispensed justice, a custom of which there is a striking reminiscence in the French name for the Ottoman government, *Sublime Porte*, = 'High Gate.' Cf. *Esth.* ii. 19; also, Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*, vol. i., pp. 69-73.

3. *σωφροσύνην* : here 'self-control,' 'self-restraint,' as the result of being always in the presence of men of rank and dignity. *καταμάθοι ἄν* : G. 226, 2, (b); H. 872. 4. *οὐδὲν οὐτ' — οὐτ'* : G. 283, 9; H. 1030. *ἔστιν* : = *potest, pole est.* G. 28, 3, N. 1, end; H. 480, 1. The statement of the text was hardly true of the Persian court after the time of Cyrus; for the excesses of luxury and the general corruption of manners could no longer be kept hidden even from the youth.

4. 4. *θεῶνται* : emphatic by position, 'see for themselves.' G. 199, 2; H. 813. 5. *τιμωμένους* : i. e. by a seat at table in the king's presence, by promotion to high positions of trust and influence, and by gifts of robes, jewels, and other articles thought worthy of bestowal by the monarch. Cf. p. 59, 24-29, and N.

6. *εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες* : see *IDIOMS.* G. 277, 6, N. 1; H. 976. The regular training of the Persian boy began at the age of five years. He must get up before sunrise, and constantly practice spear-hurling, running, and shooting with the bow and arrow. At the age of seven he was taught to ride on horseback. *μανθάνουσιν* : 'learn how.' *ἄρχειν, ἀρχεσθαι* : learned from the manner of the king, who required unquestioning and perfect obedience; from the severe training of teachers; and from the example of officers and courtiers.

5. 8. *πρῶτον μὲν* : correlative with *ἔπειτα δέ* in l. 10. *αἰδημονέστατος* : G. 136, N. 3; H. 940. 9. *καί* : 'even.' *ἑαυτοῦ, ὑποδεεστέρων* : G. 175, 1; H. 643. 10. *φιλιππότατος* : sc. *ἐδόκει εἶναι.* 11. *χρῆσθαι* : 'manage.' G. 98, N. 2; H. 412. *ἔκρινον* :

'men (or 'they,' from τῶν . . . δοκούντων in § 1) used to consider.'

12. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον : '(useful) for war.' G. 141, N. 3; H. 666, c. τοξικῆς, ἀκοντίσεως : kind of apposition?

6. 13. ἐπεὶ δέ : see N. to πρῶτον μὲν, p. 82, 29, and IDIOMS.

14. ἡλικία : i. e. ἡλικία τῶν ἐφήβων, = *adulescentia*, 'youth,' reckoned at Athens as commencing with the eighteenth year, in Persia with the sixteenth or seventeenth, at Rome with the fifteenth or seventeenth year.

φιλοθηρότατος : the Persians considered hunting not merely as recreation but as good training for war, and made it a means of inuring to hardship. When on hunting expeditions young men were often required to go two days at a time with but a single meal, or were allowed to eat only the roots and berries they could find in the woods. They were exposed with insufficient protection to extremes of cold and heat, sleeping at night in the open air. They were required to swim rivers without wetting their weapons, and make long marches. They were taught to jump on or off a horse when galloping at full speed, and when on horseback to hurl the spear and shoot arrows with unerring aim.

θηρία : the animals most hunted by the Persians were the bear, the lion, and the tiger. Many bas-reliefs excavated from the ancient palaces at Nineveh and Babylon represent the Assyrian kings engaged in the lion-hunt, sometimes shooting from chariots, sometimes grappling with lions at close quarters.

16. ἔτρεσεν : poetic word, = *tremens fūgit*, 'frightened, fled.' συμπεσών : 'grappling with (it).'

17. τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν : sc. πάθη, = 'he received wounds.' G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b.

εἶχε : the impf. implies that the scars remained so long as Cyrus lived.

τέλος δέ : takes the place of τὰ δέ, correlative with τὰ μὲν.

18. κατέκανε : sc. τὴν ἄρκτον.

καὶ μέντοι : = *et tamen*, 'and yet.'

τὸν πρῶτον βοηθήσαντα : trans. by a rel. clause. G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, a.

πολλοῖς : i. e. ἀνθρώποις. G. 184, 5; H. 771.

19. μακαριστόν : G. 117, 3, N. 1; H. 475, 1.

7. 20. κατεπέμφθη : κατα-, 'down' from the interior to the coast. Cf. N. to p. 52, 20.

22. στρατηγός : emphatic by position. Read p. 20; cf. p. 51, 6-8 and N.

οἷς : G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2.

καθήκει ἀθροίζεσθαι : see IDIOMS.

23. πρῶτον μὲν : the correlative is φανερός δέ, p. 84, 7.

αὐτόν : *proleptic*; trans. as if in the nom. with ποιοῖτο. H. 878. Difference between αὐτόν and αὐτόν?

24. περὶ πλείστου ποιοῖτο : see IDIOMS

under ποιεῖν. For the mode see G. 247; H. 932, 2, a and b. σπεί-
σαιτο : suggests a treaty with a public enemy, made binding with solemn
rites. Derivation? 25. σύνθοιτο : suggests an agreement with a
private enemy or opponent. μηδέν : stronger than μή. Why acc.?

8. 26. καὶ γὰρ οὖν : 'and (not without result) for therefore,'
'therefore.' ἐπιτρεπόμεναι : 'attaching themselves (to him),' 'giving
themselves over (to him),' construed with both πόλεις and ἄνδρες.
27. ἐγένετο : G. 221 and 225, N. 1; H. 893, and 894, 2, c. 28. σπει-
σαμένου : see IDIOMS. ἂν παθεῖν : G. 211; H. 964, (a). παρά :
G. 191, VI., 4, (3), (d); H. 802, 3, e. σπονδάς : why pl.? see Vocab.

9. 30. Τισσαφέρνει : see p. 52, 13-18, and N. ἐπολέμησε : see
N. to p. 60, 17. πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις : i. e. αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις of p. 52, 14.

Page 84. 1. ἐκούσαι : trans. as if an adv. G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, a.
2. Μιλησίων : the name of the people put by *metonymy* for that of the
city. τοὺς φεύγοντας : Milesians who had favored Cyrus and had on
that account been banished from Miletus by Tissaphernes.

10. 3. καί : 'both.' ἔργῳ : 'by his conduct; how lit.?'
4. πρόοιτο : sc. αὐτούς, the exiles. G. 224; H. 900. ἐπεὶ : trans.
'after,' with the verb in the plup. 5. ἔτι — ἔτι : emphasized by
repetition. 6. κάκιον πράξειαν : see IDIOMS under πράττω.

11. 7. Φανερός δ' : see N. to p. 83, 23, and IDIOMS. In translating
put the clause καὶ εἰ . . . αὐτόν first. ἦν, ποιήσειεν : G. 225; H. 894, 2.
τι, αὐτόν : G. 165; H. 725, a. 8. νικᾶν : 'outdo,' 'surpass;'
sc. what? πειρώμενος : G. 280, N. 1; H. 981. εὐχὴν : how em-
phasized? 9. ὥς εὖχοιτο : an idea of *saying* is implied in ἐξέφερον.
G. 243; H. 932, 2. ἔστε νικῶν : = *usque dum vicisset*; represents a
subj. of dir. disc. G. 239, 1, 2, and 248; H. 921, 937.

10. ἀλεξόμενος : 'by recompensing,' 'by requiting,' governs τοὺς εὖ
[ποιούοντας] as well as τοὺς κακῶς ποιοῦντας, its meaning being extended
by *zeugma*. H. 1059. "Outdo your friends in acts of kindness, your
enemies in deeds of evil," was a common maxim in ancient life.

12. 10. καὶ γὰρ οὖν : see N. to p. 83, 26. 11. πλείστοι τῶν
ἐφ' ἡμῶν : 'very many of the men of our time,' 'very many of our con-
temporaries.' ἐνί γε ἀνδρί : 'at least for one man.' The thought
is, that more men trusted Cyrus than any one else of that age.
13. προέσθαι : here means 'to surrender,' 'to entrust.'

13. 14. μὲν δὴ : almost = μὴν δὴ, 'still, in fact,' 'still, you see.' τοῦτ' : refers to what follows, an uncommon use. H. 696, a. εἶποι : G. 226, 2, (b) ; H. 872. **15.** ἀδίκους : why without τοὺς ? H. 662. εἶα : what construction in Latin ? For the form see G. 104 ; H. 359. καταγελᾶν : sc. εαυτοῦ. **16.** πάντων : part. gen., masc., dep. on ἀφειδέστατα. ἐτιμωρεῖτο : sc. αὐτούς. ἦν : here = ἐξῆν, *poterat*.

17. ὁδοὺς : the Persian kings laid out and kept in repair great thoroughfares connecting the different parts of the empire. ποδῶν . . . ἀνθρώπους : in the East from the earliest times the mutilation of offenders has been a common means of inflicting punishment and enforcing obedience. The Assyrian bas-reliefs abound in representations of the most cruel tortures. Among the Persians eyes were seared with hot irons, limbs, ears and noses cut off, tongues torn out, and mutilations even more revolting were not uncommon. A similar vein of cruelty ran through the ancient Gauls, who sometimes burned men alive, and also punished criminals by mutilation. Cf. Caesar's *Gallie War*, vi. 16, and vii. 4 ; and Heb. xi. 35-37.

18. στερομένους : G. 276, 1 ; H. 965. ἐγένετο : 'it was possible.' G. 134, N. 2 ; H. 602, d, remark. **19.** μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντι : 'if doing no wrong.' G. 277, 4, and 283, 4 ; H. 969, d, and 1025. **20.** προχωροίη : sc. ἔχειν. G. 233 ; H. 914, B, (2). Xenophon emphasizes the security of traffic, — one of the chief characteristics of good government.

14. 21. Τοὺς γε ἀγαθοὺς : 'the brave at least.' μέντοι : 'however,' no matter how it might be with others. εἰς : 'in.' ὡμολόγητο : sc. Κῦρος ; but trans. 'it was beyond dispute.' See N. to p. 55, 22. G. 200, N. 6, end ; H. 849, c. **22.** ἦν αὐτῷ : see IDIOMS, p. 400. **23.** Πισίδας : see N. to p. 53, 22. Μυσοῦς : see N. to p. 73, 14. καὶ αὐτός : i. e. not only the army but himself with it. **24.** ἑώρα : G. 104, N. 1 ; H. 359, b. τούτους : order of trans., τούτους, οὓς ἑώρα κ.τ.λ. **25.** ἄρχοντας : G. 166 ; H. 726. ἧς — χώρας : = τῆς χώρας ἦν. The antecedent is made emphatic by being put at the end of the relative clause. G. 154, N. ; H. 995, a. **26.** ἐτίμα : why not aor. ?

15. 26. ὥστε κ.τ.λ. : order of trans., ὥστε (αὐτὸν) φαίνεσθαι ἀξιοῦν τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι εὐδαιμονεστάτους. **27.** εὐδαιμονεστάτους : G. 71, N. 4 ; H. 251. **29.** οἶοιτο : why opt. ? Κῦρον : emphatic. αἰσθήσεσθαι ; G. 202, 3 ; H. 855, a.

16. 30. Εἰς γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην : 'Moreover, with respect to justice at least ;' emphatic.

Page 85. 1. ἐπιδείκνυσθαι : 'to distinguish himself.' βουλό-
μενος : G. 280, N. 1 ; H. 981. περὶ παντός : see IDIOMS. 2. ἐκ
τοῦ ἀδίκου : 'with injustice,' 'unjustly.' The Greek idiom involves the
idea of source ; the English, that of manner. φιλοκερδούντων : could
this have been put in the nom. ? G. 175, 1 ; H. 755.

17. 3. αὐτῷ : dat. of advantage. The example and encourage-
ment of Cyrus made his subordinates faithful. 4. στρατεύματι :
the Greek force alone is referred to. ἀληθινῷ : 'genuine,' i. e. 'trust-
worthy.' Difference between ἀληθής and ἀληθινός ? ἐχρήσατο : 'had.'
5. ἕνεκα : G. 182, 2, N. ; H. 758. 6. ἐπλευσαν : refers to the
Greek officers who came from Greece across the sea to serve under him.
ἐπεὶ : introduces a reason corresponding with οὐ χρημάτων ἕνεκα.
κερδαλέωτερον : in pred. after εἶναι, whose subject is πειθαρχεῖν.
7. κατὰ μῆνα : trans. by an adj. Cf. G. 191, IV., 2, (2), (c) ; H.
800, 2, d.

18. 9. οὐδενὶ πάποτ' : 'never — his ;' more vivid than οὐποτε, as
it keeps definitely in view the person affected. In both Greek and Latin
a dat. limiting the pred. is often used where the English idiom requires a
possessive case. 10. ἔργου : G. 167, 3 ; H. 729, c, and R. Κύρω :
G. 184, 4 ; H. 768.

19. 12. τινὰ ὄντα : 'that any one was.' G. 280 ; H. 982. ὁρῶν :
G. 225 ; H. 894, 2. For the form see G. 115, 4 ; H. 410, a. ἐκ τοῦ
δικαίου : 'in a proper way ; see N. to l. 2 above. 13. ἥς χώρας :
= what ? G. 154 ; H. 995, a. ἄρχοι : G. 235, 1 ; H. 919, a. προσ-
όδους ποιοῦντα : 'increasing the revenues,' like our expression, "make
money." 14. οὐδένα πάποτ' : never from him.' G. 164 ; H.
724. What is to be supplied ? πλείω : pl. ; what would be the full
form ? 15. ἐπόνουν : in translating supply 'men.' 16. ἃ :
what antecedent is to be supplied ? G. 152 ; H. 996. ἐπέπατο : =
ἐκέκτητο. Κύρον : G. 164 ; H. 724. 17. τοῖς πλουτοῦσιν :
G. 184, 2 ; H. 764, 2. 18. ἀποκρυπτομένων : sc. what, as obj. ?

20. 19. φίλους : emphatic by position ; order, ὅσους φίλους ποιή-
σαιτο. Some, however, make φίλους obj. of θεραπεύειν. In translating
render the last clause first. ποιήσαιτο : G. 233 ; H. 914, B, (2).
20. ὄντας : trans. as ὄντα in l. 12. συνεργούς, ὅτι : 'helpers in any-
thing which' (how lit. ?). τυγχάνοι βουλόμενος : see IDIOMS. G. 235 ;

H. 919, a. 21. ὁμολογείται : render as if impers., with γενέσθαι 'that he was.' πρὸς : trans. as if ὑπό. 22. θεραπεύειν : sc. τούτους. G. 261, 1, N. 1; H. 952.

21. 22. καὶ γάρ : see N. to p. 52, 14. αὐτό : G. 160, 1; H. 718. 23. οὐπερ : after ἔνεκα φίλων : G. 172, 1; H. 743. δεῖσθαι : when is the subject of the infin. not expressed? ὡς συνεργούς ἔχει : explains τοῦτο. G. 216, 1; H. 881. 24. συνεργὸς τοῖς φίλοις τούτου : 'co-worker with his friends in that.' G. 136, N. 3; H. 614, 940. φίλοις : governed by συν- in συνεργός. G. 186; H. 772, b. 25. ὅτου : G. 171, 2; H. 742. ἐπιθυμοῦντα : why not to be rendered by a part.?

22. 26. Δῶρα : placed first for emphasis. οἶμαι : parenthetical, hence without influence on the construction. ἀνὴρ : appositive, but trans. εἰς γ' ἀνὴρ 'for one man at least.' Cf. N. to p. 84, 11. ἐλάμβανε : sc. Κῦρος. διὰ πολλά : 'for many reasons.' Oriental etiquette required that every one approaching a king should bring a gift. Cyrus, however, by his own fairness and liberality aroused a generous spirit in others. 27. πάντων : masc., dep. on μάλιστα. G. 168; H. 729, e. 28. τρόπους : 'character.' ὅτου : i. e. σκοπῶν πρὸς τοῦτο, ὅτου. Why not acc.? This studied generosity of Cyrus, though prompted by a kindly nature, was probably directed by a desire to strengthen his cause.

23. 30. κόσμον : G. 137, N. 4; H. 726. πέμποι : G. 233; H. 914, B. 2. ὡς εἰς : trans. 'intended for.'

Page 86. 1. καλλωπισμόν : cf. N. to στρεπτούς, p. 70, 2. For the derivation cf. G. 129, 3; H. 551, 2. ἔφασαν : = *dicebant*, '(his attendants) used to report,' or '(those who sent gifts) used to say.' 2. δύναιτο : what mode in dir. disc.? G. 245, and 226, 2, (b); H. 872, 930. τούτοις πᾶσι κ.τ.λ. : i. e. there were too many gifts for any one person to make use of, or else Cyrus thought that adornment of the person was a matter of little consequence. 3. φίλους, κόσμον : G. 166; H. 726. 4. νομίζοι : how different from the use of the opt. in δύναιτο above? G. 243; H. 932, 2.

24. 5. τὸ νικᾶν : subject of ἐστι understood; sc. αὐτόν, or Κῦρον. τὰ μεγάλα : 'greatly,' 'far.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. εὖ ποιοῦντα : we should say, 'in well doing.' 6. οὐδέν : stronger than οὐ. For the case see G. 160, 1; H. 718. θαυμαστόν : not in agreement with

οὐδέν. 7. ἐπιμελεία, τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι : G. 188, 1, N. 1 ; H. 780. φιλων : *not* dep. on ἐπιμελεία. G. 175, 2 ; H. 749. 8. χαρίζεσθαι : dep. on προθυμεῖσθαι. ταῦτ' : appositive and pleonastic, but repeating with emphasis the subject of δοκεῖ ; pl., because referring to two ideas in the preceding clause. H. 697.

25. 9. ἔπεμπε : notice the force of the impf. οἶνου : G. 167, 4 ; H. 729, f. 10. λάβοι : sc. οἶνον, but trans. 'might find (any),' 'might find (some).' G. 233 ; H. 914, B, 2. λέγων : i. e. through the messenger. χρόνου : distinguish between the uses of the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of time.

11. τούτου : G. 175, 1 ; H. 755. τοῦτον : i. e. οἶνον ; sudden transition from indir. to dir. disc., but giving the words of the messenger, not those of Cyrus. σοί : more emphatic, and hence in this case more polite, than σοι. ἔπεμψε : in cases like this the English idiom requires the present tense ; but in both Greek and Latin more accurately the time of sending a message or letter is put in the past tenses, from the standpoint of the sender rather than of the receiver. Why not impf. here? 12. σου : G. 172, N. 1 ; H. 743, a. οἷς : trans. as if τούτοις οὔς. G. 153, N. 1 ; H. 996, a, (2).

26. 14. χήνας κ.τ.λ. : gifts from the king's table were not uncommon, and conferred the highest distinction upon the recipients. 15. ἡμίσεα : used as a substantive ; cf. Lat. *extrema agminis*. ἐπιλέγειν : force of ἐπι-? 17. τούτων : G. 171, 2 ; H. 742.

27. 18. ἰδύνατο : the indic. is used here because more vivid than the opt. G. 233, N. 1 ; H. 918. παρασκευάσασθαι : sc. χιλόν. 19. ἐπιμέλειαν : Persian commanders were very careful to provide adequate supplies. διαπέμπων : force of δια-? 20. ἄγουσιν : *not* indic. 21. μή : G. 219, 3 ; H. 1021. 22. ἄγωσιν : the opt. might have been expected. G. 216, 1, and 2 ; H. 881. The Arabs, it is said, treat their horses with more consideration than their wives.

28. 23. πορεύοιτο : G. 233 ; H. 914, B, 2. ὀψεσθαι : sc. αὐτόν. 24. δηλοῖ : why not subj.? 25. τιμᾷ : the use of the pres. indic. emphasizes the distinction conferred.

29. 25. ὦν : = τούτων ᾤ. ἀκούω : for ἀκήκοα. In like manner we often say 'I hear,' where 'I have heard' would be more accurate. 26. Ἑλλήνων : part. gen., made emphatic by separation from οὐδένα.

27. *τούτου* : G. 167, 2 ; H. 729, b. *τόδε* : G. 148, N. 1 ; H. 696.

28. *δούλου* : G. 136 ; H. 614. Under the absolutism of the later Persian kings "all were slaves save one." Even the members of the king's own family were as subject to his arbitrary command as the common throng. *ὅντος* : trans. 'although (he) was.' G. 277, 5 ; H. 969, e. *πλήν* : what part of speech here ? H. 758, a. *Ὀρόντας* : see Chap. vi.

29. *καὶ οὗτος κ.τ.λ.* : order of trans., *καὶ οὗτος* (*Ὀρόντας*) *δὴ ταχὺ εὔρε αὐτὸν* (for *τοῦτον*, i. e. the slave who gave to Cyrus Orontas's confidential letter to the king, see p. 72, 14-20), *ὃν ᾤετο εἶναι πιστόν οἱ* ('to himself'), *φίλτερον Κύρῳ ἢ ἑαυτῷ*. The inference is that no one but Orontas ever proved faithless to Cyrus ; but cf. p. 58, 12-14. 30. *φίλτερον* : see Vocab., and G. 73, 1, 10 ; H. 250, b.

Page 87. 2. *ἀλλήλοις* : here 'to each other,' *not* 'to one another.' Why ? *καὶ οὗτοι μέντοι* : 'and those, it is true,' 'and those, to be sure.' 3. *αὐτοῦ* : refers to whom ? *ὄντες* : 'if (they) should be.' G. 277, 4, and 226 ; H. 969, d, and 902. 4. *ἂν τυγχάνειν* : G. 211 ; H. 964, (a), and 872. *τιμῆς* : G. 171, 1 ; H. 739.

30. 5. *τεκμήριον* : subject, or pred. ? G. 141, N. 8 ; H. 669. *τὸ γεγόμενον* : 'that which happened ;' sc. *ἦν*. G. 276, 2 ; H. 966. *ἐν* : why expressed ? G. 189, N. 1 ; H. 782, a. *τοῦ* : *not* 'the.' *ὅτι . . . βεβαίους* : what is the relation of this clause to *τεκμήριον* ?

31. 8. *ἀποθνήσκοντος* : why not aor. ? *περὶ αὐτόν* : G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6 ; H. 788. 9. *συντράπεζοι* : same as *δοσotράπεζοι*, p. 82, 3. No one sat at table with the Persian monarch. He dined alone, on a raised platform at the end of the banqueting-hall, so shielded by curtains that those in the lower part of the room could not see his face, although he himself could see them. The 'table-companions' were nobles who were honored by being allowed to dine in the same room with the king, served by royal pages. They were naturally his most trusted and devoted followers.

10. *τεταγμένος ἐτύγγανεν* : cf. Plan II., and IDIOMS under *τυγχάνω*. 12. *πεπτωκότα* : in Lat. would be pf. infin. G. 280 ; H. 982. *ἔφυγεν* : up the Euphrates, to the last place of encampment.

CHAPTER X.

END OF THE BATTLE. VICTORY OF THE GREEKS.

1. 14. Ἐνταῦθα : resumes the account of the battle, broken off at the end of the eighth chapter to give place to the eulogy of Cyrus in chap. ix. κεφαλῇ, ἡ δεξιὰ χεὶρ : cut off by order of the king, — the head as originating treasonable designs, the right hand as executing them. When the unhopèd for good tidings of Cyrus's death reached the king, says Plutarch (*Life of Artaxerxes*, 13), his courage revived, especially as his men began to gather closely about him again, 'and he went down from the hill (see N. to p. 82, 8), guided by the light of numerous torches. After he had come to the body of Cyrus and the head and right hand had been cut off, in accordance with a certain custom of the Persians, he had the head brought to himself; then clutching hold of it by the thick and bushy hair, he held it up before those still wavering or in flight. Those who saw it were astonished and did homage to him, and in a short time seventy thousand men were about him and went back with him to his camp.'

15. διώκων εἰσπίπτει : agree with βασιλεύς as the more important subject. **16.** Κύρειον : trans. as if Κύρου. G. 129, 12, and 128, 3, N. 3; H. 564, and 545, a. στρατόπεδον : where the baggage and non-combatants had been left before the battle. Here Ariaeus and his division seem to have halted in their flight until the king's army came up. **18.** σταθμόν : doubtless north or northwest of the camp. ξυθεν : = ἐξ οὗ. G. 61; H. 217. ὥρμηντο : i. e. on the morning of the battle. **19.** ὁδοῦ : trans. as if ὁδός (= 'distance') were subject, and παρασάγγαι in the predicate.

2. 20. πολλά : pred.; trans. as if ἅ πολλά ἦν. **21.** Φωκαῖδα : the Persian king or prince, like the Sultan and the majority of other oriental potentates to-day, kept always a harem. Cyrus seems to have carried his liking for Greeks so far as to introduce into his harem women of that nationality. The woman mentioned here was a native of Phocæa, in Ionia, and named Milto, though called Aspasia by Cyrus. σοφὴν : 'witty.'

3. 22. νεωτέρα : the comparative implies that there were two natives of Miletus in Cyrus's harem. **23.** γυμνή : i. e. dressed

only in the tunica, or under-robe, having left her outer robe in the hands of her captors. πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων : sc. τινάς. 26. αὐτῶν : the Greeks who rushed to the rescue. 27. τάλλα : G. 142, 2, N. 3; H. 705. 28. αὐτῶν : G. 182, 2; H. 757. ἐγένοντο : pl. on account of the proximity of ἄνθρωποι. πάντ' : emphatic. 29. ἔσωσαν : repeated to emphasize the *rescue* by so few from the hands of so numerous an enemy.

Page 88. 4. 1. ἀλλήλων : G. 174; H. 748. βασιλεύς, κ.τ.λ. : notice the *chiasmus* in βασιλεύς, οἱ Ἕλληνες — οἱ μὲν διώκοντες (referring to the Greeks), οἱ δ' ἄρπάζοντες. As the Greeks, who had not yet learned of Cyrus's death, were still pursuing the routed left wing of the Persian army, the king with another division plundered their camp. 3. ὥς : G. 2, 6, N. 277; H. 978.

5. 5. ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις : see p. 87, 15-24. εἷη : what mode in Latin? 6. Τισσαφέρνους : G. 171, 2, N. 1; H. 742, c. νικᾷεν : = *victores esse*. τὸ καθ' αὐτούς : i. e. τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος τοῦ βασιλέως στρατεύματος. 7. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν : see IDIOMS. οἷχονται διώκοντες : 'had gone in pursuit.' G. 200, N. 3; H. 827. The indic. is more vivid than the opt. here. G. 247, N. 1; H. 933, fine print. 8. συντάττεται : force of the mid.? 9. ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας : 'called Proxenus and was asking him.' 10. εἰ : not 'if.' G. 282, 4; H. 930. πέμποι : when may the opt. be used in indir. questions? 11. ἀρήξοντες : G. 277, 3; H. 969, c.

6. 12. Ἐν τούτῳ : sc. τῷ χρόνῳ. Notice the *asyndeton*, from the rapid progress of the narrative. H. 1039. δῆλος ἦν : cf. p. 56, 17, and N. 13. δπισθεν : i. e. of the Greeks, = *a tergo* (*Graecorum*). συστραφέντες : notice the force of -υ(ν)-; the Greeks faced about in a body, closing up their ranks.

14. ὥς προσιόντος : sc. βασιλέως, 'supposing that the king would advance.' G. 200, N. 3, (b); H. 477, a. ταύτῃ : i. e. along the bank of the river, where the right wing of Cyrus's line had stood. This movement would have brought the king face to face with the Greeks, who turned about and waited to receive him. δεξόμενοι : why *fut. part.*? 15. παρῆλθεν : trans. as plup. τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρατος : i. e. of Cyrus. 16. ἀναλαβών : ἀνα- here = 'back.' 17. τοὺς . . . αὐτομολήσαντας : how many of these there were is not known; they are elsewhere referred to only in II. i. 6. They had probably gone over to the side of Cyrus thinking that he had won the battle.

7. 20. διήλασε κατά : 'charged against and through' (δι-).
 21. πελταστάς : where stationed? See p. 78, 18-20, and Plan II.
 22. διαστάντες : the peltasts could get out of the way more easily and quickly than the heavy infantry. ἡκόντιζον : more definite than ἔπαιον. αὐτούς : i. e. τοὺς σὺν Τισσαφέρνῃ. 24. ἐλέγετο : trans. as if impers. ; with γενέσθαι, 'it was said that he showed himself.' Episthenes by a skilful handling of his troops received the charge in such a way as to inflict great damage on the enemy.

8. 25. μείον ἔχων : see IDIOMS under ἔχειν. οὐκ ἀναστρέφει : although Tissaphernes had charged clear through the line of peltasts, he came off so badly that he did not dare to face about and charge them again, but kept on till he fell in with the king, who was sacking Cyrus's camp. All this had happened before the events narrated above, ll. 1-11.

9. 29. ᾤσαν : i. e. οἱ βάρβαροι, or βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης. κατά : 'opposite.' τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας : Xenophon has in mind the first order of battle. As the Greeks had faced about, their left now rested on the river and their right wing stood where the left had been at the beginning of the battle. See Plan III., B.

Page 89. 1. περιπτύξαντες : the Greeks now stood in line at right angles with the Euphrates, facing up-stream. The king's army stood facing in the opposite direction, at some distance to the right of the Greeks. See Plan III., B. The Greeks feared that the king's line would wheel half way around and charge toward the river, thus hemming them in completely. In order to be prepared for this manœuvre they wheeled half way around, so that their rear was protected by the river. See Plan III., C.

10. 3. ἐν ᾧ : sc. χρόνῳ, 'while.' 4. εἰς ταὐτὸ σχῆμα : i. e. the king's army wheeled about as the Greeks had done, and stood parallel with the river ; the two armies now stood facing each other as at the beginning of the battle. See Plan III., C. 5. τὸ πρῶτον : see pp. 79, 80, and Plan II. μαχούμενος : force of the fut.? 6. ὄντας : sc. τοὺς βαρβάρους ; trans. 'were.' Why? 7. παρατεταγμένους : 'drawn up beside' one another, = 'in battle array.' 8. τὸ πρόσθεν : see p. 80, 23-29.

11. 9. ἐδέχοντο : sc. αὐτοὺς. ἐκ πλείονος : = *ex longiore intervallo*, 'at a still greater distance,' i. e. from the Greeks. 10. κόμης : perhaps Cunaxa ; see N. to p. 78, 14. G. 191 ; H. 784, a.

12. 11. γήλοφος: poetic word. There are no conspicuous hills in the region in which the battle was fought; but mounds, marking the sites of ruined cities, are frequently met with, and doubtless in Xenophon's time presented the same appearance that they do to-day. On one of these, probably, the king's cavalry halted.

12. ἱππέων: G. 172, 1; H. 743. **13. τὸ ποιούμενον**: = 'what was going on.' **γινώσκειν**: sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας as subject-acc.

14. ἀετόν: carried on the end of a long pole, which seems to have been attached to the front of the royal chariot. That a similar emblem was used by the Assyrians, before the time of the Persians, is shown by the discovery at Nineveh of a bas-relief with a representation of an eagle evidently intended as a military ensign.

15. ἀνατεταμένον: 'with extended wings' (lit. 'spread out').

13. 16. λείπουσιν . . . ἱππεῖς: why is the natural order of words reversed?

18. ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν: see IDIOMS; they were fleeing in scattered groups from different parts of the hill at the same time H. 704, a. **ἱππέων**: G. 172, 1; H. 743. **τέλος**: trans. as if an adv. G. 160, 2; H. 719.

19. ἀπεχώρησαν: notice the changes of tense in λείπουσιν, ἐψιλοῦτο, and ἀπεχώρησαν, marking the progress of the flight.

14. 20. ὑπ' αὐτόν: 'at the foot of it.' Why not dat.? G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6; H. 788. **στήσας**: transitive, or intrans.? G. 195, N. 1; H. 500, 1.

15. 22. κелеύει: sc. αὐτόν, or αὐτούς? **κατιδόντας**: notice the force of κατ(α)-, 'looking down' from the elevation upon the country beyond. **τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, τί ἐστίν**: for τί ἐστίν τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, = 'what was beyond the hill; ' prolepsis. H. 878.

24. ἀνὰ κράτος: see IDIOMS. **25. σχεδὸν ὅτε ταῦτ' ἦν**: = *eodem fere tempore*, 'about the same time.'

16. 26. ἔστησαν: 'stood' at the foot of the hill, where they had halted in accordance with the command of Clearchus; see l. 20 above. They were probably two or three miles east of the Euphrates. **θέμενοι**

τὰ ὄπλα: cf. IDIOMS, p. 402. **28. φαίνονται**: G. 250, N.; H. 925, b. **ἀπ'**: broader in meaning than παρά, and hence more forcible; not only did no one come from his side (i. e. sent by him, παρά), but no one even came from where he was, (ἀπό) bringing report about

him. 29. αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα : 'that he was dead.' Why not τεθνηκέναι? G. 280, and 200, N. 6; H. 84a and 827. 30. τι : i. e. some strategic point.

17. 30. αὐτοί : 'they themselves,' the Greeks in distinction from Cyrus. G. 79, N. 1; H. 680, 2.

Page 90. 1. εἰ : 'whether.' G. 282, 4; H. 1016. 2. ἄγοιντο : subj. of indirect question in dir. disc. Why opt. here? G. 244, 256; H. 932, 2, (2). 2. στρατόπεδον : sacked in part by the king just after the first engagement, while the Greeks were in pursuit; see p. 87, 15-29. 3. δορπηστόν : as it was now the first week in Sept., the sun at Babylon set about 6.20 o'clock. The soldiers must have reached their camp some time after sunset, and the passage can hardly be taken as designating the *usual* time of the afternoon meal. Cf. p. 36. 4. τὰς σκηνάς : i. e. τὸ στρατόπεδον.

18. 5. τοῦτο : 'such.' καταλαμβάνουσι : sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες. 7. διηρπασμένα : 'had been seized as plunder.' G. 280; H. 982. εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτόν ἦν : coördinate with τὰ πλεῖστα as obj. of καταλαμβάνουσι; trans. by a clause beginning with 'whatever.' ποτόν : referring to wine, considered by the Greeks a necessary article of diet. 8. μιστάς : why without the article? sc. οὕσας; trans., 'which were full.' G. 141, N. 8; H. 669. 9. λάβοι : G. 248, N., end; H. 937. 11. ἐλέγοντο : see N. to p. 55, 22. Cyrus must have obtained these supplies after leaving the desert; cf. p. 69, 14-20. καὶ ταύτας : 'these too,' as well as the other provisions and articles of value.

19. 12. οἱ πλείστοι : difference in meaning between πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί, πλείστοι, and οἱ πλείστοι? 13. πρὶν : G. 274; H. 955. Read p. 36. At the present time the orientals in the region where the Greeks now were have their breakfast, like the Greeks, about eleven o'clock. See Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. i. p. 292. 15. οὕτω : hungry and weary, but not despondent; for they had come off victorious, and did not yet know that Cyrus had fallen. Read pp. 22, 23. Xenophon's description of the battle varies in several particulars from that given by Plutarch; but the discrepancy is no greater than that in the case of several battles of the late War for the Union, where reports of men on the different sides have been compared.

BOOK II.



ΔΟΓΟΣ : see N. to title on p. 51.

B' : = δεύτερος.

CHAPTER I.

NEGOTIATIONS OF THE GREEKS WITH ARIAEUS AND THE KING.

Page 91. 1. 1-6. 'Ως . . . δεδήλωται : gives a summary of the contents of Book I.; probably not written by Xenophon, but added by some reader or editor, not unlikely by him who divided the Anabasis into books and chapters; read pp. 46, 47. There are three principal reasons why this summary is considered an interpolation : — 1. It may be omitted without interrupting the progress of the narrative. 2. The words Ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ at the beginning of l. 7 follow naturally after ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα οὕτω διεγένοντο, the closing sentence of Book I. 3. Unless the summary be rejected, the μὲν in the last sentence of Book I. has no correlative δέ. Similar reasoning may be applied to the summaries at the beginning of the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh books.

1. 'Ως . . . ἐστρατεύετο : see Book I., I. to II. 4. 'Ως : adv., conj., or prep.? Κύρω : G. 184, 3; H. 767. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν : sc. στρατεύμα. G. 139, 1, N.; H. 621, c. ὁπότε : definite, or indefinite?

2. τόν : not 'the.' ἐστρατεύετο : why not aor.? G. 200, N. 5, (a); H. 829.

3. ἀνόδω : for ἀναβάσει; see Vocab., and N. to title on p. 51. As mentioned here the 'up-march' comprised only the journey from Sardis to the place where the battle was fought, near Cunaxa, as described in Book I., chapters II. 5 to VIII. ὥς . . . ἐγένετο : see Book I., VIII.

ὥς . . . ἐτελεύτησε : see Book I., VIII. 24-29. **4.** ὥς . . . ἤν :

see Book I., x. ἐπί : how different in meaning from ἐπί in l. 2?

τό : 'their;' cf. p. 90, 2-4. **5.** τὰ πάντα : G. 160, 1; H. 718.

νικᾶν : 'that they were victorious.' Why is the subject-acc. omitted?

Cf. G. 260, 2, and 134, 3; H. 946, 940. 6. ἔμπροσθεν : G. 141, N. 3; H. 666, c. δεδήλωται : what is the subject?

2. 7. Ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : see IDIOMS. G. 186; H. 772, c. It was now probably Sept. 4. οἱ στρατηγοί : how many? What were their names? Cf. pp. 29, 30. 8. ἄλλον : '(any one) else.' πέμποι, φαίνονται : opt. in implied indir. disc. G. 248 and 250, N.; H. 937 and 925, b. σηματοῦντα : G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. ὅ,τι : why not τί? G. 149, 2, end; H. 700.

3. 9. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς : 'they resolved.' How lit.? 10. προῖέναι : G. 259; H. 949. 11. συμμίξειαν : cf. the use of the subjunctive in Latin after *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*. G. 239, 2, and N. 2; H. 921. ἐν ὁρμῇ : see IDIOMS. ὄντων : sc. αὐτῶν; render by a clause introduced by 'when.' 12. ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνέχοντι : see IDIOMS. ἦλθε : sc. αὐτοῖς. Τευθρανίας : see Vocab. and Map. ἄρχων : distinguish between ἄρχων, βασιλεύς, τύραννος, and σατράπης. 13. γεγονὼς ἀπό : trans., 'a descendant of.' How lit.? Γλοῦς : see N. to p. 67, 25.

14. Ταμῷ : gen. See N. to p. 58, 23, and Vocab. τέθνηκεν : 'was dead.' Notice the use of the indic., emphasizing the most important *fact*; the following verbs are more regularly in the opt. G. 200, N. 6, and 247, N. 1; H. 849, 933. 15. πεφευγὼς εἶη : for ἐπεφεύγει. G. 118, 2, and 243, N. 1; H. 457, and 935, b. ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ : trans. as if εἰς τὸν σταθμόν; cf. p. 87, 16-19. G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6, end; H. 788. τῶν ἄλλων : sc. βαρβάρων, i. e. of Cyrus's army; see p. 87, 12. ὄθεν : trans. as if ἐξ οὗ (referring for antecedent to σταθμῷ).

16. τῇ προτεραίᾳ : sc. what? G. 139, I, N.; H. 621, c. ὥρμηντο : G. 243, N. 1; H. 935, b. λέγοι : G. 243; H. 932, 2. ὅτι . . . ἦκειν : indir. disc. dependent on λέγοι, which is itself in indir. disc. after ἔλεγον. Cf. p. 58, 21, and N. 17. ἡμέραν : difference in force between the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of time? περιμενολή κ.τ.λ. : in dir. disc., ἐὰν μέλλητε ἦκειν, ὑμᾶς περιμενῶ. H. 934. τῇ ἄλλῃ : = τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (ἡμέρᾳ). 18. ἀπιέναι : = *se rediturum esse*; in dir. disc., ἀπειμι. Notice the different constructions after λέγοι and φαίη. G. 260, 2, N. 1; H. 946, b. ἐπ' : 'in the direction of,' 'toward.' ἦλθεν : why not opt.? See references on ὥρμηντο above.

4. 19. Ταῦτ' : 'this.' H. 635. 20. πυνθανόμενοι : others learned from the generals by *inquiring* what the news was; and so it spread, without formal announcement. Could μανθανόμενοι have been

used here? **βαρέως ἔφερον** : see IDIOMS under **φέρω**. **τάδ'** : see N. to p. 60, 11. **21. 'Αλλ'** : 'Well.' H. 1046, 2, b. **ᾠφέλε κ.τ.λ.** : see IDIOMS. How lit.? G. 251, 2, N. 1; H. 871, a. **ζῆν** : G. 260, 1; H. 948. **22. ἡμεῖς** : emphatic. **23. ἡμῖν** : G. 186, N. 1; H. 772. **εἰ . . . βασιλέα** : 'if you had not come, we should be marching against the king;' the messengers from Ariaeus came just as the Greeks were starting. G. 222; H. 895.

Page 92. **1. βασιλέα** : see N. to p. 52, 3. **ἐπαγγελλόμεθα** : 'we propose;' more forcible from contrast with **ἀπαγγέλλετε** in the preceding sentence. **2. καθίσειν** : sc. **ἡμᾶς** as subject-acc.; in dir. disc., **καθίσομεν**, Att. **καθιοῦμεν**. G. 223; H. 894, 1. The regular Attic form for **καθίσειν** is **καθιεῖν**, which some editions substitute for it here. Read p. 46. **3. τῶν νικῶντων ἐστίν** : = *eorum qui vicerunt*, 'belongs to those who conquer,' 'is (the privilege) of those who have conquered.' G. 169, 1; H. 732, c. **καί** : not 'and.' **τὸ ἄρχειν** : = *imperium*.

5. 4. τοὺς ἀγγέλους : Procles and Glus. **5. Χειρίσοφον** : as representing Sparta Chirisophus would be apt to have more influence than the other generals in negotiating with the Persians. Cf. N. to p. 64, 10. **6. ἐβούλετο** : sc. **ἀποσταλῆναι** or **λείπειν**. **ξένος** : see N. to p. 53, 12.

6. 10. κόπτοντες : 'by slaughtering' (G. 277, 2; H. 969, a); pl. from the idea of **στρατιῶται** in **στράτευμα**. G. 138, N. 3; H. 633. **ξύλοις** : 'for firewood.' G. 137; H. 623. **μικρόν** : G. 161; H. 720. **11. φάλαγγος** : evidently the first position on the field is referred to; cf. Plan II. **12. οἷστοις** : G. 188, 1, N. 2; H. 777. **πολλοῖς οὖσιν** : 'of which there were many.' How lit.? **ἡνάγκαζον** : i. e. at the commencement of the battle. **13. ἐκβάλλειν** : 'to empty out' from their quivers, as a precaution against treachery. **τοὺς αὐτομολοῦντας** . cf. p. 76, 27, 28. **14. γέροισ κ.τ.λ.** : see p. 79, 9, 10 and N.

7. 15. ἦσαν φέρεσθαι : = 'were to be gotten,' 'were to be obtained,' for firewood. G. 259, 136; H. 950. **16. ἔρημοι** : sc. **οὔσαι**; to be construed, by a kind of *zeugma*, both with **πέλται**, meaning 'without owners,' and with **ἄμαξαι**, meaning 'empty,' the provisions having been plundered. **οἷς** : 'these (as fuel).' Remember that the relative at the beginning of a clause should often be translated as if a demonstrative or personal pronoun. **κρέα** : emphatic by position; the soldiers had *meat* and nothing else; cf. N. to p. 69, 18. **ἔψοντες** : 'cooked and.'

18. *περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν* : see N. to p. 78, 1. partitive apposition. G. 137, N. 2; H. 624, d. Sc. *ὄντες*. 20. *ἦν* : emphatic, 'there was.' *ἐτύγχανε ὦν* : cf. N. to p. 51, 5. 21. *ἐντίμως ἔχων* : see IDIOMS under *ἔχω*. H. 810. 22. *προσεποιεῖτο* : 'pretended.' Why impf.? *εἶναι* : G. 260, 1; H. 948. *τῶν ἀμφί* : sc. *πραγμάτων*, 'in matters of.' G. 180, 1, and 141, N. 3; H. 753, and 666, c. *τάξεις* : here 'tactics,' i. e. Greek tactics, the superiority of which to their own the Persians had learned at great cost to themselves. Read p. 12.

8. 23. *προσελθόντες* : G. 277, 6; H. 968. 26. *ἀπέκτονε* : G. 109, 3, and 110, IV., (d); H. 450, and 451, a. *παραδόντας, λόντας* : = *traditis armis, euntes*, the first participle in time being subordinate to the second. G. 277, 2; H. 969, a. 27. *θύρας* : cf. N. to p. 83, 2. *εὐρίσκεσθαι* : why mid.? G. 199, 2; H. 813. *τι* : attracted into the conditional clause; order of trans., *εὐρίσκεσθαί τι ἀγαθόν, εἰ δύνωνται*, or *εὐρίσκεσθαι, εἰ δύνωνται, ἀγαθόν τι*.

9. 29. *βαρέως ἤκουσαν* : see IDIOMS. *ὁμως δέ* : 'and yet,' although they were angry. *τοσοῦτον* : '(only) this.' How lit.? 30. *τῶν νικῶντων* : cf. l. 3 above, and N. *εἴη* : G. 243; H. 932. 'Ἀλλ' : abrupt change to dir. disc. as Clearchus turns to address another part of his audience.

Page 93. 1. *ἄνδρες* : see N. to p. 60, 12. *τούτοις* : G. 184, 1; H. 763. 2. *κάλλιστον* : put first, since to the Greek honor was all-important. *ἔχετε* : 'you can,' 'you are able,' sc. *ἀποκρίνασθαι*; cf. Lat. *habete (dicere)*. 3. *ἥξω* : 'I will return.' *ἐκάλεσε* : trans. as if plup. H. 837. 4. *ἴδοι* : G. 216; H. 881. *ἱερά* : see N. to p. 80, 14. *ἐξηρημένα* : pred., = 'which had been taken out.' Clearchus was only to see the result of the sacrifice, not to officiate. *θυόμενος* : force of the mid.? See N. to p. 77, 18, and Vocab. G. 199, 2; H. 813.

10. 5. *Ἐνθα δὴ* : 'Then, you see.' 6. *ὦν* : 'since he was.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. *πρόσθεν* : 'rather,' 'sooner.' *ἀποθάνοιεν, παραδοίεν* : G. 245. What form in dir. disc.? 7. 'Ἀλλ' : see N. to p. 91, 21. 8. *πότερα* : G. 282, 5; H. 1017. *ὥς κρατῶν* : 'because thinking that he is conqueror.' G. 277, N. 2, (a); H. 978. 9. *ὥς διὰ φίλιαν* : used instead of the more common *ὥς φίλος*. *εἰ μὲν γάρ* : sc. *αἰτεῖ*. *τί* : 'why.'

10. ἐλθόντα: 'come and.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, a. πείσας: i. e. by offering some inducement; cf. N. to p. 63, 16. **11.** τί: 'what.' τοῖς στρατιώταις: G. 184, 4; H. 768. Cf. IDIOMS, p. 403. **12.** αὐτῷ: G. 184, 1; H. 764, 1. ταῦτα χαρίσονται: 'they shall have given these up as a favor,' = 'they shall have made him a present of these.' H. 898, c. πρὸς ταῦτα: 'to this.' Notice the asyndeton in rapid narration.

11. **13.** νικᾶν: cf. N. to p. 91, 5. G. 260, 2; H. 946. **14.** αὐτῇ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται: = *cum eo de imperio contendat*. G. 173, 1, N. 2; H. 739, a, and 772. **15.** ἐαυτοῦ: freely, 'in his power.' G. 169, 1; H. 732. ἔχων [sc. ὑμᾶς], δυνάμενος: G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. μέσῃ τῇ: G. 142, 4, N. 4; H. 671. **16.** ποταμῶν: i. e. the Euphrates and the Tigris. G. 182, 2; H. 757. πλῆθος: emphatic by position. **17.** ἀγαγεῖν: G. 100, 2, N. 4; H. 436. ὅσον: 'so great that.' οὐδ': = *ne — quidem*. H. 1043, 2. παρέχοι . . . δύναισθ' ἄν: G. 224; H. 900. παρέχοι [αὐτοὺς] ὑμῖν: 'he should turn (them) over to you.'

12. **19.** Θεόπομπος: mentioned only here. Some think that Xenophon himself made the speech which follows, but from modesty assigns it to an imaginary Theopompus. Diodorus Siculus (XIV. 25) attributes it to Proxenus. **20.** ἡμῖν ἐστίν: see IDIOMS. **21.** ἄν: with χρῆσθαι. What mode of dir. disc. does this inf. represent? G. 211; H. 964. **22.** καί: *not* 'and.' H. 1042. παραδόντες ταῦτα: render by a clause introduced by 'if.' G. 226, 1, and 277, 4; H. 902, and 969, d. **23.** σωμάτων: G. 172, 1; H. 743. ἀγαθὰ: here subst.; see Vocāb. ἡμῖν ὄντα: 'which we have.' **24.** σύν: 'with the help of.' G. 191, II., 2. H. 806. **25.** μαχοῦμεθα: emphatic; independent finite form where μαχεῖσθαι, after οἴου, might have been expected. ἀκούσας: 'on hearing.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, b.

13. **26.** φιλοσόφῳ: derivation? cf. G. 131, 131, 6, and 132, 1; H. 576, and 585, a. Why dat.? **27.** ἔοικας: G. 104, 109, 3, and 200, N. 6; H. 369, 492, 7, and 849, b. νεανίσκε: 'young fellow.' G. 129, 8; H. 558, 3. οὐκ ἀχάριστα: i. e. 'charmingly;' sarcastic. **28.** ἀνόητος: G. 136, N. 1; H. 614. ὦν: 'that you are.' G. 280; H. 980, and 982. ἀρετήν: = Latin *virtus*, 'courage.' περιγενέσθαι ἄν: implies another protasis, such as 'if you should try it.' G. 226, 2; H. 903. For the inf. see G. 226, 3; H. 946. What mode does the inf. here represent? **29.** δυνάμει: G. 175, 2; H. 749.

14. 29. ἔφασαν : 'they (i. e. Xenophon's informants) said,' = 'it was reported.' **30.** λέγειν : G. 260, 2, N. 1, (a); H. 946, b. ὑπομαλακιζομένους : 'half-yielding,' (lit. 'softening down'); for the force of ὑπο- see G. 191, VI., 7; H. 808, 3. ἐγένοντο : 'they had proved.' H. 837.

Page 94. 1. πολλοῦ : G. 178, N.; H. 746. γένοιτο, βούλοιτο : G. 224; H. 900. **2.** εἴτ' — εἴτ' : see Vocab. and H. 1045, 2. ἄλλο τι : 'any other (undertaking).' G. 188, I, N. 2; H. 777, a, end. χρῆσθαι : sc. αὐτοῖς. ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον κ.τ.λ. : contains the chief suggestion of the speech, but is put in a subordinate place as an after-thought. Egypt had been conquered by Cambyses in 525 B. C., but had revolted in 460 and been reconquered soon afterwards. On the death of Darius II. (Nothus), the father of Artaxerxes, the Egyptians had again revolted, and as this rebellion was still going on the Greeks hint that they might help the king to put it down. **3.** στρατεύειν : sc. ἐθέλοι. συγκαταστρέψαιντ' ἄν : sc. Αἴγυπτον, but to be taken by zeugma also with ἄλλο τι. αὐτῷ : G. 187; H. 775.

15. 4. ἐν τούτῳ : sc. what? Reason for the asyndeton? εἰ : not 'if.' G. 244, and N. 2; H. 1016. ἀποκεκριμένοι εἶεν : G. 118, 1; H. 465. **5.** ὑπολαβών : sc. τὸν λόγον, 'answering,' or 'answered and.' **6.** ἄλλος ἄλλα : see IDIOMS. H. 704, a. λέγουσι : agrees with οὗτοι rather than with ἄλλος. **7.** τί λέγεις : more nearly 'what you think,' 'what your opinion is,' than 'what you say.'

16. 8. ἄσμενος : trans. as if an adv. See IDIOMS. G. 138, N. 7; H. 619. οἶμαι : parenthetical, hence without influence on the construction. **9.** οἱ ἄλλοι : sc. ἄσμενοι ἐωράκασιν. καὶ ἡμεῖς : sc. Ἕλληνές ἐσμεν. **10.** ὄντες 'since we are.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. πράγμασι : 'troubles.' **11.** συμβουλευόμεθα : 'we ask your advice.' Cf. N. to p. 53, 18. G. 199, 2; H. 813. σοι : G. 187; H. 775. τί : introduces an indir. question. G. 282, 1; H. 1011. ὧν : = τούτων δ. G. 153, N. 1; H. 996, a.

17. 12. πρὸς θεῶν : see IDIOMS. **13.** καὶ δ : relative repeated contrary to usage. G. 156; H. 1005, and a. εἰς : for ἐν. G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6; H. 788. **14.** ἔπειτα : trans. as if an adj., 'future.' λεγόμενον : '(whenever) mentioned.' ὅτι . . . τάδε : explanatory of δ above. **15.** κελύσων : G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. τά : not

'the.' G. 141, N. 2; H. 658. 16. συμβουλευομένοις συνεβούλευσεν : notice the *paronomasia*, the use of words of similar sound near each other. 17. ὅτι κ.τ.λ. : in Latin, *fieri non posse quin, quodcunque suaseris, in Graecia referatur*. ἀνάγκη : sc. ἐστι. G. 261, 1, and N. 1; H. 952. ἃ ἄν : G. 232, 3, and 233; H. 916.

18. 19. δέ : 'now,' resumes the narrative interrupted by the preceding quotation; so οὖν is often used. ὑπήγετο : notice the force of ὑπ', 'craftily suggested.' How lit.? G. 200, N. 2; H. 832. αὐτόν : intens., and emphasized by the preceding καί, 'even.' G. 145, 1; H. 680, 1. 20. πρεσβεύοντα : not πρέσβυν, or πρεσβευτήν, because Phalinus was not a regular envoy, but was acting as ambassador on this special occasion. 21. εἰεν : G. 216, 1; H. 881.

19. 22. ὑποστρέψας : 'eluding,' 'evading' the question. The term is borrowed from a feint in wrestling, where one of the contestants has gained an advantage, but the other by an adroit movement slips from under him. Phalinus was a match for Clearchus. It was a case of "Greek meeting Greek." 23. τῶν : not to be translated. H. 657, b. μυρίων : G. 167, 6; H. 729, e. μία τις : sc. ἐλπίς. H. 621, d. The use of the indef. pron. makes the possibility of a hope seem even more remote. 24. σωθῆναι : G. 259; H. 949. πολεμοῦντας : for πολεμοῦσι. G. 138, N. 8; H. 941. βασιλεῖ : G. 186, N. 1; H. 772. 25. εἰ δέ τοι : 'but of course if.' H. 1037, 10. μηδεμία : why not οὐδεμία? G. 283, 2; H. 1021. 26. ἄκοντος βασιλέως : see IDIOMS. G. 183; H. 970, and 972, b. σῶζεσθαι : direct or reflexive mid.?

20. 28. πρὸς ταῦτ' : 'in reply.' 29. Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα δὴ σὺ λέγεις : 'Well, this of course is *your* opinion.' G. 134, N. 1; H. 602, a. λέγεις : see N. to l. 7 above. 30. φίλους : sc. ἡμᾶς. πλείονος : G. 178, N.; H. 746.

Page 95. 1. εἶναι : for εἶημεν, after οἴόμεθα. G. 246; H. 946. ἔχοντες, παραδόντες : G. 277, 4; H. 969, d. ἄλλω : sc. τινι.

21. 4. δὴ : 'then,' marks the conclusion of the talk. 5. μένουσι [sc. ὑμῖν] : 'if (you) would stay,' 'if (you) would remain.' G. 226, 1; H. 902. 6. εἰεν : G. 248, 2; H. 932, 2. προΐοῦσι [sc. ὑμῖν] : refers to advancing against the king. ἀπιοῦσι : implies retreating back toward the coast. 7. πόλεμος : sc. εἶη. εἶπατε : H. 438. 8. εἰσιν : 'there is;' made emphatic by the change from the fut., in

μενεῖτε, to the pres. ὥς πολέμου ὄντος : 'with the understanding that there is war.' G. 183, and 280, N. 4 ; H. 970. ὥς : both causal and declarative. H. 1049, and 1054. ἀπαγγέλλω : 'I am to announce.' G. 256 ; H. 866, 3.

22. 10. τοίνυν : 'well, then.' 11. ἡμῖν ταῦτά δοκεῖ : see IDIOMS, p. 400. How lit.? 12. ἀπεκρίθη : an unclassical form ; asyndeton in rapid narration.

23. 16. ἀπεκρίνατο : by some editors changed to ἀπεκρίθη ; but as Xenophon is fond of varying his expressions it is not unlikely that he wrote ἀπεκρίθη above and ἀπεκρίνατο here. Σπονδαί : sc. εἰσιν. μένουσιν κ.τ.λ. : sc. ἡμῖν. 17. ποιήσοι : G. 202, 4, and 203, N. 3 ; H. 855, and 855, a. διεσήμενεν : notice the force of δι-, 'distinctly indicate,' 'clearly show,' as *between* the alternatives. The negotiations with Phalinus well illustrate both the spirit and the adroitness of the Greek character.



CHAPTER II.

THE GREEKS WITH ARIAIEUS. THEIR ADVANCE TOGETHER.

1. 18. μὲν δὴ : 'So then.' οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ : who? Cf. p. 92, 18-20. οἱ δὲ παρ' Ἀριαίου : = οἱ δὲ παρ' Ἀριαίου ἀπελθόντες παρ' Ἀριαίου ἦκον. First from Ariaeus Procles and Glus had come ; with these on their return to him the Greeks had sent Chirisophus and Menon. See p. 91, 11-14 ; p. 92, 5-7. 19. Προκλῆς καὶ Χειρίσοφος : partitive apposition. H. 624, d. 20. ἔμενεν : 'was staying' for the time being ; the aor., making the statement as an historical fact, would have implied that Menon remained with Ariaeus permanently. ἔλεγον, φάλη : G. 260, 2, N. 1 ; H. 946, b. 21. ἑαυτοῦ : G. 175, 1 ; H. 643. βελτίους : here = βελτίονας. G. 72, 2, N. 1 ; H. 236. Trans., 'of higher rank.' οὗς . . . βασιλεύοντος : in dir. disc., οἱ οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιντο, εἰ βασιλεύοιμι. 22. αὐτοῦ : G. 183 ; H. 970, and 971, b. Some construe αὐτοῦ as gen. of separation after ἀνασχέσθαι. ἀλλ' εἰ βούλεσθε : the change to dir. disc. makes the statement emphatic. See N. to λυμαινόμεθα, p. 63, 2. 23. ἤδη : 'at once.' τῆς νυκτός : gen., not acc., because the proposed march would take only a part of the night, not the whole. G. 179, 1 ; H. 759. εἰ δὲ

μή : sc. συναπιέναι βούλεσθε. H. 906.
 subject of ἀπιέναι.

24. αὐτός : trans. as if sub-

2. 25. 'ΑΛΛ' : see N. to p. 91, 21. εἰς ἡκωμεν : as apodosis, sc. ποιήσομεν, or ἔστω. G. 223; H. 898. 26. εἰ δὲ μή : more regularly εἰ δὲ μὴ (ἡκωμεν). H. 906, a. ὁποῖόν τι : 'whatsoever'; more indefinite than ὅ,τι. ὑμῖν : G. 184, 3; H. 767. οἴησθε : G. 232, 3, and 233; H. 916. 27. ποιήσοι : why opt.?

3. 28. Μετὰ ταῦτα : notice the asyndeton in rapid narrative.
 29. τοιάδε : see N. to p. 60, 11.

Page 96. 1. θυομένῳ : how different from θύοντι? λέναι : after ἐγίγνωτο, which is used in the sense of ἐγίγνωτο καλὰ, 'did not turn out favorably,' 'did not prove to be favorable.' 2. ἐγίγνωτο : the impf. implies that several trials were made before it was decided that the omens were not auspicious. ἄρ' : 'as it appears.' How different from ἄρα? Cf. H. 1048, 1, and 1015. 3. ἐν μέσῳ : trans. 'between.' 4. Τίγρης : the king had not yet crossed the Tigris. Either Clearchus had received false information, or he and his scouts had taken one of the large canals in that region for the river itself. ναυσίπορος : kind of compound? G. 132, 3; H. 575, 586. δυναίμεθ' : G. 226, 2, (b); H. 872, and 872, a. 5. πλοῖα, ἡμεῖς : both made emphatic by reversed order. 6. δὴ αὐτοῦ γε : 'here at any rate you see.' οἶόν τε : sc. ἔστι. See IDIOMS. οὐκ ἔστιν : 'it is not possible.' G. 28, 3, N. 1; H. 480, 1 and 3. 7. ἔχειν : G. 259; H. 949. λέναι : G. 261, 1, N. 1; H. 952.

4. 8. ἀπιόντας κ.τ.λ. : sc. ὑμᾶς; trans., 'to go and make out a supper on whatever we have.' 9. ὅ,τι : object of ἔχειν, but implying as antecedent a cognate acc. as object of δειπνεῖν. τίς ἔχει : = ἔχομεν. τίς has often a collective force. G. 150, N.; H. 703. σημήνη : sc. ὁ σαλπικτῆς. G. 134, 3, N. 1, (a); H. 602, c. κέρατι : G. 188, 1; H. 776. Read p. 35. ὥς : 'as if,' 'apparently.' The Persians, understanding the usual signals of the Greeks, would be deceived, if they should hear the horn, by the change of orders. 10. ἀναπαύεσθαι : G. 260, 1; H. 948. συσκευάζεσθαι : like δειπνεῖν, ἀνατίθεςθαι, and ἔπεσθαι, explaining ᾧδε and dep. on χρή understood. In some manuscripts and editions these infinitives are changed to imperatives, but the infinitive construction seems more natural. τὸ δεύτερον : sc. σημήνη. G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. 11. ἀνατίθεςθαι : sc. τὰ σκεύη. ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ : sc. σημείῳ. G. 191, VI., 2, (2), (b). 12. τῷ ἡγουμένῳ, i. e. 'the van' of

the army. **13.** τὰ δπλα : = τοὺς δπλίτας, by metonymy. Cf. the use of ἀσπίς, p. 76, 14. **ἔξω** : i. e. away from the river, on the side toward the enemy. The river would thus serve as a protection for one side of the line of march.

5. 14. ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες : what reason for the asyndeton ?

15. τὸ λοιπόν : 'thenceforth.' G. 160, 2 ; H. 719, b. **ὁ μὲν** : Clearchus. **16.** ἐλόμενοι, ὀρῶντες : G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. **17.** οἷα : '(such things) as,' = 'those things which,' 'what.' **τὸν ἄρχοντα** : sc. φρονεῖν. **ἄπειροι** : from the biographical notices of the Greek generals given in chap. VI., it appears that all except Clearchus were men of slight military experience. Nevertheless, as Sparta was at this time the most prominent among the Greek states in matters of war, and as most of Cyrus's mercenaries were from the Peloponnesus, it was to be expected that the leadership would fall to a Spartan.

6. 18. Ἀριθμὸς . . . τριακόσιοι : on account of certain discrepancies between the numbers here given and those obtained by adding the items previously mentioned, it is thought by many that this entire section was not written by Xenophon, but inserted by some one after his time, perhaps from some other account of the Retreat. **ἦν** : G. 161 ; H. 720. **Ἐφέσου** : as Ephesus was a Greek city, the precise location of which would be familiar to every Greek reader, it is assumed as the basis of reckoning rather than Sardis, the real starting-point of the expedition. Cf. p. 55, 1. **Ἰωνίας** : G. 167, 6 ; H. 729, e. **19.** μάχης : 'battle-field,' the battle by metonymy being put for the place of the battle. **τρεῖς καὶ ἐνενήκοντα** : G. 77, 2, N. 2, (a) ; H. 291, b. The sum of the items previously given by Xenophon makes the distance from Sardis to the battle-field 84 stages, 517 parasangs. The distance from Ephesus to Sardis, according to Herodotus, was 3 stages ; subtracting this from 93, there is still a discrepancy of 6 stages to be accounted for. If the summary as it stands is really Xenophon's, we may suppose that the army on the up-march delayed at some point without the fact being mentioned, especially as the discrepancy in the number of parasangs is hardly more than the distance from Ephesus to Sardis by actual measurement. **22.** ἐλέγοντο : the distance from Babylon is given by report, as the Greeks had not gone over it. Plutarch puts Cunaxa 500 stadia from Babylon.

7. 24. Ἐντεῦθεν : the Greeks were still where they had assembled immediately after the battle. See p. 90, 3. **25.** Θράξ : from the

nature of the case there was slight fellow-feeling between the Thracians and the mass of the Greeks. Still, the contingent of Miltocythes could at this time ill be spared, as the Ten Thousand were left entirely without cavalry. τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ : how different from τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ ?

26. ὥς : adv., conj., or prep. ?

8. 27. τοῖς ἄλλοις : G. 142, 2, N. 3, (a), and 184, 3 ; H. 767. After ἡγεῖσθαι the dat. is used when the leader is thought of merely as guide, the gen. when he acts as commander.

28. κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα : 'according to the arrangements' mentioned above, ll. 9-13.

29. πρῶτον σταθμόν : 'first station' reckoning backwards, the one occupied the night before the battle. See p. 87, 18.

30. μέσας νύκτας : see N. to p. 74, 20. ἐν τάξει : = 'while still in line of march.'

θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα : 'letting their arms rest on the ground ;' agrees loosely with στρατηγοί and λοχαγοί, but refers chiefly to the men in the ranks. τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ ὅπλα θεμένων might have been expected.

Page 97. 2. ὤμοσαν : this full account of the solemn rites accompanying the compact is perhaps introduced to bring out in stronger light the baseness of the treachery of Ariaeus later on.

3. μήτε : G. 283, 3 ; H. 1023. προδώσειν, ἔσεσθαι : G. 202, 3, (a) ; H. 855, a.

4. τ' : here μήτε — τέ = *neque — que*, 'both not — and.' H. 1044, a. προσώμοσαν : force of *pros-* ?

5. καί : 'also.' ἀδόλως : emphatic by position.

9. 5. σφάξαντες — εἰς ἀσπίδα : 'slaying (so that the blood of the victims would flow) into a shield.' G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6 ; H. 788.

6. ταῦρον κ.τ.λ. : in ratifying oaths and treaties, the Greeks as well as the Romans frequently sacrificed three victims, a bull, boar, and ram, as here, or a boar, goat, and ram, or a bull, goat, and boar, or even other kinds of animals. The wolf was doubtless offered up by the Persians, who sacrificed wolves to Ahriman, the spirit of darkness. Wolves are still occasionally found in Mesopotamia.

7. βάπτοντες : both parties dipped their weapons in the blood as a token of willingness before the gods to suffer the fate of the victims if they should be convicted of faithlessness.

ξίφος, λόγχην : selected as the characteristic weapons of the Greeks and the Persians respectively, although the Greeks of course had spears, and the Persians swords.

10. 8. πιστά : see N. to p. 73, 18. Ἄγε δῆ : 'come now.'

9. ὁ αὐτὸς στόλος : i. e. back to the western part of Asia Minor, whence the Greeks could easily return home, and where Ariaeus, hav-

ing been placed by Cyrus in command of Sardis, would probably be able to make more advantageous terms with Artaxerxes than in the wilderness so near to Babylon.

10. τίνα γνώμην : see IDIOMS.

11. ἥνπερ : as antecedent sc. τὴν ὁδόν. δοκεῖς : 'do you think.'

12. κρείττω : = κρείττονα. Cf. N. to βελτίους, p. 95, 21.

11. 13. Ἦν : what antecedent to be supplied ? ἀπιόντες : = εἰ ἀπίοιμεν. G. 277, 4 ; H. 969, d, and 900. ὑπό : see N. to p. 60, 22.

14. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων : G. 167, 6 ; H. 729, e. 15. σταθμῶν : G.

179, 1 ; H. 759. τῶν ἐγγυτάτῳ : G. 141, N. 3 ; H. 666, a. οὐδέ,

οὐδέν : G. 283, 9 ; H. 1030. 17. εἴ τι ἦν : G. 220, 1, (a), 1 ; H.

893. 18. μακροτέραν : sc. ὁδόν. G. 161 ; H. 720. ἐπινοοῦμεν : pl.,

i. e. 'I and my men.' The form of statement implies that Ariaeus had already made up his mind what course to pursue.

12. 19. πορευτέον . . . μακροτάτους : i. e. τοὺς πρώτους σταθμούς, οὓς πορευόμεθα, ὥς μακροτάτους εἶναι δεῖ, 'we must make our first day's marches as long as possible.' How lit. ? G. 281, 2 ; H. 990, 991.

20. δυνώμεθα : sc. πορεύεσθαι. H. 651, a. ὥς πλείστον : see IDIOMS.

H. 651. 21. ἀποσπασθῶμεν : poetic word. Why subj. ? στρα-

τεύματος : G. 174 ; H. 748. 22. ἅπαξ : 'once,' 'once for all.'

δύ' : = δύο, here indecl. What would be the form here if declined ?

ἡμερῶν : G. 167, 5 ; H. 729, d. ὁδόν : G. 161 ; H. 720, b. 23. οὐ-

κέτι μή : 'surely not ;' used more often with the subj., but sometimes

with the fut. indic. G. 283, 8 ; H. 1032. 24. στρατεύματι : G. 188,

5 ; H. 774. ἐφέπεσθαι : force of ἐφ' ? 25. ἔχων : = εἰάν ἔχη. G.

277, 4 ; H. 969, d. 26. σπανιεῖ : G. 110, II., 2, (c) ; H. 425. ταύτην

τὴν γνώμην : see IDIOMS. 27. ἔγωγε : made emphatic by being

expressed at all, also by the addition of γέ, and by the position at the

end of the sentence.

13. 28. Ἦν — δυναμένη : 'amounted to ;' = ἐδύνατο, but more emphatic than the simple form. 29. ἀποδρᾶναι, ἀποφυγεῖν : see

N. to p. 65, 24. τύχη : personified, as often in Greek and Roman

writers. ἐστρατήγησε κάλλιον : 'managed more nobly,' that is, by

striking panic into the Persians so that the march of Ariaeus and the

Greeks seemed to them not a hasty retreat, but a hostile advance.

30. ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον : 'having the sun on their right' during

the ordinary marching-time, the earlier and middle part of the day ;

their course was therefore eastward, bearing toward the north.

Page 98. 1. ἅμα ἠλὶφ δύνοντι : see IDIOMS. 2. κώμας :

these villages lay somewhere in the region northeast of Cunaxa; their exact location cannot be determined. **τοῦτο** : G. 160, 1; H. 718.

14. 3. δέλην : here = δείλην ὀψίαν. Cf. l. 14, and see N. to p. 78, 1. **4.** Ἑλλήνων : G. 167, 6; H. 729, e. οἱ μὴ : for εἴ τινες μὴ. How different from ὅσοι μὴ? G. 283, 2; H. 1021, b, and 910. **6.** διότι ἐτέρωτο : parenthetical, explaining ἐφ' ἀμάξης πορευόμενος. **7.** οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ : sc. ἐθωρακίζοντο.

15. 7. ἐν ᾧ : see N. to p. 89, 3. **9.** εἰεν, νέμοιτο : opt. because λέγοντες represents the impf. tense. G. 243, and 204, N. 1; H. 932, 2, and 856, a. ὑποζύγια : i. e. of the king's army. **10.** καὶ γὰρ καί : 'for also,' 'for in fact also.' Cf. N. to p. 52, 14.

16. 12. ἦγεν : sc. τὸ στράτευμα. **13.** ἀπειρηκότας : from ἀπαγορεύω. G. 280; H. 982. **14.** οὐ μέντοι οὐδ' : 'nevertheless not even.' G. 283, 9; H. 1030. The Persians were directly ahead of the Greeks. The course taken by Clearchus shows excellent generalship as well as courage. **15.** μὴ : 'that.' G. 218; H. 887. εὐθύωρον : poetic word, = κατ' εὐθείαν. **16.** τοὺς πρώτους : 'the van,' 'the van-guard.' **18.** τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ξύλα : more fully, τὰ ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ξύλα ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν.

17. 19. ὁμως : 'nevertheless,' notwithstanding the dismantled condition of the houses. **τρόπῳ τινί** : = *quodam modo*, 'in some way,' 'somehow.' **20.** σκοταῖοι : G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, and 619, a. ἐτύγχανεν : sc. προσιών. **21.** ἡύλιζοντο : impf., while in ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο the aor. was used, because those in the van encamped once for all; the rest found quarters as best they could as they kept coming up. **22.** ὥστε, ὥσθ' : G. 237 and R.; H. 927 and 927, a.

18. 25. οὐδέν : trans. 'any.' Why? **26.** ὥς ἔοικε : marks the statement as an inference. **27.** ἐφόδῳ : see N. to ἐστρατήγησε, p. 97, 29. ἐδήλωσε . . . ἔπραττεν : sc. ὁ βασιλεύς; expresses more fully the thought of δῆλον . . . ἐγένετο in l. 24. **28.** οἷς : = τοῦτοις ᾧ. G. 153; H. 994.

19. 29. Προϊούσης τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης : 'in the course of this night.' Why gen.? **μέντοι** : 'however,' 'nevertheless;' the panic which fell upon the Greeks is contrasted with the alarm of the king. **30.** φόβος : here = φόβος Πανικός, 'panic,' so called because thought

to have been caused by the god Pan. **θόρυβος, δοῦπος** : how different in meaning? **οἷον εἰκός** : sc. **ἐστι**, 'as is liable,' 'as is apt.'

20. 31. **Τολμίδην κ.τ.λ.** : order, **Τολμίδην, (τὸν) ἄριστον κήρυκα τῶν τότε (κηρύκων)**, **ὃν ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ.** **32.** **ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων** : cf. N. to p. 51, 5.

Page 99. 1. **κηρύξαντα** : G. 277, 1 ; H. 968. **ὅτι** : most editions insert here **προαγορεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες**, repeating **ὅτι** before **λήψεται** ; but the omission of the clause makes the reading much simpler. **ὃς ἂν** : G. 232, 3 ; H. 916. **2.** **τὸν ὄνον** : the article points out the ass as the common cause of disturbance, and thus adds force to the joke. Iphicrates, an Athenian general contemporary with Xenophon, is said once to have restored order in case of a panic by a similar announcement. It seems to have been a common practice of Greek officers to resort to some such device in order to show the groundlessness of a sudden and inexplicable fright. **ὄπλα** : put by metonymy for the place where the arms were stacked. **μισθὸν τάλαντον** : G. 166, N. 2 ; H. 726.

21. 4. **κενός** : 'groundless.' **5.** **σῶοι** : sc. **εἶεν**. **ἅμα δρθρω** : sc. **γιγνομένῳ**, 'at dawn.' **6.** **εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι** : 'to take up arms in rank and file.' **εἶχον** : = 'were.'



CHAPTER III.

AGREEMENT OF THE GREEKS WITH THE KING.

1. 8. **Ὁ ἔγραψα** : for **τοῦτο, ὃ ἔγραψα** ; like the Lat. *quod scripsi*, = 'my previous statement.' **δή** : 'you see,' takes up again the subject mentioned in chap. II. 18. **9.** **ἐφόδω** : sc. **τοῦ στρατεύματος**, or **τῶν Ἑλλήνων**. G. 188, 1 ; H. 776. **τῷδε** : freely, 'from the following circumstance.' G. 148, N. 1 ; H. 696. **τῇ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ** : the day of the battle. See p. 92, 23-27. **10.** **πέμπων** : sc. **ἀγγέλους** ; but as a similar omission is allowable in English, trans. 'he kept sending and.' **ἐκέλευε** : sc. **τοὺς Ἕλληνας**. **ἅμα ἤλιν** : G. 186, end ; H. 772, and 772, c. See **IDIOMS**. **11.** **περὶ σπονδῶν** : sc. **διαπραξομένους**, or **διαπραγματευσομένους**, agreeing with **κήρυκας**.

2. 12. ἐζήτουν : the impf. implies that the messengers made their way to the generals by repeated questions. **13.** ἀπήγγειλαν : sc. τοῖς ἀρχουσι ; trans. by the plup. tense. Why? **14.** τυχὼν — ἐπισκοπῶν : = ἔτυχε γὰρ ἐπισκοπῶν. G. 277, 2, and 279, 4 ; H. 969, b, and 984. εἶπε κελεύειν : = *dixit ut iuberent*. The infin. is used because of the command implied in εἶπε, which, if meaning 'said' merely, would have been followed by ὅτι or ὡς with a clause. G. 260, 2, N. 1, (b) ; H. 946, b, end. **15.** ἄχρι ἂν σχολάσῃ : G. 239, 2 ; H. 921, and R. The haughty attitude assumed by Clearchus was well calculated to make an impression on the Persians.

3. 16. ὥστε : G. 237 and R. ; H. 953. καλῶς ἔχειν : see IDIOMS ; as subject sc. τὸ στράτευμα. **17.** ὁρᾶσθαι : supplementary infin. after ἔχειν ; by some construed as an acc. of specification. English idiom in such expressions prefers the active voice, 'to look on.' **φάλαγγα πυκνήν** : '(being) a close array ;' properly in pred. after ὁρᾶσθαι. Clearchus arranged his men in compact order of battle, in which they stood three feet apart, instead of the looser order of march, in which they stood six feet apart. By thus closing up the ranks he shut off the non-combatants in the rear from the sight of the messengers, even if these should approach quite near. **19.** τέ : correlative with the καί in the following line. **21.** ταῦτά : i. e. προελθεῖν τοὺς εὐοπλοτάτους ἔχοντας καὶ εὐειδεστάτους τῶν αὐτῶν στρατιωτῶν.

4. 22. πρὸς : 'in the presence of.' βούλονται : what principles govern the use of modes in indir. questions? **23.** σπονδῶν : cf. l. 11 above, and N. ἤκοιεν : G. 200, N. 3 ; H. 827. ἄνδρες : in apposition to the subject of ἤκοιεν, '(being) men.' **24.** ἔσονται : we should say 'would be,' or 'were.' G. 247, N. 1 ; H. 933. τά : sc. λεγόμενα.

5. 26. μάχης : G. 172, 1 ; H. 743. **27.** ἀριστον — ἀριστον : commencing and closing a clause with the same emphatic word is known as *palindromic chiasmus*. ἔστιν . sc. ἡμῖν, 'we have.' οὐδ' ὁ πολμήσων : sc. ἐστί, = *neque erit qui audeat* ; trans. idiomatically, 'there is not a man living who would dare.' **28.** μὴ πορίσας : = εἰ μὴ ἐπόρισε, 'without having provided.' G. 277, 4, and 283, 4 ; H. 969, d, and 1025.

6. 29. ἦκον : 'came (back) ;' cf. p. 95, 19. **30.** ὧ καί : 'whereby again,' = 'from this also,' as well as other indications. ἐγγύς που : 'somewhere near,' somewhere in the vicinity.

Page 100. 1. ἄλλος τις : sc. ἐγγὺς ἦν. 2. εἰκότα : 'what is reasonable.' How lit. ? δοκοῖεν : sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες ; in dir. disc., δοκεῖτε. ἤκοιεν : sc. αὐτοί, i. e. the messengers ; in dir. disc., ἤκομεν. 3. αὐτούς : proleptic. H. 878. ἄξουσιν, ἔξουσι : G. 247, N. 1 ; H. 933. ἐνθεν : = ἐνθα ἐνθεν.

7. 4. εἰ . . . σπονδαί : the question of Clearchus had reference to two points, whether the truce would be only for the benefit of those who were to go with the guides for supplies (αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσι), or for all the Greeks ; and whether it would last only while the supplies were being obtained, or till some later time. εἰ : not 'if.' G. 282, 4 ; H. 1016. ἀνδράσι : G. 184, 3 ; H. 767. 5. σπένδοιτο : impers. ; trans., 'the truce was being offered.' λοῦσι, ἀπιοῦσιν : 'while going and returning.' Clearchus seems to have expected that a detachment would have to be sent for the supplies ; but the following narrative implies that in fact the whole army followed the guides to the villages where the provisions were. 6. μέχρι : G. 239, 1 and 2 ; H. 921.

8. 8. μεταστησάμενος αὐτούς : in Lat., *cis* (i. e. *legatis Persarum*) *secedere iussis*. Force of μετα- ? 9. ἐβουλεύετο : i. e. σὺν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς. τὰς σπονδὰς ποιέισθαι : 'to conclude the truce.' 10. καθ' ἡσυχίαν : 'quietly,' without doing anything to arouse the animosity or suspicion of the enemy. ἐπὶ : 'after.'

9. 12. μέντοι : here takes the place of δέ. 13. ὀκνήσωσιν : 'shall have become afraid.' G. 239, 2 ; H. 921. μὴ ἀποδόξῃ : that we have decided not.' 14. ποιήσασθαι : G. 259 ; H. 949. 16. καιρός : i. e. the time when the delay had begun to cause the soldiers in the Greek army to become anxious, and had led the enemy to think that the Greeks had given up the idea of a truce. 17. ἐκέλευε : sc. τοὺς ἡγεμόνας, the guides brought by the Persian messengers.

10. 18. οἱ : the guides. 19. ποιησάμενος : 'although having concluded.' G. 277, 5 ; H. 969, e. 20. ὠπισθοφυλάκει : on the derivation cf. G. 131, 7 ; H. 581. τάφροις : large irrigating 'canals,' leading from the Euphrates and the Tigris. 21. αὐλῶσιν : probably the smaller 'channels' or 'water-courses' leading from the canals out over the plain. δύνασθαι : G. 266, N. 1 ; H. 953, end. 22. ἐποιούντο : sc. γεφύρας. G. 199, 2 ; H. 813. 23. ἐκπεπτωκότας : 'lying' on the ground, 'felled ;' used instead of the pass. of ἐκκόπτω. τοὺς δέ : 'and some.'

11. 25. ἦν : = οἶόν τε ἦν. Κλέαρχον . . . ἐπιστάται : proleptic, = καταμαθεῖν ὡς Κλέαρχος ἐπιστάται. H. 878. καταμαθεῖν : G. 259 ; H. 949. Force of κατα- ? **26.** ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ : soldiers usually carried a spear in the right hand, leaving the left hand and arm free to handle the shield. **27.** βακτηρίαν : see N. to p. 70, 26, ἐνέβαλεν. **28.** βλακεύειν : on the derivation see G. 130, 4 ; H. 571, 4. τὸν ἐπιτήδειον : sc. παῖσθαι. ἔπαιεν ἄν : iterative, 'he would strike.' G. 206, R. ; H. 894, 2, a. **30.** μὴ οὐ : G. 283, 7 ; H. 1034.

Page 101. **12. 1.** πρὸς αὐτό : i. e. for the work. εἰς : 'up to,' where we say 'under.' Spartan forces were so organized that men of a given age could be detailed separately. Cf. p. 28. **2.** προσ-ελάμβανον : force of προσ- ?

13. 5. ὕδατος : G. 180, 1 ; H. 753, c. ἄρδιν : G. 261, 2 ; H. 1000. Irrigation was usually confined to the summer months, in preparation for the autumn sowing. As it was now near the middle of September, the presence of water in the canals might well arouse the suspicions of the Greeks. **6.** ἤδη : 'at the outset.' εἰς τὴν πορείαν : why not ἐν τῇ πορείᾳ ? **7.** τούτου ἕνεκα : makes emphatic the purpose expressed by ἵνα . . . πορίαν.

14. 9. ὄθεν : = ἐξ ὧν. **10.** λαμβάνειν : G. 260, 1 ; H. 948. **11.** οἶνος φοινίκων : see N. to p. 70, 21. ὄξος ἐψητόν : probably made by first boiling the juice pressed from the dates, or the sap of the palm-tree itself, and then allowing it to ferment.

15. 12. βάλανοι : originally 'acorns.' See Vocab. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν : i. e. in Greece. ἔστιν ἰδεῖν : 'are to be seen,' 'are to be found.' How lit. ? G. 28, 3, N. 1 ; H. 480, 1. In earlier times only an inferior kind of dates was known in Greece, called δάκτυλοι, 'fingers ;' later a better sort was introduced. **13.** ἀπέκειντο : 'were laid aside' for the servants, not being good enough for the masters. **15.** κάλλος, μέγεθος : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718. ἡ δ' ὄψις ἡλέκτρον οὐδὲν διέφερεν : condensed expression, = ἡ δ' ὄψις αὐτῶν οὐδὲν τῆς ἡλέκτρον ὄψεως διέφερεν. For the gen. see G. 175, 2 ; H. 749. **16.** τὰς δέ τινας : 'and some (of them).' τραγήματα : G. 166, N. 2 ; H. 726. **17.** ἦν : as subject supply τοῦτο, referring to the thought of the preceding clause, i. e. the use of dried dates for dessert. παρὰ πότον : 'at the drinking-bout,' 'at the cups.' A Greek dinner was regularly followed by courses of wine.

16. 18. ἐγκέφαλον : 'crown,' the soft and pulpy bud at the top of the palm-tree, containing the substance of the future leaves. It is still considered a delicacy by the Arabs. On the derivation cf. G. 131, 3, and 132, 1; H. 588. **19. οἱ πολλοί** : sc. αὐτῶν. **τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς** : = 'its peculiar flavor.' **21. κεφαλαλγές** : perhaps the tendency to headache was due not so much to the dates themselves as to the sudden change from a scanty diet of meat to abundance of fruit. **δοθὲν** : = ἐξ οὗ. **ἐξαιρεθείη** : G. 233; H. 914, B, (2). **22. ὅλος** : G. 138, N. 7; H. 619. The statement of the text is confirmed by modern travellers.

17. 23. Ἐνταῦθ' : i. e. ἐν ταῖς κόμαις. Cf. l. 9, above. **μεγάλου βασιλέως** : see N. to p. 52, 3. **24. τῆς βασιλέως γυναικός** : i. e. the principal and acknowledged wife and queen, Statira. Xenophon's statement here is inconsistent with that of Ctesias, who says that before Darius died Parysatis had succeeded in having all of Statira's relatives put to death. **25. δούλοι πολλοὶ εἶποντο** : characteristic of the oriental love of display.

18. 28. γείτων : G. 136; H. 618. As Tissaphernes was satrap of Caria, his province was adjacent to the Greek cities of Asia Minor, and not far across the Aegean Sea from Greece itself. **Ἑλλάδι** : G. 186; H. 772, b. **29. ὑμᾶς εἰς — ἐμπεπτωκότας** : 'that you had fallen into.' How expressed in Latin? **πολλὰ καὶ ἀμήχανα** : sc. πράγματα; in translating omit καί. **30. εὖρημα** : 'a piece of good fortune.' **εἰ πως** : G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907.

Page 102. 1. δοῦναι ἐμοί : 'to grant me (the favor),' 'to give me (permission).' **ἀποσῶσαι** : dep. on δοῦναι, which in turn depends on αἰτήσασθαι. **2. ἂν . . . ἔχειν** : = οὐκ ἀχαρίστως τοῦτ' ἔχοι μοι ἂν, εἰ γένοιτο. See IDIOMS. **οὐκ ἀχαρίστως** : *litotes*, the expressing of an idea by denying the contrary.

19. 4. γνοῦς : 'having in mind,' 'bearing in mind.' **ἠτούμην** : 'I kept asking.' **5. χαρίζοιτο** : G. 226, 2, (b); H. 872, and 872, a. What protasis to be supplied? **ἐπιστρατεύοντα** : G. 280; H. 981. After ἀγγέλλω the infin. is commonly used. **πρῶτος ἡγγεῖλα** : 'I was the first to announce.' G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, b. See Bk. I., II. 4. **8. οὐκ ἔφυγον** : see Bk. I., x. 7. **10. ἀπέκτεινε** : we learn from Plutarch that the king claimed that he had killed Cyrus with his own hand. Cf. N. to p. 82, 8 and 15.

20. 12. ὑπέσχετο βουλευέσθαι — ἐρῆσθαι ἐκέλευσεν : *chiasmus*. Cf. N. to p. 51, 9, ἀνέβη. βουλευέσθαι : in Lat. would be *se deliberaturum esse*. G. 203, N. 2 ; H. 948, a. **13.** ἐλθόντα : 'to come and.' **15.** μετρίως : i. e. not so haughtily as in the previous messages to the king. Cf. p. 92, 28 *et seq.* **16.** διαπράξασθαι : force of δια- ?

21. 17. μεταστάντες : how different in force from μεταστησάμενος, p. 100, 8 ? **18.** ἔλεγεν : 'acted as spokesman.' **19.** ὥς : G. 277, N. 2, (a) ; H. 978. **21.** εὕρισκεν : force of the impf. ?

22. 23. ἐν δεινῷ : see Vocab. under δεινός. θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους : 'before gods and men.' G. 158, N. 2 ; H. 712. **24.** προδοῦναι : used loosely as acc. of specification. **25.** παρέχοντες : sc. αὐτῷ. εὖ ποιεῖν : i. e. for him 'to confer benefits' upon us, = for us 'to receive benefits' or 'to receive favors' from him.

23. 25. τέθνηκεν : 'is (now) dead.' **26.** ἀντιποιοῦμεθα : cf. N. to p. 93, 14. οὐτ' ἔστιν [τι] ὅτου ἔνεκα : = *neque est cur*, 'nor is there any reason why.' **27.** βουλοίμεθ' ἂν : the indic. was used in ἀντιποιοῦμεθα because of the *fixed purpose* of the Greeks not to lay claim to the throne ; the potential optative here is more appropriate because of the *possibility* of some time desiring to injure the king. G. 226, 2, (b) ; H. 872, a. Notice the *chiasmus* in βουλοίμεθ' ἂν κακῶς ποιεῖν — ἀποκτεῖναι ἂν ἐθέλομεν ; and the force of βούλεσθαι, in the sense of 'be willing,' 'be ready,' as distinguished from that of ἐθέλειν, 'desire' with set purpose, as a positive wish. **29.** ἀδικοῦντα : = ἔάν τις ἀδικῇ. **30.** σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς : see IDIOMS. **31.** ὑπάρχη : 'begins.' τούτου : G. 175, 2 ; H. 749. εἰς γε δύναμιν : = 'at least so far as it shall be in our power.' **32.** οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα : 'we shall not fall behind.' Cf. N. to p. 84, 10.

Page 103. **24. 2.** τὰ παρ' ἐκείνου : sc. ἀπαγγελῶ. **3.** μέχρι ἂν ἤκω : = *donec rediero*. G. 239, 2 ; H. 921. μενόντων : *not a part.*, = μενέτωσαν. **4.** ἀγοράν : cf. p. 33.

25. 4. εἰς : we should say 'on.' In expressions of this kind the Greek idiom, like that of the Latin *in posterum diem*, looks at time as extending *into* and thus *through* a given period. **5.** ὥσθ' . . . ἐφρόντιζον : how different from ὥστε . . . φροντίζειν ? G. 237, and 237, R. ; H. 927. **6.** διαπεπραγμένος : G. 277, 6 ; H. 968. **7.** δοθῇ-

ναι : 'permission.' How lit.? σώζειν : construed as subject of δοθῆναι. H. 939, a. καίπερ : concessive. G. 277, N. 1, (b); H. 979. 9. ἐαυτόν : reflexive, the quotation assuming the standpoint of the king himself.

26. 9. τέλος : 'finally.' G. 160, 2; H. 719. 10. πιστά : see N. to p. 73, 18. ἢ μήν : used especially to strengthen declarations under oath. H. 1037, 9. 11. παρέξιν, ἀπάξιν : explain πιστά ; as subject-acc. sc. ἡμᾶς. 12. ἦ : 'be possible.' πρίασθαι : G. 259; H. 949.

27. 14. πορεύσεσθαι : G. 203, N. 2; H. 948, a. 15. φιλίας : sc. χάρας. 16. ὁπόταν : the idea is, 'only when.' 17. ὠνουμένους : emphatic by position, 'by purchase,' not by violence. G. 277, 2; H. 969, a. Doubtless the eagerness of the Persians to make a truce with the Greeks was in some measure due to the desire of getting them out of the fertile plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Had the Greeks intrenched themselves in some secure position, protected by the canals, they could easily have maintained themselves against the king's forces and have controlled enough country to furnish themselves with supplies. Fearing some such movement as this, the king's officers spared no pains to keep on good terms with the Greeks until they had led them across to the east side of the Tigris ; when at once friendliness and favor turned to neglect and treachery.

28. 18. δεξιὰς : sc. χεῖρας. See N. to p. 73, 9. 19. τῆς βασιλέως γυναικός : see p. 101, 24, and N. 20. ἔλαβον : sc. δεξιὰς χεῖρας, 'pledges.'

29. 22. ἄπειμι : 'I shall go back.' G. 200, N. 3, (b); H. 828, a. διαπράξωμαι : render as if fut. pf. 23. ὥς : G. 277, N. 2, (a); H. 978. 24. ἀρχήν. See N. to p. 101, 28.

CHAPTER IV.

MARCH WITH TISSAPHERNES TO THE TIGRIS AND BEYOND.

1. 25. Μετὰ ταῦτα : i. e. after making the compact with Tissaphernes. **26.** ἀλλήλων : G. 182, 2 ; H. 757. **27.** ἡμέρας : G. 161 ; H. 720, a. The explanation of the delay may be gained from the statement of Diodorus Siculus, who says that after the truce was made the king went to Babylon. There he showered all honors on Tissaphernes, to whom also he gave his daughter in marriage. Tissaphernes then proposed that, if the king would give him authority and sufficient forces, he would win Ariaeus back to allegiance and destroy the Greeks ; for if Ariaeus could be induced to abandon the Greeks they would be left without any resources, and could easily be entrapped. How well Tissaphernes succeeded, the following narrative shows. **28.** ἀναγκαῖοι : ' blood relations,' ' kinsmen,' those connected by *necessary* relationship, as distinguished from relatives by marriage.

Page 104. **1.** παραθαρρύνοντες : sc. αὐτούς. Force of παρα- ? **2.** δεξιὰς : see N. to p. 73, 9. μνησικακήσειν : fut. infin. because of the promise implied in δεξιὰς ἔφερον. G. 203, N. 2 ; H. 948, a. **3.** αὐτοῖς : G. 184, 3 ; H. 767. ἐπιστρατείας : G. 173, 1 ; H. 744.

2. 4. τούτων γιγνομένων : ' pending these transactions.' How lit. ? **5.** προσέχοντες : G. 280, N. 1 ; H. 981. **6.** Ἕλλησι : G. 187 ; H. 775. καί : ' also,' ' too,' implying that there were other causes of displeasure to the Greeks besides that mentioned. **7.** πολλοῖς : G. 184, 2 ; H. 764, 2. προσιόντες ἔλεγον : ' kept coming up and saying.' As subject sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες.

3. 9. ἥ : ' or (rather, why is it necessary to ask, for).' **10.** ἀπολέσαι : G. 260, 2 ; H. 948. περὶ παντὸς ποιήσaiτο : see IDIOMS. τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἕλλησι φόβος ἦ : = οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες φοβῶνται. **11.** στρατεύειν : G. 261, 1 ; H. 952. **12.** ὑπάγεται : ' is craftily enticing.' Cf. N. to p. 94, 19. διὰ τό κ.τ.λ. : see IDIOMS. αὐτῷ : dat. of disadvantage, but trans. as if gen., ' his.' **13.** στρατιά : used instead of στρατευμα to vary the expression. **14.** οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως : see IDIOMS.

4. 15. ἀποσκάπτει τι : = ' he is constructing some wall (to shut us) off.' G. 159, N. 2 ; H. 716, b. ὥς : here = ἵνα. **16.** οὐ γάρ ποτε :

= οὐποτε γάρ, 'for never.' 17. τοσολίθε ὄντες : 'though so few.' G. 277, 5; H. 969, c. ἐνικῶμεν : 'we were victorious.' 18. θύραις : cf. N. to p. 83, 2. The expression is here hyperbolic, as the Greeks were still a considerable distance from Babylon. καταγελάσαντες : force of κατα-?

5. 21. καί : trans. with ταῦτα πάντα, 'all these things also,' as well as others. 22. εἰ ἄπιμεν : G. 221, N.; H. 893, c. ἐπί : 'for,' 'on terms of.' H. 799, 2, c. παρά : see N. to p. 83, 28. Cf. chap. III. § 27. 24. ὁπόθεν : for χωρίον or τόπον ὁπόθεν, '(a place) from which.' G. 152, N. 1; H. 997, a, and 996. 25. ὁ ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται : = οὐδεὶς ἔσται δὲ ἡγήσεται = *nemo erit qui ducat*. ἅμα . . . ἡμῶν : trans., 'at the same time that we,' etc. G. 183, and 277, 6, N. 1; H. 976, 970. 26. ἀφεστήξει : G. 110, IV., (c), N. 2; H. 467. 27. λελείψεται : 'will presently be left.' G. 200, N. 9; H. 850, a. οἱ πρόσθεν ὄντες : sc. φίλοι, referring to the barbarians in the employ of Cyrus.

6. 28. ποταμός : subject of ἐστί, but put first as introducing a new topic. H. 878. εἰ : *not* 'if.' ἡμῖν : G. 281, 2, end; H. 991. 29. διαβατέος : G. 281, 1; H. 988, 989. οὖν : 'at any rate,' 'at all events.' H. 1048, 2, end. 30. ἀδύνατον : sc. ἐστί. κωλύόντων πολεμίων : 'in case an enemy should hinder.' μέν δῆ : see N. to p. 84, 14. 32. εἰσιν κ.τ.λ. : 'the most numerous and most serviceable (troops) are horsemen.' G. 141, N. 8; H. 669. πλείστου : G. 178, N.; H. 753, f.

Page 105. 1. ὥστε : 'and so.' νικῶντες : = εἰ νικῶμεν. ἀποκτείναιμεν : G. 224, 226; H. 900, 902. ἡττωμένων : sc. ἡμῶν, gen. abs., equivalent to a conditional clause. 2. οἷόν τε : sc. ἐστί.

7. 2. βασιλέα : proleptic, and emphatic by position. 3. οὕτω πολλά : more emphatic than τοσαῦτα. σύμμαχα : neut. as including not simply the forces, but also the natural features impeding the retreat of the Greeks, as rivers, deserts, and mountains. 4. διὰ τί : = διὰ τί. G. 282, 1; H. 1011, a. αὐτόν : 'him,' emphatic, repeating the idea of βασιλέα, which is too far removed from its infinitive for clearness. 5. θεούς : G. 158, N. 2; H. 712. πιστά, ἀπιστα : paronomasia; cf. N. to p. 94, 16. G. 166; H. 726.

8. 9. ὥς : G. 277, N. 2; H. 978. οἶκον : Caria. Ὀρόντας : sc. ἦκε ἔχων. This Orontas was satrap of Armenia. Cf. III. IV. 13, and

III. v. 17. 10. ἦγε : i. e. 'Ορόντας. θυγατέρα : Rhodogune by name, as we learn from Plutarch. ἐπὶ γάμφ : 'as wife' (lit. 'in the relation of marriage').

9. 11. ἐντεῦθεν : 'thereupon.' ἀγορὰν παρέχοντος : in accordance with the agreement. See p. 103, 12. 12. ἐπορεύοντο : in a southeasterly direction, bearing toward the Tigris ; see Map. It was now the first week in October.

10. 15. ὑφορῶντες : cf. N. to ὑπώπτειν, p. 51, 3. G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν : 'apart by themselves.' 17. ἀλλήλων : G. 174 ; H. 748. πλείον : many editions here have μείον, 'less ;' but πλείον suits the connection better.

11. 17. ἐφυλάττοντο : the mid. of φυλάττω is both reflexive and reciprocal ; but to avoid ambiguity here ἀλλήλους is added. Trans., 'were guarding against one another.' 18. ὥσπερ πολεμίους : sc. ὄντας. 19. παρείχεν : 'aroused,' 'caused.' ξυλιζόμενοι : derivation ? force of mid. ? Cf. Lat. *lignari*. 20. τοῦ αὐτοῦ : sc. τόπου or χωρίου. 21. ἐνέτεινον : see ἐντείνω, in Vocab.

12. 23. τρεῖς σταθμούς : reckoned from the point whence the Greeks had set out with Tissaphernes. Μηδίας τεῖχος : see N. to p. 77, 7. 24. καλούμενον : 'so-called,' not because there was any confusion in regard to the name, but because the wall, although situated in Babylonia, was called 'Wall of Media.' εἴσω : 'within,' i. e. on the side protected by the wall, hence the south side, towards Babylon. But in order to pass within the wall at this time, — if the assumed location of Cunaxa and the identification of the wall with the ruins known as Sidd Nimroud be correct, — the Greeks must previously have passed it twice, though no mention is made of the fact. Probably the south-western end of the wall, nearest the Euphrates, had been destroyed before the time of the expedition, and the Greeks, both in their march toward Cunaxa and in their route back again to the point where they joined the Persians, had gone over the line of the ruined wall without recognizing it. On the map, therefore, only the eastern part of the wall is indicated. αὐτοῦ : G. 182, 2 ; H. 757. ἣν ᾠκοδομημένον : almost = ᾠκοδόμητο. 25. πλίνθοις : Herodotus (i. 179) describes the manner of building a wall like this. 'They dug a trench,' he says, 'and made bricks with the clay taken out of it. When they had made enough bricks they baked these in ovens. Afterwards they constructed the wall

with these, using warm asphalt for mortar.' ὀπταῖς : 'baked ;' many of the bricks used by the Assyrians and Babylonians were sun-dried. ἀσφάλτῳ : see Vocab. 26. εὖρος : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718. ποδῶν : G. 167, 4 ; H. 729. 27. ἀπέχει Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ : the Greeks were certainly not less than fifty miles from Babylon ; Xenophon had no means of knowing the exact distance.

13. 30. διώρυχας : traces of two large ancient canals are still to be found in this region, near the Tigris. Cf. N. to τάφροις, p. 100, 20. τὴν μὲν : partitive apposition. G. 137, N. 2 ; H. 624, d. γεφύρας : i. e. a standing 'bridge' as distinguished from the pontoon bridge over the other canal. See N. to p. 55, 4.

Page 106. 2. Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ : G. 137 ; H. 624, a. 4. ἐλάτους : *not* acc. G. 72, 2, N. 1 ; H. 236, b. ὥσπερ : sc. κατατέμνηται. 5. ἀφικνοῦνται : i. e. the Greeks, with Tissaphernes, Ariacus, and the Persian forces. 7. ὄνομα : sc. ἦν. Σιττάκη : the supposed site of Sittace is indicated on the map. It must have been on the west side of the Tigris, as the Greeks did not cross the river till later. Cf. p. 107, 23-25.

14. 9. παραδείσου : see N. to p. 55, 12. G. 182, 2 ; H. 757. 10. δένδρων : G. 180 ; H. 753, c. δασύς is regularly followed by the dat. οἱ βάρβαροι : sc. ἐσκήνησαν. 11. καταφανεῖς : 'in sight.'

15. 12. πρὸ τῶν ὀπλων : = *pro castris*. See N. to p. 99, 2. 14. ποῦ ἂν ἴδοι : in the dir. form, ποῦ ἂν ἴδοιμι ; G. 245. 15. καὶ ταῦτα : 'and that too.' G. 148, N. 1, end ; H. 635. 16. ὧν : 'though he was' (G. 277, 5 ; H. 969, e) ; for, as Pretor well remarks, "if the object of the mission had been an honest one, Menon, as the guest-friend of Ariacus, would in all probability have received the first intimation of danger."

16. 17. ὅτι : G. 241, 2, N. ; H. 928, b. αὐτός εἰμι : 'I myself am (he),' 'I myself am (the one).' 18. τάδε : see N. to p. 60, 11. 19. ἐπεμψε : G. 135, N. 1 ; H. 607. πιστοὶ Κύρῳ, ὑμῖν εὖνοι : chiasmus. 20. κελεύουσι : sc. ὑμᾶς. μή : G. 218 ; H. 887. 21. ἔστι : 'there is.' 22. πλησίον : trans. as if an adj. G. 141, N. 3 ; H. 600, and 666, a.

17. 25. ἐν μέσῳ : see IDIOMS. 26. ποταμοῦ, διώρυχος : dep. on μέσῳ. The canal is evidently one of those which the Greeks had

just crossed. As it drew its water from the Tigris, not far away (see l. 1 above), the Greeks were shut in on all sides except one by the canal and the river. But cf. p. 107, 11.

18. 29. ἐπαράχθη, ἐφοβέτο : the change of tense is significant, the aor. noting a single experience, the impf. a continued state of feeling.

19. 29. νεανίσκος : it has been suggested that this young man was Xenophon himself, in the narrative avoiding the too frequent mention of his own name. **30. ἐννοήσας :** 'on reflection.' **ἀκόλουθα :** derivation?

Page 107. 1. τὸ ἐπιθήσεισθαι : 'the intention of attacking.' G. 202, 3, (δ); H. 855, a. **δῆλον γάρ :** abrupt change to the dir. disc. **2. ἐπιτιθεμένους :** sc. αὐτούς. G. 277, 4; H. 969, d. Why mid.? **ἤ, ἥ :** alternative. H. 1045, 1, a. **4. ἔχοιμεν ἄν :** for ἔξομεν, but more indefinite. G. 227, 1; H. 901, a. **ἅποι :** '(a place) to which.' **5. σωθῶμεν :** deliberative subj. in indir. question. G. 256; H. 866, 3.

20. 5. λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας : trans. by a conditional clause. **7. βοηθήσαι :** 'to come to (their) rescue;' dep. on *δυνήσεται*, but emphatic by position. **πολλῶν ὄντων :** trans. by a concessive clause. G. 278, 1, and 277, 5; H. 971, c.

21. 10. πόση τις : 'about how large.' H. 702, a. **ἐν μέσῳ :** see IDIOMS. **11. πολλή :** sc. ἐστὶ. **ἐνεῖσι :** 'in (it there) are.' **12. πολλὰ καὶ :** in translating omit καί.

22. 12. τότε δὴ καί : 'then, you see, truly.' **13. ὑποπέμψειαν :** trans. as if plup. For the mode see G. 243; H. 930, (1). Force of ὑπο-? **14. μένειαν :** aor. because *ὀκνοῦντες* is used in place of an impf. G. 204, N. 1; H. 856, a. **νήσῳ :** the region between the canal and the river. See N. to p. 106, 26. **15. ἐρύματα :** in apposition with what? **16. ἔχοιεν :** sc. μή. **17. οὕσης :** causal, 'since it was.' **τῶν ἐργασομένων ἐόντων :** 'because there were in (it) men who would cultivate (it),' who, the Persians doubtless thought, would gladly improve an opportunity to revolt. **18. γένοιτο, βούλοιτο :** G. 247; H. 932, 2.

23. 20. μέντοι, δμως : 'But nevertheless,' double contrast, first with the thought of the preceding clause, then with that of the preceding

section; although the message appeared to be intended as a ruse, *nevertheless* the Greeks acted on the suggestion in it. ἐπί: 'to.'

21. οὐτ', οὐδεὶς, οὐδαμόθεν: G. 283, 9; H. 1030. 22. πρὸς:
'towards,' more general than ἐπί.

24. 23. ἕως: *not* a conj. 25. ὥς οἶόν τε [ἦν] μάλιστα:
see IDIOMS. H. 651, a. 26. ἐξήγγελλον: force of ἐξ-? τῶν

παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Ἑλλήνων: probably Greeks from Asia Minor.

27. διαβαινόντων: sc. αὐτῶν, gen. abs., best translated by a clause introduced by 'while.' The dat. might have been expected. ἐπιθήσει-
σθαι: G. 202, 3, N.; H. 846. 28. διαβαινόντων: sc. αὐτῶν.

29. αὐτοῖς: G. 187; H. 775. ἐπεφάνη: force of ἐπ-? μετ'

ἄλλων: sc. τινῶν. εἰ: G. 282, 4; H. 1016. 30. εἶδεν:

sc. αὐτοὺς διαβεβηκότας. ῥῆκετο ἀπελαύνων: 'he rode off.' G. 279,
4, N.; H. 985.

Page 108. 25. 1. Τίγρητος: i. e. the point where the Greeks crossed the Tigris; for their general course now lay parallel with the river, not away from it. See Map. 3. ἐπὶ: 'there was over (it).'

4. τὸ ὄνομα: sc. ἦν. πρὸς: 'near.' 6. Σούσων:
the biblical Shusan. Here a Persian royal palace, like that mentioned in the book of Esther, has recently been discovered, and the ground-plan traced, by a French archæologist. στρατιάν: probably a contingent arriving too late for the battle of Cunaxa.

26. 9. εἰς δύο: 'two abreast.' ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε: 'now and then,' 'from time to time.'

10. τὸ ἡγούμενον: see N. to p. 96, 12. 11. ἐπιστάτῃ: G. 233; H. 914, B, (2). 12. ὥστε...

δόξαι: for ὥστε ἔδοξε, which would have been more regular here, as there was no purpose to deceive the Greeks. G. 266, 1; H. 953.

27. 15. διὰ τῆς Μηδίας: apparently the Greeks were still in Babylonia; but it is not known exactly where the boundary of the province of Media lay. The time was about the middle of October.

16. ἐρήμους: see N. to p. 68, 12. Παρουσάτιδος κώμας: cf. p. 66, 11-12, and N.
The location of these villages, so near as can now be determined, is indicated on the map

18. Κύρῳ ἐπεγγελῶν: 'in mockery of Cyrus' (how lit.?), since the very men whom he had brought with him as helpers were thus set to destroy the possessions of his mother, his first ally in his attempt on the throne. Perhaps also, as Thirl-

wall suggests, the action was intended to arouse against the Greeks the anger of Parysatis, who still had much influence at the court.

19. πλὴν ἀνδραπόδων : the Greeks of course would hardly dare to harm the inhabitants; and were not permitted to carry off the slaves with other plunder, because Tissaphernes wished to furnish them supplies, no doubt, but nothing by which they could strengthen their power. ἐνὴν : i. e. ἐν ταῖς κώμας.

28. 22. ἐν ἀριστερᾷ : in what direction were the Greeks now marching? See Map.

24. Καιναί : probably to be identified with the *Canneh* of Ezekiel xxvii. 23, and the ruins now known as Kalah-Shergat, which, as excavations have shown, mark the site of the ancient Assyrian town *Asshur*. Asshur was once a powerful and important city. It was the capital of Assyria before Nineveh.

25. σχεδύαις διφθερίναις : rafts sustained by skins inflated with air. Such craft were used in extreme antiquity, as shown by the Assyrian bas-reliefs; and are still to be found on the Tigris and Euphrates. Cf. N. to κάρφης, p. 70, 20.



CHAPTER V.

CONFERENCE WITH TISSAPHERNES. MASSACRE OF THE GREEK OFFICERS.

1. 27. Ζαπάταν : the Greater Zab. See Vocab. and Map.

Page 109. 1. ἡμέρας τρεῖς : in the strained relations between the Greeks and the Persians, the simple fact of such a delay was enough to give rise to suspicions. ὑποψίαι : 'grounds of suspicion.'

2. 3. εἰ πως : '(to see) if somehow.' G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907.

4. γενέσθαι : G. 274; H. 955. 5. ἐροῦντα : in Latin *qui diceret*. G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. 6. δ' : i. e. Tissaphernes.

3. 8. Τισσαφέρνη : heteroclite. What would be the regular form of the voc.? Cf. G. 60, 1; H. 212. ἡμῖν : G. 188, 3; H. 769.

γεγενημένους : = *factos esse*. G. 280; H. 982. 9. δεξιὰς : see N. to p. 103, 18. ἀδικήσιν : dependent on what? Cf. μνησικακήσιν, p. 104, 2, and N.

10. τε — καί : H. 1040, a.

4. 12. δύναμαι : removed from its proper place after σέ, where it would have been used without οὐ, for the sake of emphasis. οὔτε : trans. as if τέ. Why? **πειρώμενον** : G. 280 ; H. 982. **κακῶς ποιεῖν** : see IDIOMS. **13. ἡμεῖς γε κ.τ.λ.** : 'so far as *we* are concerned, we do not even dream of such a thing,' to say nothing of attempting it. **14. εἰς λόγους ἔλθειν** : see IDIOMS. **εἰ δυναίμεθα** : the apodosis is expressed in ἐξέλοιμεν. G. 248, and 248, N. ; H. 937. **15. ἀλλήλων** : G. 174 ; H. 748.

5. 16. οἶδα . . . ἐποίησαν : more regularly, οἶδα (here = 'I have known') ἤδη ἀνθρώπους, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ διαβολῆς, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξ ὑποψίας, φοβηθέντας (aor. pass. as mid., 'becoming afraid of') ἀλλήλους, φθάσαι βουλομένους πρὶν παθεῖν, ποιήσαντας, — where φοβηθέντας and βουλομένους would be causal, but ποιήσαντας supplementary, = Latin *fecisse*. The irregularity arose from a desire to avoid the unpleasant succession of participles. **16. τοὺς μὲν, τοὺς δέ** : G. 137, N. 2 ; H. 624, a. **ἐκ** : expresses cause. **17. φθάσαι** : 'to get the start' in doing hurt. **18. κακά, τοὺς** : G. 165 ; H. 725, a.

6. 20. ἀγνωμοσύνας : 'misunderstandings.' **νομίζων** : G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. **21. παύεσθαι** : what mode does the infinitive represent? G. 211 ; H. 964, a, and 872. In what word is the protasis implied? **ἤκω** : = *adsum*.

7. 23. πρῶτον, μέγιστον : nom., in loose apposition with the following sentence ; trans. as if [ἐκεῖνο] ὃ ἐστὶ πρῶτον καὶ μέγιστον. **θεῶν** : 'to the gods.' G. 167, 3 ; H. 729, c. Clearchus was thinking of the gods as avengers of the violation of oaths sworn in their name. **24. κωλύουσι** : might have been followed by μή. G. 283, 6 ; H. 1029. **ἀλλήλοις** : G. 185 ; H. 772, b. **τούτων** : G. 171, 2 ; H. 742. **25. αὐτῷ** : G. 187 ; H. 775. **παρημεληκῶς** : G. 280, N. 2 ; H. 982, a. **τούτον** : emphatic. G. 152, N. 3 ; H. 996, b.

26. θεῶν : may be objective, 'against the gods ;' but more likely subjective, 'of the gods' against us, emphasizing the inevitable character of the divine vengeance. **πόλεμον** : object of ἀποφύγοι. **ἀπὸ ποίου** : 'with what sort of.' **27. ἀποφύγοι** : climax in the three clauses with ἀποφύγοι, 'escape' beyond reach ; ἀποδραίη, 'get away' out of sight ; and ἀποσταίη, 'withdraw' into a stronghold, where operations could be kept up against the enemy. **29. πάντα, πανταχῇ πάντων** : paronomasia. See N. to p. 94, 16. The thought suggests Psalm cxxxix. 7-12. **30. πάντων** : masculine.

G. 171, 3; H. 741. ἴσον κρατοῦσιν : 'hold equal sway.' G. 159, and 159, N. 2; H. 715, and 716, b.

8. 31. οὕτω γινώσκω : 'this is my opinion.' How lit.?
32. κατεθέμεθα : a term used in banking; here 'we stored up' our friendship with the gods, just as one makes a deposit with a banker.

Page 110. 1. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων : 'of things human.' ἀνθρώπων might have been expected, in contrast with θεῶν; but ἀνθρωπίνων is more forcible, as including not simply men, but all human agencies. σὲ ἐγώ : how emphasized? 2. ἡμῖν : G. 184, 3; H. 767. ἀγαθόν : G. 138, N. 2, (c); H. 617.

9. 2. πᾶσα, πᾶς : *anaphora*, — the repetition of the same word at the beginning of clauses of similar construction. 4. πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός : 'our whole (homeward) course (is).' G. 142, 4, N. 5; H. 672, and 672, b. 6. φοβερώτατον : G. 138, N. 2, (c); H. 617. In translating here retain the forcible chiasmic order of the Greek. 7. μεστή : in speaking of the desert as 'full' there is *oxymoron*; i. e. the joining of words or phrases apparently incompatible in meaning.

10. 8. μανέντες : 'in a fit of madness.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. ἄλλο τι : G. 282, 3; H. 1015, b. The apodosis if complete would contain another verb coördinate with ἀγωνιζόμεθα, and would read in some such way as ἄλλο τι ἂν γένοιτο, or ἄλλο τι ἂν πράξαιμεν κ.τ.λ. 9. ἔφεδρον : a term borrowed from the language of the games, which are suggested also by ἀγωνιζόμεθα. See Vocab. 11. ἐμαυτόν : G. 172, 2, N. 3; H. 748, a. 12. σέ, κακόν : G. 165; H. 725, a. ταῦτα : 'this.'

11. 13. νομίζων : 'because I thought.' 14. τῶν τότε : 'of the men of his time.' εἶναι : sc. αὐτόν. ποιεῖν : as object supply a demonstrative, antecedent of ὅν. βούλοιτο : G. 233; H. 914, B, (2). 15. νῦν : with ἔχοντα. Κύρου δύναμιν : the bestowal of Cyrus's province on Tissaphernes is referred to by Xenophon in his *Hellenics*, Book III. chap. 2; and by Diodorus, Book XIV. chap. 26. 17. πολεμῖα ἐχρήτο : 'found hostile.'

12. 17. τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων : = *haec cum ita sint*, 'since this is so.' ὅστις οὐ βούλεται : = *qui non velit*, 'that he would not desire.' 19. φῶλος : why not acc.? 20. Ἀλλὰ μὴν : 'but moreover (we could be of help to you and).' ἐξ : 'on account of.' ἐλπίδας : H. 636.

13. 22. **Μυσούς** : see N. to p. 73, 14. **ὄντας** : = *esse*. Why? G. 280; H. 980. **ἂν — παρασχεῖν** : for **ἂν παράσχοιμι**. G. 260, 2; H. 946. 23. **Πισίδας** : sc. **λυπηροὺς ὄντας**. See N. to p. 53, 22. 24. **εἶναι** : after **ἀκούω** the genitive is used to indicate a direct source of information, but the infinitive to express information obtained indirectly, implying an intermediate word of saying, as **λεγόντων**. 25. **ἂν παῦσαι** : for **ἂν παύσαιμι**, or **ἂν παύσαιμεν**. **εὐδαιμονία** : G. 187; H. 775. 26. **Αἰγυπτίους** : see N. to p. 94, 2. **οἷς** : G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2. 27. **χρησάμενοι** : 'making use of.' 28. **τῆς [δυνάμεως]** : G. 175, 1; H. 755. The expression in full would have been, **μᾶλλον ἢ [χρησάμενοι] τῇ δυνάμει τῇ νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὕτῃ** ('which is').

14. 29. **ἐν** : 'among.' **τῷ** : = **τινί**. G. 84, 2; H. 277. 30. **ὥς μέγιστος** : freely, 'great beyond comparison.' H. 651. 31. **ἀναστρέφοιο** : 'you would conduct yourself.' **ἔχων** : 'if you should have.' 32. **ὑπηρετοῖμεν** : G. 226, 2; H. 903. Page 111. 1. **σωθέντες** : G. 277, 4; H. 969, d. **ἔχοιμεν** : 'we should feel.'

15. 3. **τὸ ἀπιστεῖν** : G. 259 and N.; H. 959, 949. **ἥδιστ' ἂν** : see IDIOMS. 4. **τοῦνομα κ.τ.λ.** : a mixture of two forms of expression, — **ἂν ἀκούσαιμι τοῦνομα τούτου, ὅστις ἐστὶν οὕτω δεινὸς λέγειν**, and **ἂν ἀκούσαιμι, τίς οὕτω δεινὸς ἐστὶ λέγειν**. **δεινὸς λέγειν** : 'persuasive speaker.' How lit.? 5. **λέγων** : 'by talking' merely, as there was no overt evidence. 6. **τοσαῦτα** : 'thus much.' 7. **ἀπημέφθη** : poetic; **ἀπημέψατο** would have been more regular.

16. 7. **'Ἄλλ'** : see N. to p. 91, 21. **ἡδομαι** : see IDIOMS. σου, λόγους : G. 172, 2, N. 1; H. 742, c. 9. **ἂν** : *not* with **δοκεῖς**. G. 208, 1; H. 858, a. **δοκεῖς μοι — ἂν — εἶναι** : 'it seems to me that you would.' See N. to **λέγεται Ἀπόλλων**, p. 55, 22. 10. **ἂν** : G. 216, N. 2; H. 882. 11. **ἀντάκουσον** : force of **ἀντ-**?

17. 11. **εἰ ἐβουλόμεθα** : = *si vellemus*. 12. **πότερα** : G. 282, 5; H. 1017. **ἱππέων** : G. 167, 6; H. 729, e. **πλήθους** : G. 172, 1; H. 743. 13. **ἐν ᾗ** : '(clad) in which,' = 'with which.' 14. **ἀντιπάσχειν** : G. 261, 1; H. 952. **κίνδυνος** : sc. **ἐστίν**.

18. 15. **ἀλλά** : elliptical, 'But (even if in those respects you think we are not strong).' **ἐπιτιθεσθαι** : dependent on **ἐπιτηδεῖων**.

G. 261, 1; H. 952. 16. τοσαῦτα — τοσαῦτα — τοσοῦτοι : anaphora. See N. to p. 110, 2. πεδία : sc. ὁρᾶτε ὄντα πορευτέα. ὄντα : concessive, 'even though they are.' 17. ὑμῖν : G. 281, 2, end; H. 991. 18. ὄντα πορευτέα : = 'which are to be traversed.' G. 281, 1; H. 988, 989. 20. ταμιεύεσθαι : 'divide off,' 'arrange,' just as a steward (ταμίης) apportions to the members of the household. ὅποσοις ἂν βουλώμεθα : i. e. as all the Greeks would not be able to cross over a stream at the same time, the Persians would be able to attack as few or as many at once as they might choose. G. 232, 3; H. 916. 21. εἰς — οὓς : G. 152, N. 2; H. 998. 22. διαπορεύοιμεν : poetic; only the mid. of this verb is common in prose.

19. 22. εἰ — ἡττώμεθα : G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907. 23. ἀλλά . 'well.' τό γέ τοι πῦρ : 'fire at any rate.' For the generic τό, see H. 659. κρείττον : 'stronger.' 24. δν — κατακαύσαντες : in Latin, *quibus (frugibus) combustis*. G. 277, 2; H. 969, a. Force of κατα-? 25. ἀντιτάξαι : military term.

20. 27. ἂν : repeated later. G. 212, 2; H. 864. 28. μηδένα : not οὐδένα, because of the condition involved in ἔχοντες. 29. ἐπειτα : here logical, not temporal. H. 976, b. ἐκ τούτων : more forcible than the simple genitive. 30. μόνος, μόνος : see N. to p. 110, 2. πρὸς : see N. to p. 73, 3. ἀσεβής : sc. ἐστίν.

Page 112. 21. 1. ἀπόρων : masculine. G. 169, 1; H. 732, c. ἐστὶ : 'it is the nature,' 'it is characteristic;' would naturally have an infinitive as subject, instead of which the thought is expanded by a relative clause. The simple form of the sentence would be, ἀπόρων ἐστὶν ἐθέλειν, or ἀποροὶ εἰσιν οἵτινες ἐθέλουσιν. Trans. as if οἵτινες ἐθέλουσι were ἐθέλειν. 2. ἐν : we should say 'by.' καὶ τούτων : emphatic. καὶ ταῦτα might have been used. 5. ἀλόγιστοι, ἡλίθιοι : 'thoughtless,' 'stupid;' the first referring to habit, the second to character.

22. 6. Ἀλλὰ τί δῆ : 'But why, then.' ἐξόν : 'when it was in our power.' G. 278, 2; H. 973. ἀπολέσαι : in the acc. abs. with ἐξόν. ἐπὶ ; 'to.' 7. ἔρως : strong term; see Vocab. "The treacherous villain is not satisfied with the natural word, ἐπιθυμία : his desire to save the Greeks amounts to *passion!*" Kendrick aptly suggests. τούτου : G. 180; H. 753, e. αἴτιος : sc. ἐστίν. 8. τοῦ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι : 'that I have become;' in apposition with τούτου.

καὶ ᾧ . . . ἰσχυρόν : order, καὶ ἐμὲ καταβῆναι, ἰσχυρόν δι' εὐεργεσίας, τούτῳ τῷ ξενικῷ ('with that mecenary force') ᾧ Κῦρος, διὰ μισθοδοσίας πιστεύων, ἀνέβη. ᾧ, τούτῳ : G. 188, 5 ; H. 774. 9. μισθοδοσίας : pl., to express repeated instances of the pay-giving. H. 636.

23. 10. ὅσα : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718. 11. τὰ μέν, τὸ δέ : G. 137, N. 2 ; H. 624, d. εἶπας : sometimes called first aor. See H. 438. 12. τιάραν : see Vocab., and Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii. p. 204. It has been suggested that Tissaphernes here hints that with the Greeks as allies he might even revolt against the king and attempt the throne. More likely he wished to convey the impression that he valued the faithfulness of devoted supporters more than the outward appearance and symbols of royalty. With either interpretation, his treachery is impious enough. 13. τήν ; i. e. τὴν τιάραν ὀρθήν. ὑμῶν παρόντων : trans. as if εἰ ὑμεῖς παρείητε.

24. 15. ταῦτ' εἰπών : notice the asyndeton. 16. εἶπεν sc. ὁ Κλέαρχος. 17. Οὐκουν : = Latin *nonne igitur*. How different from οὐκοῦν ? ἔφη : = our parenthetical 'said he.' οὔτινες : antecedent ? G. 152 ; H. 996. Clearchus hints at Menon ; see p. 113, 5-8. τοιούτων . . . ὑπαρχόντων : = *cum tales causae nobis ad amicitiam colendam suppetant*, 'since we have such grounds for friendship.' G. 272, 2 ; H. 969, b. 18. πολεμίους ἡμᾶς : G. 165 ; H. 726. 19. ἰσχυατα παθεῖν : see IDIOMS. G. 159, N. 2 ; H. 716, b.

25. 20. Καὶ ἐγὼ μέν γε : '(Certainly), and I for my part.' 21. στρατηγοί, λοχαγοί : in apposition with the subject of βούλεσθε. 22. πρὸς ἐμέ : for ἐμοί. λέγοντας : why *present* participle ?

26. 24. πάντας : sc. αὐτούς, i. e. τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ τοὺς λοχαγοὺς. 25. ὅθεν : more regularly ὃν, 'from whom,' for ἐκείνους ὃν. G. 153, N. 3, and 152 ; H. 997, a, and 996. ἀκούω : sc. ταῦτα.

27. 26. ἐκ τούτων τῶν λόγων : 'as a consequence of this conversation.' φιλοφρονούμενος : 'courteously.' How lit. ? 27. σὺν-δαιπνον : among Orientals the act of entertaining at a meal has always been regarded as a ground and pledge of inviolable friendship. The Arabs of the present day speak of eating bread and salt together as equivalent to contracting the most solemn obligations of mutual faithfulness. 30. δῆλος κ.τ.λ. : cf. IDIOMS. G. 280, N. 1 ; H. 981.

φιλικῶς διακεῖσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει : 'that he was on good terms with Tissaphernes.'

Page 113. 2. χρῆναι ἵναι : sc. τούτους, 'that those must go.' οὗς ἐκέλευσε : i. e. οὗς ἵναι Τισσαφέρνης ἐκέλευσε. οἱ ἂν κ.τ.λ. : transition to dir. disc. G. 232, 3 ; H. 916. 3. 'Ελλήνων : G. 167, 6 ; H. 729, e. 4. τιμωρηθῆναι : sc. χρῆναι.

28. 5. Μένωνα : subject, or in predicate ? G. 141, N. 8 ; H. 669. The feud between Clearchus and Menon commenced in the early part of the Up-march, and seems to have grown more bitter with time : cf. I. v. 11 *et seq.* We learn elsewhere that while Cyrus was living, Menon attempted to supplant Clearchus in his esteem. 6. συγγεγεννημένον : 'had associated with.' μετ' Ἀριαίου : explained by p. 92, 4-7. 7. στασιάζοντα αὐτῷ : 'was stirring up mutiny against him,' i. e. Clearchus.

29. 10. ἔχειν τὴν γνώμην : 'should be attached.' 12. ἀντέλεγον : 'were saying in opposition.' μή : G. 283, 6 ; H. 1029.

30. 14. κατέτεινεν : = *contendebat*. κατ' is intensive ; see H. 800, end. Ctesias (see N. to p. 82, 8) says that Menon was induced by Tissaphernes to arouse the popular feeling of the Greeks in favor of the proposed conference ; that Clearchus, far from urging it, was forced to go with the other generals, against his own better judgment, by the demands of the soldiers. Xenophon's account is more likely to be correct. 15. διεπράξατο : G. 239, 1 ; H. 922. 16. ὥς εἰς ἀγοράν : 'as if to market,' i. e. without arms.

31. 18. ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις : cf. N. to p. 56, 16. Layard locates the scene of the massacre on the Kar-Dereh river, — a tributary of the Great Zab, from the south, — between the mounds Aboo-Shittha and Qas'r. 20. Ἀγίας : first mentioned here. Cf. N. to p. 56, 1. 22. ἔμενον : why impf. ?

32. 22. πολλῷ : G. 188, 2 ; H. 781, and a. ἀπό : we should say 'at.' σημεῖον : the signal, according to Diodorus, was the raising of a red flag on the tent of Tissaphernes. 23. συνελαμβάνοντο, κατεκόπησαν : notice the change of tense ; the generals were not put to death at once, as those outside were. By a similar plot the Parthians obtained possession of Crassus, B. C. 55 ; and that even Caesar was not above such treachery is shown in the *Gallic War*, Book IV. chap. 13. 26. φτίνει, πάντας : see N. to p. 52, 3.

33. 28. τὴν ἵππασίαν αὐτῶν : 'their riding about.' 29. ὅτι : G. 282, 1; H. 1011, and a. ἡμφεγνόουν : G. 105, 1, N. 3; H. 361, a.

Page 114. 1. ἦκε : G. 240, 1; H. 924, 922. εἰς : 'in.' G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6; H. 788. 2. πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα : 'all that had happened.'

34. 4. ἐκ τούτου δὴ : 'thereupon of course.' ἐπὶ τὰ δπλα : for their arms; 'in our idiom, 'to arms.' 5. ἐπὶ : 'against.'

35. 7. Ἀρτάοξος : here mentioned for the first time; sc. ἦλθον. ἦσαν : trans. as if plupf. Κύρω : i.e. Κύρω ζῶντι, *Cyro dum vivet*. 10. ἄλλοι Περσῶν : ἄλλοι Πέρσαι, or ἄλλοι τινὲς τῶν Περσῶν, would have been more regular. 11. εἰς : G. 191, III., 1, (c); H. 796, c.

36. 11. προελθεῖν κ.τ.λ. : in the dir. disc., εἴ τις ἐστὶ στρατηγὸς ἢ λοχαγός, προελθέτω. 12. εἴ τις : 'whatever.' 13. ἀπαγγέλλωσι : G. 216, 2; H. 881, a.

37. 14. φυλαττόμενοι : 'cautiously.' How lit.? Ἑλλήνων : G. 167, 6; H. 729, c. 16. τὰ περὶ Προξένου : more regularly, τὰ περὶ Πρόξενον. Trans., 'the fate of Proxenus,' whose intimacy with Xenophon is shown in Book III. i. 4-10. Cf. also p. 41. 17. Χερσίσοφος : mentioned especially because henceforth, as leader of the Down-march, he becomes one of the most prominent characters in the narrative.

38. 19. ἔστησαν εἰς ἐπήκοον : = ἐλθόντες εἰς ἐπήκοον ἔστησαν. G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6; H. 788. 21. ἔχει τὴν δίκην : see IDIOMS. τέθηκεν : G. 200, N. 6; H. 849. 23. ὑμᾶς, δπλα : G. 164; H. 724. 24. ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι : sc. αὐτά, 'that they belong to himself.' 25. ἐκείνου : for ἑαυτοῦ, to avoid the harsh repetition of the same word-form. δούλου : contemptuous, 'slave.' See N. to p. 86, 28.

39. 26. Πρὸς ταῦτ' : reason for the asyndeton? ἔλεγε : see N. to p. 102, 18. 28. οἱ ἄλλοι : sc. ὑμεῖς. G. 157, 2, N.; H. 707. 29. θεοῦς : G. 158, N. 2; H. 712. 32. τοὺς ἀνδρας αὐτούς : 'the very men,' i.e. the generals; object of ἀπολωλέκατε.

Page 115. 1. προδεδωκότες : the repetition of ideas and somewhat loose structure of the whole sentence indicate the excitement and indignation of the speaker.

40. 3. γάρ : elliptical ; ' (we have not betrayed them) for.'
4. Ὀρόντα : see N. to p. 105, 9.

41. 6. Ἐπὶ τούτοις : 'at this juncture.' 7. ἔλκε, ἔχει : G. 221 ; H. 893. 8. δίκαιον : sc. ἐστί. Πρόξενος καὶ Μένων : proleptic, for Πρόξενον καὶ Μένωνα, as object of πέμψατε. H. 878. 10. αὐτούς : rendered necessary on account of the prolepsis and the interposition of a clause between the verb and its natural object. 11. φίλοι γε ὄντες : 'especially since they are friendly.'

42. 14. ἀλλήλοις : G. 186 ; H. 772. οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι : 'without making any reply.' The keen rejoinder of Xenophon had silenced them completely.



CHAPTER VI.

CHARACTERS OF THE FIVE GENERALS.

1. 15. δὴ : 'accordingly.' H. 1037, 4, a. οὕτω : as described p. 113, 18, 24. 16. ὥς : here = πρὸς. ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς : 'by being beheaded.' G. 197, 1, N. 2 ; H. 724, a. ἐτελεύτησαν : at the intercession of Parysatis (see pp. 21, 24, 25) Artaxerxes had sworn to spare the life of Clearchus, but soon put him to death, at the bidding of Statira, along with three of the other generals. Menon lived and suffered in captivity a year, then met a similar fate. The bodies of the generals were thrown out to the dogs and birds ; but Parysatis is said to have given Clearchus decent burial. Plutarch adds the romantic story that 'a whirlwind, bringing a great heap of earth, cast it upon the corpse of Clearchus and covered the body up. Some dates chanced to be scattered there, and soon a wonderful grove grew up and shaded the place. Then too the king was very sorry that he had killed Clearchus, a man beloved of the gods.'

17. εἰς : in partitive apposition with στρατηγοί. ὁμολογουμένως ἐκ : freely, 'by common consent of.' τῶν ἐμπίρως αὐτοῦ ἔχόντων : = 'those who knew him.' 18. αὐτοῦ : dependent on ἐμπίρως. G. 182, 1 ; H. 756. δόξας γενέσθαι : 'considered to have been.' πολεμικός, φιλοπόλεμος : how different in force ? 19. ἐσχάτως : emphatic by position.

2. 20. καὶ γὰρ δὴ : 'for, you see.' πόλεμος ἦν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις : = 'the Lacedaemonians were at war;' referring to the Peloponnesian war, which lasted from 431 to 404 B.C. ἦν : G. 239, 1; H. 922. **21.** παρέμενεν : 'he remained' faithful in the service of his state, as there was no need to look elsewhere for military employment. Cf. N. to p. 53, 2. **22.** τοὺς Ἑλληνας : i.e. the Greek colonists in the Thracian Chersonese. Cf. p. 53, 1-10. **23.** ὡς ἔδύνατο : '(in such way) as he could,' hinting at the use of dishonorable methods; others render 'as he could,' implying that his influence with the Ephors was so great that they must necessarily grant his request. **24.** ὡς πολεμήσων : 'intending to make war.' G. 277, 6, N. 2, (a); H. 978. Χερρονήσου : cf. p. 53, 6, and N. **25.** Περὶνθου : at this time a more important city than Byzantium. See Vocab.

3. 25. μεταγνόντες πῶς : 'having somehow (i.e. for some reason) changed their minds.' **26.** ἔξω : 'beyond' the limits of Spartan rule. ὅντος αὐτοῦ : trans. by a clause with 'when.' **27.** Ἴσθμοῦ : i.e. the Isthmus of Corinth, which as best known is referred to without a defining word. Here Clearchus may have stopped, or messengers may have signalled to his vessel from the shore, or a despatch boat may have overtaken him. ὥχετο πλέων : G. 279, 4, N.; H. 984, a. Had Clearchus gone by land he might have been intercepted.

4. 28. ἐκ τούτου : 'in consequence of this.' ἔθανατώθη : = θανάτου κατεκρίθη. As there was no general agreement between the Greek states regarding the extradition of political offenders, the sentence in this case amounted to nothing more than life-long exile. Clearchus probably suffered no inconvenience from it further than that which might arise from the necessity of remaining away from Sparta. **29.** τῶν τελῶν : 'the authorities,' i.e. the Ephors. **30.** ὁποίοις : 'with what sort of.'

Page 116. **1.** ἀλλαχοῦ : no passage corresponding to this reference is now to be found in the writings of Xenophon. Either his memory failed him in supposing that he had written something which he had not (as in connection with I. i. 9), or else the passage referred to has been lost from his works. **2.** δαρεικούς : see N. to p. 53, 4.

5. 2. λαβόν : sc. αὐτούς. **3.** ῥαθυμίαν : cf. p. 60, 13-17. ἀπό : see N. to p. 53, 5. **4.** Θραξί : G. 186, N. 1; H. 772. **5.** μάχη : cf. N. to p. 55, 26. ἀπὸ τούτου : 'thenceforth.' ἔφερε

καὶ ἦγε : see ἄγω in Vocab. 6. πολεμῶν : G. 279, and 279, 1 ; H. 981. 7. στρατεύματος : G. 172, 1 ; H. 743, cf. 743, b.

6. 9. ἀνδρός : G. 167, 2 ; H. 729, b. 10. δστις : 'such a man as.' ἔξόν : 'when it is in his power.' Cf. N. to p. 112, 6. ἔξόν, ἔξόν : see N. to πᾶσα, πᾶς, p. 110, 2. εἰρήνην ἄγειν : see IDIOMS. 12. ὥστε : '(only) in order to.' G. 266, 1 ; H. 953, a. 13. πολεμῶν : G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, a. ὥσπερ εἰς : 'just as (other people spend money) on.'

7. 16. φιλοκίνδυνος : G. 132, 3 ; H. 586. καί : correlative with the καί before νυκτός. 17. ἄγων : explanatory of φιλοκίνδυνος, not co-ordinate with it. 18. φρόνιμος : co-ordinate with φιλοκίνδυνος, the two words together defining more closely the qualities implied in πολεμικός.

8. 20. ὥς . . . οἷον : sc. ἐστι, 'so far as (it is) possible (for a man to have qualities of leadership) with such a character as.' H. 1054, 1, a. 21. ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος : in our idiom, 'if any man.' 22. ἔχοι : G. 217, N. 1 ; H. 885, b. 23. αὐτῷ : 'his.' G. 184, 3, N. 4 ; H. 768, b. 24. ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς παροῦσιν : freely, 'to inspire in his soldiers (the feeling).' πειστέον : see IDIOMS. G. 281, 2 ; H. 990. εἴη : G. 248 ; H. 937. Κλεάρχῳ : more forcible than either αὐτῷ or αὐτῷ would have been.

9. 25. ἐκ τοῦ εἶναι : 'through being.' G. 262, 1 ; H. 959. χαλεπός : G. 136, N. 3, (a) ; H. 940. ὁρᾶν : G. 261, 2 ; H. 952, and a. 26. φωνῇ : G. 188, 1, N. 1 ; H. 780. 27. αὐτῷ μεταμέλειν : see IDIOMS. G. 184, 2 ; H. 764, 2. ἔσθ' ὅτε : for ἐστὶν ὅτε, = ἐνίοτε, 'sometimes.' H. 998, b ; cf. G. 152, N. 2. 28. καὶ γνώμη δ' : 'and on principle too.' Cf. N. to ἐνέβαλεν, p. 70, 26. στρατεύματος : trans. as if ἐν στρατεύματι.

10. 30. ἔφασαν : 'men used to say.' δέοι : G. 247 ; H. 932, 2. Page 117. 2. φάλων : G. 174 ; H. 748. Soldiers would be apt to plunder friends or allies unless kept under the severest discipline. Thus Cyrus's mercenaries sacked Tarsus ; see p. 59, 16-18. ἀφέεσθαι : see ἀπέχω.

11. 4. αὐτοῦ : why genitive ? ἀκούειν : here = ὑπακούειν. 5. ἤρουντο : G. 226, 2, (b) ; H. 903. τὸ στυγνὸν αὐτοῦ : 'his sullen

look.' 6. **φαιδρόν** : we sometimes speak of a person's face *lighting up* in conversation or excitement. 8. **σωτήριον** : trans. with **εφαίνετο** freely, 'appeared to betoken deliverance.'

12. 9. **γένοιτο** : G. 233; H. 914, B, (2). **ἄλλον** : i. e. **ἕλλον στρατηγόν**. 12. **παῖδες πρὸς διδάσκαλον** : teachers in ancient times made unsparing use of the lash and other means of punishment.

13. 13. **καὶ γὰρ οὖν** : 'accordingly as a matter of fact.' **φιλία, εὐνοία** : datives of manner, 'on terms of friendship and goodwill.' **ἐπομένους** : 'followers.' 14. **οἷτινες** : G. 152; H. 996. **ὑπὸ τοῦ δέισθαι** : = **δι' ἔνδειαν**. 15. **παρεῖεν αὐτῷ** : 'happened to be in his service.' 16. **πειθομένοις** : sc. **τούτοις**. **ἐχρήτο** : 'found.'

14. 17. **μεγάλα . . . στρατιώτας** : 'strong were the (influences) making his soldiers efficient.' 18. **τὸ . . . ἔχαιν** : 'a feeling of confidence with reference to the enemy.' 20. **εὐτάκτους** : sc. **αὐτούς**.

15. 21. **Τοιοῦτος** : emphatic. **ἄρχων** : '(as) commander.' 22. **οὐ μάλα ἐθέλειν** : 'that he was not specially inclined,' — a mild form of statement, perhaps so worded in order not to give offence to friends of Clearchus. The domineering spirit of Clearchus showed itself in Thrace (see N. to p. 53, 2), in his quarrel with Menon, and even in the battle of Cunaxa (see p. 80).

16. 24. **Βοιωτίας** : Proxenus was an exceptional character among the Boeotians, who as a rule were considered dull and unenterprising. **εὐθύς** : G. 277, 6, N. 1; H. 976. See **IDIOMS**. **μειράκιον** : the divisions of life recognized by the Greeks were, — that of **παῖς**, up to the age of fifteen; that of **μειράκιον**, from fifteen to twenty-two; that of **ἀνὴρ**, from twenty-two to forty-nine; and that of **πρεσβύτης**, from forty-nine to the end of life. 25. **ἀνὴρ** : G. 136, N. 3, (a); H. 940. **τὰ μεγάλα** : referring to management of 'the great' affairs of state. 26. **ἔδωκε** : i. e. for instruction. It is said that Gorgias received from each pupil 100 minae, = nearly \$1900.

17. 27. **συνεγένετο ἐκείνῳ** : = 'had been under his instruction.' How lit.? **ικανός** : in predicate with **εἶναι**, and followed by **ἄρχειν** and **ἡττᾶσθαι**, which are connected by **καὶ — καί**. 28. **φίλος ὢν**

τοῖς πρώτοις : 'as being a friend of the most prominent (men).'

29. ἡττάσθαι εὐεργετῶν : cf. N. to p. 84, 10. 30. πράξεις : 'enterprises.' κτήσεσθαι : G. 202, 3; H. 855, a. ὄνομα . . . πολλά : i. e. all that was considered desirable for a successful and happy life.

Page 118. 18. 1. τοσούτων : G. 171, 2; H. 742. 2. ἐπιθυμῶν : 'although,' etc. G. 277, 5; H. 969, e. σφόδρα : with ἐπιθυμῶν. ἐνδηλον : trans. as if an adv. τοῦτ' : 'this (view).' 3. ἂν ἐθέλοι : in the direct form, ἂν ἐθέλοιμι. G. 226, 2, (b); H. 903. μετ' : 'in connection with.' σὺν τῷ δικάῳ καὶ καλῷ : 'with the help of justice and honor.' 4. δεῖν : that he ought.' Sc. what as subject? τούτων : G. 171, 1; H. 739. ἄνευ : sc. τοῦ δικαίου καὶ καλοῦ. 5. μή : sc. δεῖν τυγχάνειν. G. 283, 3; H. 1024.

19. 6. καλῶν, ἀγαθῶν : masculine. G. 171, 3; H. 741. 7. αἰδῶ : G. 55, N. 1; H. 196. 8. καί : 'even.' 9. οἱ ἀρχόμενοι : 'those under his command;' broader and more forcible here than οἱ στρατιῶται. 10. φανερὸς : see IDIOMS. στρατιώταις : G. 188, 3; H. 769, and a. 11. ἀπιστεῖν : = ἀπειθεῖν.

20. 12. πρὸς τὸ ἀρχικὸν εἶναι καὶ δοκεῖν : freely, 'for being fitted to command, and being so considered.' 13. τὸ ἐπαινεῖν, [τὸ] ἐπαινεῖν : subject of ἀρχεῖν. 16. ἐτῶν : pred. gen. of measure. G. 169, 1; H. 732.

21. 18. ἰσχυρῶς : with ἐπιθυμῶν, emphatic. πλείω : = πλεονα. As the key-note of Clearchus's character was love of war, and that of Proxenus's was ambition, so that of Menon's was shown to be love of gain. In these careful analyses of character we may notice the influence of Socrates, who taught that the reflection of men should be centred less upon the outside world and more upon human nature. Xenophon is the first Greek historian who gives character-sketches of individuals. Cf. p. 41. 20. μέγιστον δυναμένοις : 'having the greatest power.' ἀδικῶν : G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. 21. διδολὴ δίκην : See IDIOMS.

22. 21. ὧν : for ταῦτα ὧν. 23. τὸ ἀπλοῦν 'candor,' 'sincerity.' 24. τὸ αὐτό : 'the same thing (as),' 'identical (with)' τῷ ἡλιθίῳ : G. 186; H. 773, a.

23. 24. στέργων : how distinguished from φιλῶν and ἀγαπῶν? 25. ὅτῳ : G. 152, N. 3; H. 996, b. When Menon began to speak of

any one as a friend, it was certain that he had some plot in mind against him. 27. πολέμιου : G. 173, 2, N. ; H. 752. 28. ὥς καταγελῶν αἰεὶ διελέγετο : = 'in conversation he always used to give the impression of ridiculing.'

24. 30. τῶν φυλαττομένων : 'of those on their guard.'

Page 119. 1. μόνος : 'alone,' in the sense of 'better than any one else.' εἰδέναι ῥᾶστον ὅν : 'that he knew that it was very easy.' G. 280 ; H. 982.

25. 2. ὅσους : 'those whom.' αἰσθάνοιτο : G. 233 ; H. 914, B, (2). ἐπιόρκους : sc. ὄντας = *esse*.

26. 5. ἐπὶ : 'in ;' might have been omitted. Cf. G. 188, 1 ; H. 778, and 778, a. 7. ψευδῇ : neut. pl. of adj., = ψεύδη. μὴ πανοῦργον : G. 283, 5 ; H. 1026. οὐ πανοῦργον would have suggested a definite person. 8. τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν : we should say 'a fool.' G. 169, 1 ; H. 732. 9. διαβάλλον : for (αὐτὸν) διαβάλλοντα. τοὺς πρώτους : i. e. τοὺς φίλῃα πρωτεύοντας.

27. 11. τὸ . . . παρέχεσθαι : 'making his soldiers obedient to himself.' ἐκ : 'through,' 'by.' 13. δύναιτο καὶ ἐθέλοι ἂν : in the direct form, δυναίμην καὶ ἐθέλοιμι ἂν ; i. e. ' (if occasion should arise) I would have the power and inclination to do (you) the greatest harm.' 14. εὐεργεσίαν κατέλεγεν : 'he used to reckon (it) a kindness.' 15. αὐτοῦ : G. 174 ; H. 748.

28. 17. ἀποθνησκόντων κ.τ.λ. : render by a clause with 'when.' 18. πεποιηκώς : 'although,' etc. 21. στρατηγοί : sc. ἀπέθανον. ἀποτμηθέντες : see N. to p. 115, 16. 22. θάνατος : G. 136, N. 3 ; H. 940. αἰκισθεῖς : the Persians often tortured their captives ; cf. N. to ποδῶν, p. 84, 17. 23. τελευτῆς : in what way Menon was put to death is not known ; and why he was allowed to live a year in captivity can only be conjectured. Some think that the king spared him, thinking that his services might be made use of in dealing with the other Greeks. It is also possible that the influence of Ariaeus (cf. p. 92, 5-7) prevented his immediate execution.

29. 25. τούτων : cf. p. 118, 28, and N. 26. κακῶν : 'cowardly.' εἰς : 'in regard to.' 27. ἀπὸ γενεᾶς : 'old.' How lit. ?

BOOK III.



Δ Ο Γ Ο Σ : ci. title on p. 51, and notes.

Γ' : = τρίτος.

CHAPTER I.

AROUSING OF THE GREEK FORCE BY XENOPHON.

Page 120. 1. 1-5. Ὅσα . . . δεδήλωται : gives a summary of Books I., II. Read carefully the notes to Book II. i. 1. 3. ἐτελεύτησεν : trans. as if plupf. 4. ἐν ταῖς : 'during the.'

2. 6. συνειλημμένοι ἦσαν : G. 97, 2 ; H. 464. 9. ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις : i. e. in the heart of the Persian empire. Cf. p. 104, 18, and N. 12. μύρια στάδια : i. e. in a straight line to Ephesus. By the route the Greeks had come the distance was much greater. Cf. p. 23. 14. οἱ σὺν Κύρῳ βάρβαροι : Ariaeus and Cyrus's native army. 17. νικῶντες : render by a conditional clause.

3. 19. ἀθύμως ἔχοντες : see IDIOMS. ὀλίγοι, ὀλίγοι : partitive apposition. 20. εἰς τὴν ἑσπέραν : = 'as evening came on.' σίτου : G. 171, 2 ; H. 742. 21. ἐπὶ τὰ δπλα : i. e. to the place where the arms were stacked, for evening drill. 22. ἐτύγγανεν : sc. ὦν, 'happened to be.' 23. πατρίδων : pl., because the Greeks were from many different states.

Page 121. 1. οὐποτ' : trans. with ὑψεσθαι. 2. οὕτω διακείμενοι : 'in this condition.'

4. 3. Ἦν : 'there was.' Notice the modesty with which Xenophon introduces himself. 4. οὐτε — ὦν : 'not because he was either,' etc. G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b. Read pp. 41, 42. 5. ἀλλά

κ.τ.λ. : abrupt transition from relative to independent construction.
 μετεπέμψατο : trans. as if plupf. Cf. N. to p. 51, 5. 6. ξένος :
 see N. to p. 53, 12. φίλον, αὐτόν : G. 166 ; H. 726. 7. ποιήσειν :
 = *se facturum esse*. ὄν : sc. ὄντα, = *esse*. αὐτός : trans. as if
 subject of νομίζειν. κρείττω : for κρείττονα, = *utiliorem*, 'of greater
 service.'

5. 10. Σωκράτει : the philosopher. For an account of his life and
 teachings see Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and
 Mythology*, article SOCRATES. G. 186 ; H. 772. τῷ : 'the (well-
 known) ;' in l. 3 Ἀθηναῖος stands without the article. 11. μή :
 'that,' used because of the idea of fearing involved in ὑποπτεύσας.
 πρὸς : 'on the part of.' 12. εἴη : the subject is (αὐτὸν) φίλον
 γενέσθαι, 'for him to become a friend to Cyrus.' ὅτι . . . συμπολε-
 μῆσαι : i. e. in the latter part of the Peloponnesian War ; see p. 20.
 14. ἐλθόντα : for ἐλθόντι ; trans. 'to go and.' G. 138, N. 8, (a) ;
 H. 941. 15. θεῷ : Apollo. See Δελφοί in Vocab.

6. 16. τίνι ἂν θεῶν θύων — ἔλθοι : in the direct form, τίνι θεῶν
 θύων ἂν — ἔλθοιμι, i. e. 'if I should start out.' G. 226, 2, (b) ; H. 903.
 18. ὁδόν : cognate acc., 'make the journey.' ἐπινοεῖ : trans. as if
 impf. καλῶς πράξας σωθείη : = 'come back successful.' 19. ἀνεί-
 λεν : notice the force of ἀνά, 'lifted up' his voice from the depth of
 the grotto whence the oracles were given, hence 'designated ;' sc.
 τοὺς θεούς. The gods to whom travellers generally sacrificed on com-
 mencing a journey were Zeus, Hermes, and Hercules.

7. 22. εἴη : why opt. ? 23. ἰτέον εἶναι : sc. αὐτῷ, 'that
 he ought to go.' G. 281, 2 ; H. 990, and N. ἐπυνθάνετο : how
 different in meaning from ἐρωτάω ? 24. πορευθείη : in the direct
 form, πορευθείην. ἥρου : abrupt change to dir. disc. ταῦτ' :
 obj. of ποιεῖν. χρή : sc. σε.

8. 26. θυσάμενος : how different from θύων ? See Vocab.
 οἷς ἀνείλεν : i. e. τοῖς θεοῖς, οἷς ἀνείλεν θύειν. 28. ὁρμᾶν τὴν
 ἄνω ὁδόν : 'to hasten on the up-march.' Cf. N. to l. 18 above.

Page 122. 9. 1. ἐπειδὰν τάχιστα : 'as soon as.' G. 232, 3 ;
 H. 916. ἀποπέμψοι : for ἀποπέμψει of the direct form. G. 202, 4 ;
 H. 855, and 855, a. 2. εἰς Πισίδας : see p. 53, 22, and N.

10. **3.** οὕτως : with ἐστρατεύετο, 'under these conditions.'
4. ᾗδαι : sc. ὁ Πρόξενος. τὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα ὁρμὴν : condensed expression for τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα οὔσαν (= *esse*). οὐδεὶς : sc. ᾗδαι.
7. φοβούμενοι τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ἄκοντες : 'though fearing the (hardships of the) road and reluctant.' G. 277, 5; H. 969, c. **8.** οἱ πολλοί : apparently only Xenias and Pasion abandoned the expedition. See I. iv. 7. ἀλλήλων, Κύρου : objective gen.; 'both from a sense of shame in regard to one another,' lest they appear cowardly before their associates, 'and in respect to Cyrus,' lest they seem ungrateful to him.

11. **10.** Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπορία ἦν : = 'Now when they were in this disheartened state.' ἐλυπεῖτο : sc. ὁ Ξενοφῶν. **11.** μικρόν : 'for a little while.' G. 161; H. 720. ὕπνου : G. 171, 1; H. 739.
12. ὄναρ : among the ancients, as also in the Middle Ages and among some people to-day, dreams and visions were considered in a high degree prophetic of coming events. βροντῆς : refers to the crash and roar of the thunder, as distinguished from σκηπτός (= κεραυνός), a thunderbolt. **13.** τὴν πατρώαν : 'his father's.'

12. **16.** φῶς : to see a bright light in a dream was of good omen.
17. Διὸς βασιλέως : 'from Zeus as king;' hence as protector of kings, and by inference protector of Artaxerxes. **18.** μὴ οὐ : = *ne non*, 'that — not.' G. 218, and 215, N. 1; H. 887. **19.** βασιλέως : emphatic by position, the dream being from Zeus as protector of the king.

13. **21.** Ὅποῖόν τί ἐστι : = 'what it means.' **22.** γίγνεται : trans. as if impf. **25.** εἰκός : sc. ἐστίν. **26.** γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ : 'we shall come into the power of.' Cf. N. to p. 51, 17. τί ἐμποδὼν μὴ οὐχί : sc. ἐστίν, = *quid impedit quin* : trans., with ὑβριζομένους (ἡμᾶς) ἀποθανεῖν, 'what is there to hinder (us) . . . from dying of ill-treatment?' G. 283, 7, N.; H. 1034, b. **27.** τὰ δεινότατα : = τὰ δεινότατα παθήματα. G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b.

14. **28.** ἀμυνόμεθα : G. 217; H. 885. **30** ὥσπερ ἐξόν : = *quasi liceat*. G. 278, 2, cf. 278, 2, N., H. 973, cf. 974. ἐγώ emphatic; Xenophon was not a military man by profession. τὸν ἐκ πόλεως πόλεως : condensed expression, involving two questions, — 'What general?' 'From what sort of state?' — if not from such a state

as Athens, whose citizens till recently had been accustomed to take the lead among Greeks in all things; though to be sure most of the soldiers were from the Peloponnesus, and Chirisophus was present with a general's commission from Sparta.

31. προσδοκῶ : *not* = προσδοκέω; probably an ind., but by some taken as subj. according to G. 256; H. 866, 3.

32. ποίαν ἡλικίαν : Xenophon was already over forty years old.

Page 123. 15. 3. τοὺς Προξένου λοχαγούς : Xenophon, as a friend of Proxenus, probably occupied quarters near or among his men.
6. ὑμεῖς : sc. καθεύδειν δύνασθε. ἐν οἷς [πράγμασιν] : 'in what a condition,' = 'the condition in which.'

16. 7. δῆλον ὅτι : i. e. δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι, but trans. by one word, 'evidently,' 'clearly.' πρότερον — πρὶν : = 'before.' G. 240, 2; H. 924, a, and 955, a.
9. τὰ ἑαυτῶν : 'their own (arrangements),' 'their own (preparations).'

10. ὡς κάλλιστα : here 'as successfully as possible.'

17. 11. εἰ κ.τ.λ. : trans. τί οἶόμεθα πείσεσθαι before εἰ . . . γενησόμεθα, in order to bring the noun near the following relative.

12. ἀδελφοῦ : Cyrus. See p. 87, 14, and N.

13. καὶ τεθνηκός ἤδη : 'and that too when he was already dead,' — a needless exhibition of wanton cruelty.

14. ἡμᾶς : emphatic, subject of παθεῖν in l. 17.

κηδεμών κ.τ.λ. : we have no protector at court, as Cyrus had in the person of his mother.

15. δοῦλον : sc. αὐτόν, '(him) a subject.' Cf. N. to p. 86, 28. G. 166; H. 726.

16. ποιήσοντες : G. 277, 3; H. 969, c.

εἰ δυνάμεθα : for εἰ δυνάμεθα. Why?

17. ἄν; with παθεῖν. What may be supplied as protasis?

18. 17. οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πάντων ἐλθοι : 'would he not have recourse to every expedient?'

18. τὰ ἔσχατα : 'to the utmost degree.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, b.

αἰκισάμενος : 'by maltreating.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, a.

20. πάντα : acc. G. 281, 2; H. 990.

πάντα ποιητέον : sc. ἡμῖν ἐστι, 'we must do everything (possible).'

19. 22. Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν : emphatic and elliptical, implying a complementary clause with δέ, 'I indeed therefore, (as others did not).'

ἦσαν : 'lasted' we should say.

24. αὐτῶν : possessive gen., loosely used with the following clauses, which take the place of acc. of

direct object; *τοῦτο* or *ταῦτα*, summing them up, might have been expected. On the thought, cf. p. 2. 26. *χρυσὸν δέ* : i. e. *ὅσον δὲ χρυσὸν ἔχοιεν*.

20. 26. *τά* : 'the (condition).' 28. *οὐδενός* : see p. 402. G. 170, 2, and 184, 2, N. 1; H. 737, 734. 29. *ὅτου* : G. 178; H. 746. As antecedent supply *ἀργύριον* or *τοῦτο* as object of *ἔχοντας*; trans. freely, 'that few (of us) any longer had anything to buy with.' 30. *πορίζεσθαι* (*ήμᾱς*) : after *κατέχοντας*, = *prohibere*; 'that our oaths restrained us from obtaining supplies in any other way' than by purchase.

Page 124. 2. *νῦν* : sc. *φοβοῦμαι*.

21. 4. *δοκεῖ* : trans. 'it seems,' as if *ὑβρις* and *ὑποψία* were acc. See N. to p. 55, 22. 5. *ἐν μέσῳ* : 'before (us).' In athletic contests the prizes were set forth in plain view of the contestants and spectators. *ταῦτα τάγαθά* : mentioned p. 123, 24-26. *ἄθλα* : pred. appositive. *ὁπότεροι* : in translating supply *τούτοις ἡμῶν* as antecedent, and omit *ἡμῶν* in l. 6. 7. *τὸ εἶκος* : sc. what?

22. 8. *αὐτούς* : 'before them,' i. e. the gods. G. 158, N. 2; H. 712. 9. *αὐτῶν* : i. e. *τῶν ἀγαθῶν*. G. 174; H. 748. *ἀπειχόμεθα* : G. 104; H. 359. *τῶν θεῶν* : 'to the gods.' G. 167, 3; H. 729, c. 10. *ὥστ' κ.τ.λ.* : order, *ὥστε δοκεῖ μοι, ἐξεῖναι [ἡμῖν] ἰέναι*. 11. *τούτοις* : sc. *ἐξεῖναι*.

23. 12. *τούτων* : in full, *ἢ τὰ τούτων (σώματα)*. *ψύχη, θάλη* : the pl. is emphatic, implying repeated instances of the experience. H. 636. 13. *ψυχὰς σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμείνονας* : 'hearts more courageous, thank the gods!' 14. *οἱ ἄνδρες* : i. e. 'the enemy.' 15. *μᾶλλον* : with both *τρωτοί*, 'more vulnerable' on account of inferior equipment, and *θνητοί*, 'more exposed to death' because of the effeminacy and lack of endurance common to Asiatics, for whose physical prowess the Greeks, hardened by athletic exercises and military training, had ever a supreme contempt.

24. 16. *ἄλλοι, ἄλλους* : 'others' in the Greek army; let us not wait to follow their example, but let us set them an inspiring example of leadership. 17. *πρός* : 'in the name of.' *μὴ ἀναμένωμεν* : G. 253; H. 866, 1, and a. 19. *τοῦ ἐξορμήσαι* : G. 171, 1; H. 738.

20. φάνητε : 'show yourselves.' τῶν στρατηγῶν : i. e. the generals who were killed. G. 175, 1 ; H. 755.

25. 23. οὐδέν : emphatic ; 'I make no pretext of.' G. 160, 2 ; H. 719, b. ἡλικίαν : see N. to p. 122, 32. 24. ἀκμάζειν : 'that I am old enough.' ἡγοῦμαι : in a different sense from ἡγεῖσθαι in l. 23.

26. 26. οἱ λοχαγοί : i. e. the captains of Proxenus ; see p. 123, 3. 27. πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης . . . οὗτος εἶπεν : loosely expressed for πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις, βοιωτιάζων τῇ φωνῇ, εἶπεν. 28. φωνῇ : 'dialect.'

Page 125. 1. ὅστις : 'any one who.' σωτηρίας : why gen. ? τυχεῖν : i. e. (αὐτὸν) τυχεῖν. 2. πείσας : sc. σωτηρίαν δοῦναι. ἥ : 'in whatever way.'

27. 3. μεταξὺ ὑπολαβών : in full, αὐτὸν μεταξὺ λέγοντα ὑπολαβών. Xenophon would not suffer the man to finish his remarks, from fear of a disheartening effect. 4. οὐδ' ὁρῶν γιγνώσκεις κ.τ.λ. ; a similar expression is found in several Greek authors. Cf. also Isaiah vi. 9, and Ezekiel xii. 2. 5. ἐν ταύτῳ τούτοις : 'in the same (place) with these,' = 'with these,' captains of Proxenus. G. 186 ; H. 773, a. 6. ἐπεὶ : in our idiom, 'after' with the plupf. μέγα φρονήσας : 'having become greatly elated.' G. 159, N. 2 ; H. 716, b. 7. ἐπὶ τούτῳ : i. e. ἐπὶ τῷ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν Κῦρον. ἐκέλευε : sc. ἡμᾶς. τά : 'our.'

28. 9. ἐλθόντες : 'came and.' τί οὐκ ἐποίησε : like our expression, "to leave nothing undone." 11. σπονδῶν : G. 171, 1 ; H. 739.

29. 13. εἰς λόγους : see IDIOMS. αὐτοῖς : 'with them,' the Persians. G. 186, N. 1 ; H. 772, a. 14. οὐκ ἐκείνοι — οὐδ' ἀποθανεῖν — δύνανται : 'are not those men — unable even to die ?' 15. οἱ τλήμονες : appositive, 'poor wretches.' See N. to p. 115, 16. 16. τούτου : i. e. τοῦ ἀποθανεῖν, or θανάτου. ἃ πάντα : trans. as if πάντα ταῦτα.

30. 18. ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ : 'in my opinion, it is best.' 19. μήτε — τε : 'both not — and.' εἰς ταῦτόν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς . = 'to our company.'

Cf. l. 5 above, and N. 20 ἀφελομένους κ.τ.λ. : in full, ἡμᾶς, ἀφελομένους αὐτὸν ('from him') τὴν λοχαγίαν, σκεύη ἀναθέντας (on his back), αὐτῷ ὡς τοιοῦτῳ (i. e. ὡς σκευοφόρῳ) χρῆσθαι. G. 164; H. 724.
 21. πατρίδα : assuming that Apollonides was from Boeotia.
 22. Ἕλλην ὦν : 'although a Greek.'

31. 25. τούτῳ . . . οὐδὲν οὔτε : 'this (fellow) has nothing to do either with Boeotia or.' Βοιωτίας : G. 170, 2; H. 737, 734. οὐδέν : G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. 27. Λυδόν : owing to the servile condition of the Lydians (see N. to p. 69, 15), the term 'Lydian' was often used as synonymous with 'slave.' So probably here; yet some think that Apollonides was actually a native of Lydia, who had been to Boeotia, learned the language, and obtained a position under Proxenus. He was certainly not a Greek, and was perhaps an Asiatic, as piercing the ears was a common practice among Asiatics. τὰ ὦτα τετραυπημένον : 'with his ears bored,' as often in the case of slaves, who were thus furnished with a mark by which they could be identified. G. 160, 1; H. 718. The part. agrees with αὐτόν.

32. 28. εἶχεν οὕτως : 'so it was.' 29. στρατηγὸς σῶς : how many generals were left? Cf. p. 29, and p. 113, 18-24.
 31. οἶχοντο : 'he was missing.'

33. 32. εἰς — ἐκαθέζοντο : i. e. 'they came into — and sat down.' G. 191, VI., 7, N. 6; H. 788. τὸ πρόσθεν τῶν δπλων : i. e. the space in front of the place where the arms were stacked.

Page 126. 2. ἀμφὶ τοὺς ἑκατόν : 'about a hundred.' The article is used because the number was approximate, not exact. H. 664, c.

34. 3. ἦν = 'took place.' σχεδόν κ.τ.λ. : see p. 403, and N. to p. 74, 20. 4. ὦν : G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. 6. αὐτοῖς : 'ourselves.' 7. ὅπως . . . ἀγαθόν : cf. p. 92, 27, and N. 9. ἅπερ καὶ : sc. ἔλεξας.

35. 12. οὗς . . . ἡμῶν : for τούτους ἡμῶν συνειλήφασαν, οὗς ἐδυνήθησαν συλλαβεῖν. As the sentence stands, ἡμῶν is a partitive gen. dependent on οὗς. G. 152; H. 996. 13. δῆλον ὅτι : cf. p. 123, 7, and N. 14. ἡμῖν : G. 281, 1 and 2; H. 991, 989. 15. ἐπὶ : cf. p. 122, 26, and N. 16. ἐκεῖνοι : in full, ὡς ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἡμῖν γίνονται.

36. 16. τοσούτοι : freely, 'in so great numbers.' **17.** μέγιστον καιρόν : 'a very great opportunity.' **21.** παρακαλήτε : sc. παρασκευάζεσθαι.

37. 23. ὑμᾶς διαφέρειν τι τούτων : 'for you in a measure to excel the rest.' G. 160, 2, and 175, 2; H. 719, b, and 749. **25.** χρήμασι : i. e. through higher pay; read p. 33. G. 188, 1, N. 1; H. 780. **26.** τούτων : construed as in l. 24. **27.** ἀξιοῦν κ.τ.λ. : 'it is proper to demand that you yourselves both be,' etc. **28.** τούτων : G. 177; H. 751.

38. 30. μέγα : 'greatly.' What case? ἂν ὠφελῆσαι : in the direct form, ὠφελήσαιτε ἂν.

Page 127. 2. ἀντικατασταθῶσιν : used in place of what tense? G. 217, N. 1; H. 885, b. 3. ἄνευ ἀρχόντων : takes the place of a condition. G. 226; H. 902. 4. ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν : see IDIOMS. G. 268; H. 956. συνελόντι : sc. τινί. G. 184, 3, N. 5; H. 771, b, end. 5. δὲ δὴ παντάπασιν : 'and, you see, especially.'

39. 7 καταστήσῃσθε : 'shall have appointed.' Where formed? 8. δεῖ : sc. καταστήσαι. 9. ἐν καιρῷ : 'opportunely.' ποιῆσαι : what form in dir. disc.?

40. 11. ἐπὶ τὰ δπλα : see p. 120, 21, and N. **12.** οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων : sc. αὐτῶν, 'at least so long as they are in this state.' 8, τι : = 'for what purpose.' G. 159, N. 2, end; H. 777, a, end. ἂν χρήσαιτο . 'could make use of.' **13.** νυκτός : why not acc. here? δέοι τι : 'there should be any need,' i. e. to make use of them (lit. 'should be need in any respect').

41. 13. αὐτῶν : dependent on γνώμας. **14.** ὡς . . . ἔσονται : reveals Xenophon's keen insight into human nature, which became manifest on many occasions during the retreat. Xenophon had also enjoyed the advantages of an Athenian training, which had given him experience in popular assemblies and the ways of handling masses of men. **15.** πείσονται : not from πείθω.

42. 18. ἡ . . . ποιοῦσα : for τὸ ποιοῦν, being attracted to the gender of the nearest substantive; trans. idiomatically, 'what brings victory in war is neither numbers nor strength.' **19.** σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς :

without the help of the gods, numbers and strength are vain. 20. ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ : see IDIOMS.

43. 22. ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου : see IDIOMS. 24. θάνατον, πᾶσι : both emphatic by position. 25. ἐγνώκασι : 'have recognized the fact that.' 27. τούτους : antecedent of what? 28. διάγοντας : sc. τὸν βίον.

44. 28. ἃ . . . καταμαθόντας : freely, 'in full knowledge of these things, we ought now.' 30. τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλεῖν : i. e. τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλεῖν ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας εἶναι.

Page 128. 45. 1. Χειρίσοφος : he would naturally speak first after Xenophon; cf. N. to p. 122, 30. 2. τοσοῦτον μόνον — ὅσον ἤκουον : freely, 'only so far as this, that I heard.' 3. εἶναι : sc. δέ. See N. to p. 110, 24. 4. ἐφ' οἷς : = ἐπὶ τούτοις ἃ ; like our idiom, 'for what you say,' instead of 'for that which you say.'

46. 7. οἱ δεόμενοι : sc. ἀρχόντων, '(you) who lack (generals).' 9. ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν : for ἐκεῖ ὄντες (i. e. ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τοῦ στρατοπέδου), συγκαλοῦμεν ἐκεῖσε.

47. 12. ἅμα ταῦτ' εἰπὼν : 'as soon as he had said this.' G. 277, 6, N. 1; H. 976. μὴ μέλλοιτο : 'might not be delayed.' 15. Κλεάνωρ : although not among the generals at the beginning of the Up-march, Cleanor is mentioned as one of them, p. 114, 14; so here he was simply chosen by the officers of Agias to command their division in addition to his own.

CHAPTER II.

ADDRESSES TO THE SOLDIERS. A PLAN AGREED ON.

1. 18. ἦρηντο : i. e. ἄρχοντες. 19. τὸ μέσον : i. e. τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, the place appointed (see l. 8 above); the captains of the several divisions without generals had apparently retired by themselves to elect officers. 20. καταστήσαντας : the dat. might have been expected. Cf. p. 54, 9, and N.

2. 24. ἄνδρες : see N. to p. 60, 12. τὰ παρόντα : 'our present circumstances.' 25. ὁπότε : 'now that,' 'now when.' ἀνδρῶν : G. 174; H. 748, a. 26. πρὸς : here *not* a prep. οἱ ἄμφ' Ἀριαῖον : 'Ariæus and his men.'

3. 28. ἐκ τῶν παρόντων . 'under the circumstances.' εἶναι : sc. ἡμᾶς.

Page 129. 1. σωζώμεθα : 'may save ourselves.' εἰ δὲ μή : 'but if otherwise;' in full, εἰ δὲ μὴ σώζεσθαι δυνησόμεθα. ἀλλά γε : 'yet at all events.' ἀποθνήσκωμεν, γενώμεθα : sc. ὅπως; construed by some, however, as independent hortatory subjunctives. 3. τοιαῦτα παθεῖν κ.τ.λ. : 'should undergo such sufferings as may the gods inflict upon our foes.' G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b. ἐχθρούς : forcible change from πολεμοῖς, — our *personal* as well as public enemies. See N. to p. 62, 3. For the construction see G. 165; H. 725. 4. ποιήσειαν : G. 251, 1; H. 870.

4. 5. Ἐπὶ τούτῳ : 'Next after him;' asyndeton in rapid narrative. 9. ὅστις : characteristic, 'a man who.' ὥς γείτων κ.τ.λ. : in dir. disc., γείτων εἰμὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἂν ποιήσαιμι (εἰ δυναίμην) ὑμᾶς σῶσαι. See p. 101, 28, *et seq.* περὶ πλείστου : see IDIOMS. 10. ἐπὶ : 'in confirmation of.' 11. αὐτός, αὐτός : forceful anaphora. Cf. N. to p. 110, 4. 12. Δία ξένιον : cf. N. to p. 53, 12. 14. αὐτοῖς τούτοις = *ipsis his rebus*, 'by these very means,' oaths, pledges, hospitality. Cf. N. to p. 112, 27.

5. 15. βασιλέα καθιστάναι : see p. 92, 1-3. 16. ἐδώκαμεν καὶ ἐλάβομεν : for ᾧ ἐδώκαμεν καὶ παρ' οὗ ἐλάβομεν. See p. 97, 2-7.

17. καὶ οὗτος . ' even he ; ' emphatic repetition of the subject. **Κῦρον τεθνηκότα** : contrasted with **Κύρου ζῶντος** and **τοὺς Κύρου φίλους**, all emphasized by the repetition of the name. 18. **τιμώμενος** : ' although he was honored.' G. 277, 5 ; H. 969, e. 19. **τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους** : ' his bitterest enemies.'

6. 21. **ἀποτίσαιντο** : G. 251, 1 ; H. 870. 23. **ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα κράτιστα** : ' as stoutly as we possibly can.' **τοῦτο ὅ,τι** : = ' whatsoever.' **δοκῇ** : i. e. **ἡμᾶς πᾶσχειν** ; it is safer to fight bravely and trust to the care of the gods than to rely on pledges of oath-breaking men.

7. 25. **ἑσταλμένος** : ' having arrayed himself.' **εἰς** : for **ὡς εἰς**. 26 **ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα** : see IDIOMS. 27. **νικῶντι** : render by a noun. 28. **ὀρθῶς ἔχειν κ.τ.λ.** : ' that it was right for him who thought himself worthy of the most splendid outfit (**τῶν καλλίστων** = **τοῦ καλλίστου κόσμου**), to meet his end (arrayed) in this.' The Greek character was particularly sensitive to the influence of fine appearance in form and dress, and Xenophon's course at this time was well calculated to produce a deep impression upon the soldiers. 29. **τούτοις** : i. e. **τούτοις τοῖς καλλίστοις**, for **τούτῳ τῷ καλλίστῳ κόσμῳ**. **τελευτῆς** G. 171, 1 ; H. 739. **τοῦ λόγου ἤρχετο** : for **ἤρχετο λέγειν**. Reason for the gen. ?

8-32. XENOPHON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The following address of Xenophon to the army (sections 8-32) shows such power and adaptation to the end proposed that it merits special examination as an example of oratorical skill.

The aim of the oration is twofold : first, to inspire the demoralized and despondent soldiers with courage to face the apparently insurmountable difficulties which beset them on all sides ; secondly, to induce them to enter at once upon a definite course of action which should enable them the better to cope with the enemy. Xenophon arouses the courage of the men, first by bringing forward plain reasons why their circumstances were far from desperate ; then by taking up and refuting various objections that might be urged on the score of present troubles. Having thus wrought upon the thought and feelings of the army till all

are ready for action, he suggests the immediate doing of several things which would both occupy the attention of the soldiers, forcing them to cease brooding over their difficulties, and would make them ready to meet the enemy at any moment.

Accordingly the speech falls naturally into two principal divisions, with an orderly unfolding of the thought as follows:—

INTRODUCTORY:

	SECTION
To yield to the Persians means hopeless despair, —	
To rely on ourselves offers hope of safety	8

I. REASONS FOR HOPE OF SAFETY:—

a. *Positive Reasons:*

1. The favor of the gods on our side	10
2. Defeat of the Persians by our ancestors	11-13
3. Our own defeat of the Persians at Cunaxa	14, 15
4. Our greater familiarity with Persian tactics	16

b. *Negative Reasons* — Refutation of possible objections:

1. The desertion of Ariaeus and his men is no loss to us	17
2. Lack of cavalry is no disadvantage to us	18, 19
3. We are better off without Tissaphernes as guide	20
4. We are better off without the king's market	21
5. Impassable streams present no insuperable obstacle	22
6. In last resort we can even settle here and maintain ourselves, as the Mysians and others do	23-25

II. COURSE TO BE PURSUED:—

a. *General course:*

We must make our way back to Greece	26
---	----

b. *Specific measures recommended:*

1. Burning of wagons and tents	27
2. Riddance of superfluous articles	28
3. Maintenance of high standard of discipline	29, 30
4. Coöperation of all in enforcing discipline	31
5. Prompt carrying out of plan proposed	32

Page 130. 8. 2. ὑμεῖς: emphatic, — ‘you’ soldiers, as well as we officers. 3. διὰ φιλίας: see IDIOMS. 4. πολλήν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν: see IDIOMS. τοὺς στρατηγούς: proleptic; trans. as if οἱ στρατηγοί, subject of πεπόνθασιν. H. 878. 5. διὰ πίστεως:

‘in good faith.’ 7. ὧν : ‘for what,’ = τούτων (dependent on δίκη) &. τὸ λοιπόν : see N. to p. 96, 15. 8. διὰ παντός κ.τ.λ. : see IDIOMS. 9. ἡμῖν : *not* ‘to us.’ Why? καί : omit in trans.

9. 10. αὐτοῦ : i.e. Ξενοφώντας. πτάρνυται : sneezing was considered of good omen, especially when accompanying words of favorable import. 11. προσεκύνησαν : they threw kisses with their hands to the god, probably crying out ‘with one impulse’ Ζεῦ σῶσον. τὸν θεόν : i.e. Δία σωτήρα, as shown by l. 13. On Xenophon’s ready acceptance of the omen cf. p. 44. 13. ἡμῶν λεγόντων : trans. by a clause with ‘when.’ 15. συνεπεύξασθαι : force of συν- and ἐπ-? 17. ἀνατεινάτω : sc. οὗτος, ‘let him,’ etc. 18. ἀνέτειναν : sc. τὰς χεῖρας. The army was practically a migratory state, where the will of the majority was law, and voting was conducted in the simplest manner. 19. ἐπεὶ τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν : = ‘after what was due the gods had been properly performed.’

10. 21. Ἐτύγχανον λέγων : ‘I just happened to be saying.’ 23. τῶν θεῶν : See N. to p. 109, 23. 25. οὕτως ἐχόντων : sc. πραγμάτων, = *cum res ita se habeant*, or *cum res ita sint*, ‘since matters stand thus.’ εἰκός : sc. ἐστι. 28. κἂν : = καὶ ἐάν, ‘even if.’ ἐν δεινοτάτοις : ‘in most desperate straits.’ ὧσι : i.e. οἱ μικροί, while the implied subject of the following βούλωνται is οἱ θεοί. With the sentiment cf. Luke i. 52, ‘He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree.’

11. 30. Ἐπειτα δέ : correlative with πρῶτον μὲν in l. 22, and introducing the second reason for good courage. The natural form of the following statement would have been, —

Ἐπειτα δέ (ἀναμνήσω γὰρ ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς τῶν προγόνων τῶν ἡμετέρων κινδύνους), ἴστε, ὥς ἀγαθοῖς τε ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι, σώζονται τε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ (‘even’) ἐκ πάνυ δεινῶν οἱ ἀγαθοί.

After the parenthetical clause, however, the rest of the sentence is made subordinate to it, instead of being independent. ὑμᾶς, κινδύνους : G. 164; H. 724. 31. ἀγαθοῖς : why not ἀγαθοῖς? G. 138, N. 8, (a); H. 941. 32. σώζονται : co-ordinate with προσήκει, after ὥς.

Page 131. 1. ἐλθόντων Περσῶν : in the expedition under Datis and Artaphernes; see p. 10. 2. ὡς ἀφανιούντων : 'intending to annihilate.' G. 277, 6, N. 2; H. 978. 3. Ἀθηναῖοι : here more forcible than οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. Why? 4. ἐνίκησαν : at the battle of Marathon. When?

12. 4. εὐξάμενοι : nom. pl. as if the principal verb were ἐψηφίσαντο; but as this by *anacoluthon* is replaced by the impersonal ἔδοξεν, εὐξάμενοι is left independent, or may be taken with the subject of εἶχον. Ἀρτέμιδι : at the battle of Marathon the polemarch Callimachus vowed to sacrifice to Artemis, who as goddess of the hunt was worshipped in Attica, as many heifers as there should be men of the enemy killed. But so great was the difficulty experienced in obtaining heifers in sufficient numbers that goats were sacrificed instead.

6. οὐκ εἶχον : 'they were not able.' ἱκανάς : i.e. 'in sufficient numbers.' According to Herodotus 6400 men on the side of the Persians fell in the battle. 7. κατ' ἐνιαυτόν : 'yearly,' 'each year.' ἔτι καὶ νῦν : the number vowed had long since been offered up; the yearly sacrifice was kept up in national commemoration of the victory. ἀποθύουσιν : why not θύουσιν?

13. 9. ὕστερον : in 480 B.C. See pp. 10, 11. τήν : almost demonstrative, 'that,' = 'that (well-known).' 10. καὶ τότε : 'even then,' against such overwhelming odds. 12. κατὰ γῆν : at Plataea. See **IDIOMS**. κατὰ θάλατταν : at Salamis and Mycale. ὧν ἔστι τεκμήρια ὁρᾶν : 'as proofs of this one may see.' How lit.? ἔστι : why accented? G. 28, N. 1, end; H. 480, 1.

13. τρόπαια : see p. 38. The trophies have disappeared, but the high mound of earth raised by the Athenians over their dead on the plain of Marathon still remains,—a striking object in the landscape. ἡ ἐλευθερία : sc. ἐστὶ. 14. ἐγένεσθε, ἐτράφητε : trans. as if in the pf. tense. 15. τοὺς θεούς : sc. μόνους. προσκυνεῖτε : suggests the oriental ceremony of prostration before superiors, especially distasteful to the freedom-loving Greek. 16. ἐστέ : 'are ye (sprung).' προγόνων : G. 169, 1; H. 732.

14. 17. Οὐ . . . ἐρῶ : 'I am *not*, you see, going to say this at least,' = 'I do not, you see, mean to imply this at any rate.' 18. οὐπω πολλαὶ ἡμέραι [εἰσὶν] ἀφ' οὗ : sc. χρόνου, 'it is not yet many days since.' 19. ὑμῶν αὐτῶν : 'than yourselves.' G. 175, 1, N. 1;

H. 755, a. 20. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς : the frequent repetition of this phrase is noteworthy.

15. 20. τότε. i.e. at the battle of Cunaxa. 22. αὐτῶν : G. 147, N. 4; H. 692, 2. πολὺ : with ἀμείνονας and προθυμοτέρους.

16. 24. εἶναι : sc. ὑμᾶς or ὑμῖν. 25. ὄντες, ὁρῶντες : concessive; contrasted with the statement introduced by ὁμῶς. αὐτῶν : G. 180, N. 1; H. 753, d. 26. ἀμετρον : pred., sc. ὅν, 'without limit.' 28. πείραν ἔχετε : see IDIOMS. ἐθέλουσι μὴ δέχεσθαι : more emphatic than οὐκ ἐθέλουσι δέχεσθαι, implying not merely a disinclination but a determination *not* to face the Greeks in battle. καὶ — ὄντες : 'even though they are.'

17. 31. μείον ἔχειν : sc. ὑμᾶς, 'that you are at a disadvantage.' δόξητε : G. 254; H. 874. οἱ Κύριοι : i.e. Ariaeus and his forces. 32. ἔτι : with κακίονες, emphatic by position.

Page 132. 2. γοῦν : 'at any rate.' τοὺς δ' ἐθέλοντας κ.τ.λ. : order, πολὺ δὲ κρείττον (ἐστίν) ὁρᾶν τοὺς ἐθέλοντας φυγῆς ἀρχεῖν τατομένους σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἢ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τάξει. 3. φυγῆς : *not* dependent on ἐθέλοντας. G. 171, 1; H. 738.

18. 5. Εἰ δέ τις κ.τ.λ. : the reasoning here and in the following section is striking but somewhat sophistical. Cf. N. to p. 127, 14. 10. ὅ,τι ἂν γίγνηται : = *quicquid fit*, 'whatever is done.'

19. 11. ἱππέων : G. 175, 1; H. 755. πολὺ : with ἀσφαλεστέρου; emphatic by position. ὀχήματος : i.e. the ground. 12. κρέμανται : 'are poised.' 13. καταπεσεῖν : force of κατα-? 14. βεβηκότες : see βαίνω in Vocab. 15. πολὺ . . . τευξόμεθα : i.e. πολὺ μᾶλλον τούτου, ὅτου ἂν τυχεῖν ἐθέλωμεν, τευξόμεθα. 16. ἐν : 'in one respect,' but construed as direct object of the verb. ἡμῶν : G. 177; H. 751.

20. 18. θαρρεῖτε : here transitive, 'have courage for.' G. 158, N. 2; H. 712, b. 19. ἡμῖν : 'for us.' Why not gen.? ἀγορὰν παρέξει : cf. p. 33, and p. 103, 9-15. 20. τοῦτ' : 'with reference to this;' refers to the clause ὅτι . . . παρέξει. G. 160, 2; H. 719, c. κρείττον : sc. what? 22. ἢ οὐς κ.τ.λ. : i.e. ἢ ἡγεμόνας ('as guides')

ἔχειν τοὺς ἀνδρας οὓς ἂν ἡμεῖς λαβόντες κελεύωμεν ἡγεῖσθαι, οἱ εἴσονται κ.τ.λ. 23. τι — ἀμαρτάνωσι : 'do anything wrong.' G. 159, N. 2;

II. 716, b. 24. ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα : in our idiom, 'life and limb,' the former subject to death, the latter to torture.

21. 25. ἐπιτήδεια : object of ἀνεῖσθαι, but put at the beginning of the clause as introducing a new topic. πότερον : i. e. σκέψασθε. πότερον κρείττον ἐστίν. 26. ἧς : for ἥν. G. 153; H. 994.

μικρὰ . . . ἀργυρίου : ironical. μέτρα : in loose apposition with ἐπιτήδεια. ἀργυρίου : G. 178; H. 746. μηδὲ τοῦτ' ἔτι ἔχοντας : 'though we (sc. ἡμᾶς with ἀνεῖσθαι) no longer have that,' the means to buy with. 27. αὐτούς : sc. ἡμᾶς, 'ourselves.' λαμβάνειν : sc. what?

28. βούληται : sc. χρῆσθαι.

22. 29. Εἰ . . . κρείττονα : for Εἰ δὲ γινώσκετε, ὅτι ταῦτα κρείττονα (ἐστίν). H. 878. 30. ποταμούς : Euphrates and Tigris.

ἄπορον : trans. as if ἀπορόν τι, 'something insuperable,' 'an insuperable difficulty.' G. 138, N. 2, (c); H. 617.

Page 133. 1. διαβάντες : 'in crossing (the Tigris).' See p. 107, 23-27. G. 277, 2; H. 969, c. εἰ : in our idiom = 'whether or not,' as an affirmative answer is expected. G. 282, 4; H. 1016.

ἄρα τοῦτο καὶ μωρότατον : 'as a matter of fact, in this — even a most stupid thing;' i. e. in leading the Greeks to the east of the Tigris, whence they must necessarily take a more circuitous route back to Greece, and hence remain longer in the Persian domains, doing greater damage by plundering and devastating. How lit.? G. 166; H. 726. 3. πηγῶν : G. 182, 2; H. 757.

προϊούσι : 'as people go up.' What case? G. 184, 3, N. 5; H. 771. 4. οὐδὲ βρέχοντες : 'without even wetting.'

23. 6. μήθ' — τε : 'both not — and.' διήσουσιν : sc. ἡμᾶς.

7. οὐδ' ὥς : see IDIOMS. 8. Μυσούς : proleptic, but trans.

'of the Mysians,' to avoid the transposition of the clause οὓς . . . εἶναι, which would be necessary if Μυσούς were treated as if Μυσοί, subject of οἰκοῦσι. See N. to p. 73, 14. ἡμῶν : G. 175, 1; H. 755.

9. ἄκοντος : see IDIOMS. βασιλέως : emphatic repetition.

11. Πισίδας ὡσαύτως : i. e. Πισίδας ὡσαύτως ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρα πολλὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦντας, or ὅτι ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρα πολλὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν; but trans. freely, 'that the same thing is true of the Pisidians.'

See N. to p. 53, 22.

Λυκάονας : trans. as if subject of καρποῦνται. Among the Lycaonians, long after this time, Paul and Barnabas labored ; see Acts, chap. xiv.

12. εἰδομεν : on the Up-march.

13. τούτων : sc. τῶν Περσῶν.

24. 13. ἂν φαίην κ.τ.λ. : 'I for my part should say that we ought not yet to have openly started for home.' G. 226, 2, (b) ; H. 872.

15. κατασκευάζεσθαι : sc. ἡμᾶς χρῆναι. ὥς — οἰκήσοντας : 'as if intending to settle.' G. 277, 6, N. 2 ; H. 978.

18. ὁδοποιήσκει : 'would make chariot roads.'

19. ἂν ἐποίει — εἰ ἑώρα : = *faceret — si videret*.

25. 21. ἀλλὰ γάρ : 'But (I do not urge this course) for.' μάθωμεν : 'learn how,' 'become accustomed.'

22. βιοτεύειν : how different from ζῆν ?

23. γυναιξί : G. 186 ; H. 772.

24. μή : = 'that.' Why ?

Λωτοφάγοι : see Vocab. In the Odyssey (ix. 84 *et seq.*) Ulysses is represented as coming to the land of the lotus-eaters and sending three of his companions to treat with the natives, who gave them the lotus to eat. 'Now whosoever of them did eat the honey-sweet fruit of the lotus had no more wish to bring back tidings nor to come back, but chose rather to abide there with the lotus-eating men, ever feeding on the lotus, and forgetful of returning' (see Butcher and Lang's translation, p. 137). The idea is beautifully wrought out in Tennyson's *Lotus-eaters*.

25. ὁδοῦ : G. 171, 2 ; H. 742.

26. 29. ἐξὸν . . . ὁρᾶν : 'when it is in their power to bring hither those now passing their lives in straits at home (i. e. in Greece) and see them rich.' Xenophon thinks of planting armed colonies in the midst of the Persian dominions. Cf. pp. 25, 26.

ἐξὸν : G. 278, 2 ; H. 973.

30. κομισαμένους : for κομισαμένοις. Why ?

ἀλλὰ γάρ : 'But (enough on this point) for.'

31. δῆλον ὅτι : cf. p. 123, 7, and N.

τῶν κρατούντων : cf. p. 92, 3, and N.

27. 32. πορευοίμεθα : potential optative in indirect question.

Page 134. 1. ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα : see IDIOMS. 4. στρατηγῇ : 'direct our movements ;' for the Greeks might often be prevented from making a rapid march or following a desirable route because the baggage-animals would be unable to keep up with the men or go where men could.

5. συμφέρη : sc. πορεύεσθαι.

6. ὄχλον παρέχουσιν : see IDIOMS.

8. εἰς : 'in relation to.'

28. 9. τὰ περιττά : 'the superfluous (articles).' ἀπαλάξωμεν : G. 253; H. 866, 1. πλὴν ὅσα : for πλὴν τοσούτων ὅσα. So we say 'except what' for 'except that which.' **10.** ἔνεκεν : with σίτων and ποτῶν as well as πολέμου. ὡς πλείστοι ἡμῶν : 'as many of us as possible.' **12.** κρατουμένων : 'when men are defeated,' 'in case of defeat;' gen. abs., properly with ἡμῶν, which Xenophon omits from desire to avoid an ill-omened statement. **13.** πάντα : sc. ἐστίν; the thought is, everything falls into the hands of the enemy. καί : 'also,' as well as those of our own number acting as baggage-carriers. **14.** σκευοφόρους : G. 166; H. 726.

29. 15. Λοιπόν : sc. ἐστίν, 'It remains.' **16.** τοὺς πολεμίους : forcible prolepsis; trans. as if in the nom case, subject of ἐτόλμησαν. ἐξενεγκεῖν : cf. ἐξέφηναν, p. 123, 8. **18.** ὄντων τῶν ἀρχόντων : = 'so long as our leaders were living.' **19.** ἡμᾶς : subject of εἶναι, which represents ἐσμέν of the dir. disc. περιγενέσθαι : sc. αὐτῶν, i.e. the enemy. **20.** ἂν — ἀπολέσθαι : in dir. disc. ἀπολοίμεθα ἂν.

30. 21. πολύ : with ἐπιμελεστέρους, made emphatic by separation. **22.** τοὺς νῦν τῶν πρόσθεν : a graceful and forcible juxtaposition; sc. ἀρχόντων ὄντων. G. 175, 1; H. 755. **24.** ἡ πρόσθεν : sc. γενέσθαι.

31. 25. Ἐάν : 'in case that.' τὸν ἀεὶ ὑμῶν ἐντυγχάνοντα : = ὅς ὑμῶν ἀεὶ ('in each case') ἐντυγχάνει (τῷ ἀπειθοῦντι). **27.** πλείστον : 'to the fullest extent.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται : periphrastic fut. pf.; lit. 'will have been deceived,' but here = emphatic fut., 'will be deceived,' 'will be disappointed.' G. 200, N. 9; H. 467, a, end, and 850, a.

32. 28. ἐνός : sc. Κλεάρχου. Κλεάρχους : 'Clearchuses,' men as stern and brave as he. τοὺς οὐδενὶ ἐπιτρέψοντας : 'who will not allow any one.' **29.** κακῶ : G. 138, N. 8; H. 941. ἀλλὰ γάρ : 'But (enough said), for.' περαινέειν : G. 261, 1; H. 952. **30.** ὥρα : sc. ἐστίν.

Page 135. **1.** ὅτῳ : = ᾧτινι. **2.** τι ἄλλο : sc. δοκεῖ. **3.** ταύτῃ : 'in this way.' ταῦτα might have been expected. ἰδιώτης : here 'private soldier.'

33. 5. Χειρίσοφος : cf. N. to p. 128, 1. 6. πρὸς : 'in addition to.' οἷς := ἄ. Why? καὶ αὐτίκα : 'even later on,' 'by and by.' 7. ποιεῖν : 'to attend to (that).' ἃ κ.τ.λ. : order, δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄριστον εἶναι (ταῦτα), ἃ νῦν εἴρηκε, ὡς τάχιστα ψηφίσασθαι.

34. 9. ἀνέτειναν : cf. p. 130, 18, and N. 11. ὧν := ταῦτα ὧν. G. 172, 1; H. 743. 12. ὅπου : for ἐκεῖσε ὅπου. 13. εἶναι : 'that there are.' εἴκοσι σταδίων : how many miles? G. 175, 1; H. 755.

35. 14. ἂν θαυμάζοιμι : the verb of the protasis is ἐπακολουθοῖεν. G. 224; H. 900. 15. τοὺς παριόντας : 'the passers by.' 16. ἐὰν δύνωνται : G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907. 17. αὐτοί : emphatic; also recalling the subject, πολέμιοι, separated from the verb by the intervening clause.

36. 18. ἀσφαλέστερον : sc. ἔσται. πλαίσιον : study pp. 35, 36. 19. ποιησαμένους : might have been dat.; why? ὅπλων : = ὀπλιτῶν, by metonymy. ὁ πολὺς ὄχλος := 'the numerous camp-followers.' Cf. p. 29. 20. ἐν ἀσφαλεστέρῳ : i.e. in the centre of the hollow square. ἀποδειχθεῖη κ.τ.λ. : 'it should be settled who is to lead.' 21. τὰ πρόσθεν : 'the van.' 23. ἂν — δέοι : where is the protasis? ἔλθοιεν : iterative optative; less definite than ὅπταν — ἔλθωσι, which might have been used. 24. τοῖς τεταγμένοις : masculine; Xenophon thinks of the organization as already effected.

37. 26. ἄλλο βέλτιον : i.e. ἄλλο τι βέλτιον ἢ ταῦτα. ἄλλως ἔχέτω : 'let it be otherwise.' 27. εἰ δὲ μή; sc. what? ἡγοῖτο : 'should lead,' 'let Chirisophus lead;' less forcible and hence more polite than the imp. G. 251, 1; H. 870. ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἔστι : 'since (in addition to other qualifications) he is also.' Why should the command of the van, the post of honor, fall naturally to a Lacedaemonian? 28. πλευρῶν : G. 171, 2; H. 742. 30. τὸ νῦν εἶναι : 'for the present.' The rear was the post of hardship and danger. Why?

Page 136. **38.** 1. πειρώμενοι : 'making trial of.' G. 171, 1; H. 738. 2. αἰ : 'from time to time.' 5. ἔδοξε ταῦτα : see N. to p. 63, 22.

39. 6. ἀπιόντας : sc. ὑμᾶς. τὰ δεδογμένα : 'what has been resolved upon.' **7.** ἀγαθός : not 'good.' **8.** εἶναι : why not ὦν here? ἔστιν : G. 28, 3, N. 1 ; H. 480, 1. τούτου : i.e. τοῦ τοὺς οἰκέλους ἰδεῖν. **9.** τῶν νικῶντων κ.τ.λ. : cf. p. 92, 3, and N. **11.** χρημάτων : G. 171, 2 ; H. 742.



CHAPTER III.

MARCHING, SKIRMISHING. ENROLLING OF HORSEMEN AND SLINGERS.

1. 14. Τούτων λεχθέντων : trans. by a clause with 'after' and verb in plupf. ἀνέστησαν : i.e. in the assembly. **15.** κατέκαον : 'set about burning.' **16.** ὅτου . . . ἀλλήλοις : i.e. μετέδιδον ἀλλήλοις ἐκεῖνο ὅτου τις δέοιτο ; those who had, shared with those who had not. **18.** Μιθριδάτης : cf. p. 114, 7.

2. 22. νῦν : sc. εἰμι. καὶ ἐνθάδε δ' : 'and besides here.' **23.** εἰμι διάγων : 'I am passing (my life),' more emphatic than simple διάγω. Why σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ ? **24.** καὶ — ἔχων : 'together with.' How lit. ? **27.** τὸν στόλον : i.e. back to Asia Minor.

3. 29. ἔλεγε : see N. to p. 102, 18. Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ : 'it is our resolve.' τις : hints at Tissaphernes, the mention of whom by name is avoided.

Page 137. 4. 2. ὁδοῦ : G. 174 ; H. 748. **3.** διαπολεμεῖν : lit. 'to fight through,' — in our idiom, 'to fight it out' to the bitter end ; sc. ἡμῖν δοκεῖ. **7.** ὑπόπεμπτος : notice the force of ὑπό, 'insidiously,' = 'under false pretences.' Mithridates had been sent as a spy to find out the intentions of the Greeks. καὶ γάρ : 'and (with even further evidence) for.' **8.** πίστει ἕνεκα : = *fidei causā*, 'to secure his good faith.' As Mithridates had lately come over from the side of Cyrus he was not fully trusted by Tissaphernes, who sent an attendant to watch him.

5. 9. δόγμα : see IDIOMS. **10.** τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι : 'that the war should be without heralds,' 'that the war should

be truceless;’ the enemy had so often masked treacherous designs under a flag of truce. **πολεμιά :** sc. **χώρα.** **11. διέφθειρον :**

‘kept trying to corrupt.’ G. 200, N. 2; H. 832. Sc. **οἱ πολέμιοι.**

12. διέφθειραν : ‘they did corrupt,’ expressive change of tense from **διέφθειρον.** **ᾤχετο :** supply the subject from the preceding acc.

13. ἀπιών : G. 279, 4, N.; H. 985.

6. 14. Ζαπάταν : the three days spent near the south bank of the greater Zab (see p. 108, 27, and N.) were full of tragic interest. Here, in that brief time, had happened the events related in Book II., chap. v., vi., and Book III., chap. i., ii. It was now late in October, perhaps the 23d. At what point the Greeks crossed the Zab is uncertain. Some think they made use of the principal ford of the river now known in that region, about twenty-five miles from the junction with the Tigris; others locate the passage lower down, or even near the confluence of the rivers.

15. ἐπορεύοντο : i. e. in a northerly direction, probably with an idea of getting away from the enemy as rapidly as possible, and also of following the Tigris towards its source till a fordable point could be found. It is surprising that the Persians did not attack the Greeks while fording the Zab. **τεταγμένοι :** i. e. **ἐν πλαισίῳ,** as agreed

in chap. ii. 36. **16. προεληλυθόντων :** sc. **αὐτῶν.** **17. ἔχων :** not ‘having.’ H. 968, b.

7. 19. ὥς φίλος ὢν : ‘as if he were a friend.’ G. 277, 6, N. 2; H. 978. **23. ἀντεπολούν :** sc. **κακῶς.** See IDIOMS.

24. Κρήτες : enlisted under whom? Cf. p. 55, 28–30. **βραχύτερον :** ‘at shorter range.’ **τῶν Περσῶν :** = **ἢ οἱ Πέρσαι.** The Persian bows

were very large; see p. 142, 6. **25. τῶν ὀπλων :** = **τῶν ὀπλιτῶν.**

The bowmen, being without armor (see p. 32), were placed on the inside of the hollow square. Thus, in addition to the disadvantage of having bows of less size, they were obliged to shoot over the heads of the hoplites.

26. βραχύτερον ἢ ὥς [= ὥστε] ἐξικνεῖσθαι : ‘too short a distance to reach’ (lit. ‘a shorter distance than so as to reach’). G. 266, N. 4, (a), H. 954. **27. σφενδονητῶν :** G. 171, 1; H. 739.

8. 28. διωκτέον εἶναι : sc. **αὐτοῖς,** ‘that they ought to pursue (the enemy).’ Notice the forcible *anaphora* in **διωκτέον, ἐδίωκον, διώκοντες.** **29. ὀπλιτῶν, πελταστῶν :** partitive gen. with **οἷ;** trans.

as if **ἐκεῖνοι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν πελταστῶν, οἷ.**

9. 32. ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγοντας : ‘since they (the infantry of the enemy) fled with a long start,’ or ‘at a good distance off.’ G. 277, 2; H. 969, b.

Page 138. 1. ἐν ὀλίγῳ χωρίῳ : = ‘on a short stretch,’ implying that if the Greeks had thought best to continue the pursuit far enough, they could have caught up with the fleeing Persians. **2.** οὐχ οἶον ἦν : the thought is that it was inexpedient rather than impossible. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος : ‘away from the rest of the army,’ here contrasted with the division in pursuit. διώκειν : ‘to follow up the pursuit.’

10. 3. καὶ φεύγοντες : ‘even while they fled.’ ἐτίτρωσκον : sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. **4.** εἰς τοῦπισθεν τοξεύοντες : ‘by shooting arrows behind them,’ as did the Parthians of later time, — a tactic which the better disciplined but more heavily equipped forces of the Greeks and Romans found it difficult to meet. **5.** ὅπόσον : ‘so far as.’ G. 160, 2; H. 719, b.

11. 6. τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης : ‘in the course of the entire day,’ advancing as they could. τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην would have implied that they marched all day continuously. G. 179, 1; H. 759. **7.** σταδίων : why gen.? δέλης : here = δείλης ὀψίας, as shown by τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης above. See N. to p. 78, 1. **8.** κώμας : referred to p. 135, 13. **10.** ἤτιῶντο : ‘began to find fault with.’

12. 14. ἔργον : ‘fact,’ = ‘result.’ **16.** ἐν τῷ μένειν : = ‘while we remained stationary,’ in order to receive the attack. ἀντιποιεῖν : see N. to p. 137, 23. **17.** οὐδέν : G. 160, 2; H. 719, b.

13. 17. ἐπειδὴ : ‘when once.’ ἀληθὴ : = ‘what is true,’ ‘what was really the case.’ The thought in full is, ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἐδιώκομεν, ἐγένετο ταῦτα ἅπερ ὑμεῖς, ἀληθῇ λέγοντες, αἰτιᾶσθε.

14. 20. χάρις : sc. ἔστω. ῥώμη : = ‘force’ in numbers. **21.** ὥστε βλάψαι μὴ μεγάλα : ‘(in such a way) as not to do (us) great harm.’ G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b. **22.** δηλῶσαι ὧν : i.e. δηλῶσαι ἡμῖν ταῦτα, ὧν; with δεόμεθα = ‘to show us our deficiencies.’

15. 24. ὅσον : i.e. τοσοῦτον, ὅσον; cf. N. to l. 5 above. οἱ ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλοντες : = οἱ ἀκοντισταί, for which see p. 32. **26.** πολὺ : with χωρὶον, 'a long distance,' 'far.' Cf. N. to l. 2 above. G. 161; H. 720. **27.** ὀλίγω : sc. χωρίῳ; see N. to. l. 1 above. **28.** ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος, 'from the distance of a bow-shot,' = 'with a bow-shot the start', 'in case he (the foot-soldier of the enemy) has a bow-shot the start.'

16. 29. τούτους : i.e. τοὺς πολεμίους. δύνασθαι : sc. αὐτούς. **30.** σφενδογητῶν : G. 172, 2; H. 743. τὴν ταχίστην : sc. ὁδόν, = 'most quickly,' 'in the quickest way.' G. 160, 2; H. 719, a.

Page 139. **1.** εἶναι : 'that there are.' See N. to p. 110, 24. **2.** τοὺς πολλοὺς : how different from πολλοὺς? ἐπίστασθαι : 'know how.' καὶ τὸ βέλος αὐτῶν : for καὶ ὧν τὸ βέλος. G. 156; H. 1005. **3.** καί : 'even.' διπλάσιον : G. 161; H. 720. σφενδονῶν : 'slings;' put by metonymy for that which is thrown by means of slings. G. 175, N. 1; H. 755, a.

17. 4. ἐκεῖναι : 'the latter.' σφενδονᾶν as subject sc. τοὺς Πέρσας. **5.** καί : 'also,' as well as stones.

18. 6. αὐτῶν : dep. on τίνες, put first for emphasis; order of translation, ἐὰν οὖν ἐπισκεψώμεθα, τίνες αὐτῶν πέπανται. **7.** τούτῳ : i.e. τῷ πεπαμένῳ, the man who has a sling. αὐτῶν : 'for them,' the slings. Kind of gen.? **8.** ἄλλας : i.e. ἄλλας σφενδόνας. ἄλλο ἀργύριον : we should say 'more money.' **9.** τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένῳ ἐθέλοντι : = 'for him who of his own free will (i.e. without compulsion) has enrolled himself as slinger.' ἄλλην : 'besides.' **10.** ἀτέλειαν : such as relief from duty as sentry, and the like.

19. 12. τοὺς μὲν, τοὺς δέ : G. 137, N. 2; H. 624, d. **13.** τινάς : adds to the indefiniteness of the statement. παρ' ἐμοί : Xenophon had probably more than one horse of his own, and those of Proxenus also. τοὺς τῶν Κλεάρχου καταλελειμμένους : 'those of Clearchus's (horsemen) left behind,' when the horsemen themselves deserted to the enemy. Cf. p. 96, 24-27. **16.** σκευοφόρα [ζῶα] ἀντιδῶμεν : 'we substitute baggage-animals,' mules and asses. εἰς ἵππεας : 'for (the use of) riders.' **17.** κατασκευάσωμεν : involves the idea of training as well as furnishing with equipment. οὗτοι : οἱ ἵππεῖς.

20. 19. Ἔδοξε ταῦτα : see IDIOMS. ταύτης τῆς νυκτός : cf. N. to p. 138, 6. **20.** ἐδοκιμάσθησαν : 'were (examined and) approved.' At Athens, δοκιμάζειν was the regular term for the approval of cavalry at the annual muster. **23.** ὁ Πολυστράτου : sc. υἱός.



CHAPTER IV.

MARCH UP THE TIGRIS TO THE MOUNTAINS OF THE CARDUCHI.

1. 24. ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν : the day on which the horsemen were enrolled ; probably Oct. 24. τῇ ἄλλῃ : = τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (ἡμέρᾳ). **25.** πρωαίτερον : 'earlier' than usual, = 'very early.' χαράδραν : probably the dry bed of a winter torrent ; identified by Layard with the Ghazis, or Bumadus, three parasangs from Larissa. See Layard's *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 60.

2. 27. διαβεβηκόσι : = 'after they had crossed over.' It is surprising that the Persians did not attack the Greeks while crossing, in accordance with the boast of Tissaphernes, p. III, 19-21. αὐτοῖς : G. 187 ; H. 775. **30.** ἤτησε, ἔλαβεν : trans. as if plupf. Cf. N. to p. 103, 27.

Page 140. **1.** λάβη : G. 247, N. 1 ; H. 933. παραδώσειν : G. 203, N. 2 ; H. 948, a. καταφρονήσας : sc. αὐτῶν, i. e. τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

3. 5. χαράδρας : G. 174 ; H. 748. διέβαινε : sc. τὴν χαράδραν. **6.** πελταστῶν, ὀπλιτῶν : partitive gen. with οὓς ; in full, 'word had been passed (to those) of the peltasts and heavy-armed men who were to pursue.' **8.** θαρροῦσι : 'boldly.' How lit. ? ὥς : why used here ? G. 277, 6, N. 2 ; H. 978.

4. 9. κατειλήφει : 'had overtaken ;' sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. **10.** ἐσήμηνε : sc. ὁ σαλπικτής. G. 134, 3, N. 1, (d) ; H. 602, c. **11.** ἔθειον ὁμόσε : = 'rushed to the attack.' ὁμόσε implies fighting at close quarters. οἷς : for ἐκεῖνοι οἷς. **12.** οἱ δ' : for οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι.

5. 14. Ἐν κ.τ.λ. : reason for the asyndeton ? βαρβάροις : 'on the side of the barbarians.' G. 184, 3 ; H. 767. **16.** αὐτο-

κέλευστοι : i.e. without orders from their officers. 17. ἤκλιναντο : 'mutilated.' ὅτι : cf. IDIOMS. 18. ὁρᾶν : sc. αὐτούς; trans., 'the sight of them.'

6. 19. οὕτω πράξαντες, 'having fared thus.' 20. τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας : about three hours' march, according to Layard; see N. to p. 139, 25. G. 161; H. 720. The Greeks were now marching down the right bank of the Zab toward the Tigris. How far they had gone up the Zab in search of a ford is uncertain. Cf. N. to p. 137, 14.

7. 22. Λάρισσα : the ruins known to Xenophon by this name were those of Calah, which once stood second only to Nineveh among the Assyrian cities. They are still extensive and imposing, called Nimroud by the natives because of a legend connecting them with Nimrod. The remains of several palaces of the Assyrian kings have here been excavated, with the discovery of many works of art and important inscriptions in the cuneiform character. The name *Larissa* is thought by some to be a corrupt form of *Resen* (Gen. x. 12), through the form with the article, *Al Resen*. See Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. i. pp. 200-203, vol. ii. p. 57 *et seq.*; Smith's *Assyrian Discoveries*, chap. 5; Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. i. p. 27; Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*, see NIMROUD in Index.

23. Μῆδοι : certainly not 'Medes' in the ordinary sense of the term; but cf. N. to p. 108, 15. τέλους : the line of this wall can still be traced on two sides of the ancient city. 26. πλίνθοις κεραμέναις : see notes to p. 105, 25. Several of the measurements here given by Xenophon have been confirmed by modern excavations.

8. 27. ταύτην : i.e. ταύτην τὴν πόλιν. βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν : Cyrus the elder; cf. pp. 7, 8. παρὰ Μήδων ἐλάβανον : = Μήδων ἀφηροῦντο. For the tense see G. 200, N. 2; H. 832.

29. ἥλιον : why without article? προκαλύψασα : = 'covered over and.' The reference is probably to a heavy fog, such as rise at times along the courses of all large rivers. The meaning may be that the fog so obscured the movements of the enemy that they were enabled to gain the advantage and drive the inhabitants out. But as the Sun-god was one of the deities most worshipped in this region, it is not unlikely that the inhabitants at the time of the siege regarded a continued fog, shutting out the sun, as a sign of the withdrawal of divine favor, and hence left the city in a panic. Though the tradition mentioned by

Xenophon is not confirmed by other authorities, it probably reflects in a distorted way some historical fact. At the same time it should be noted that in Oriental imagery the darkening of the heavens was often associated with the downfall of cities or nations ; and some have explained the reference in the text by connecting it with an eclipse of the sun which took place B. C. 556. 30. *ἐξέλιπον* : sc. *αὐτήν*.

9. 31. *πυραμὶς λιθίνη* : this still remains ; but as Xenophon doubtless had no time to take exact measurements, in this case his figures are somewhat at fault. The structure originally, as excavations have shown, consisted of successive stages, or platforms, rising one above the other, but each smaller than the one below it. As it fell into ruins the general appearance was naturally that of a pyramid. The material was of brick, but the lowest stage was faced with stone to the height of nearly 24 feet. The present height of the ruin is 141 feet, the length of the sides at the base 150 feet. The purpose of the structure is not well understood ; probably at the top there was the shrine of a deity. Cf. Layard, *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 123 ; Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*, vol. i. p. 386.

Page 141. 2. *καταπεφευγότες* : = 'who had fled.'

10. 4. *τείχος ἔρημον* : 'a deserted fortress,' doubtless still to be seen among the numerous ruins about the site of ancient Nineveh.

5. *Μέσπιλα* : name given to the ruins marking the site of Nineveh, for several centuries the principal city of the Assyrians and of the Euphrates valley ; now Koyunjik. Excavations here have brought to light the remains of splendid palaces, among which are those of Sennacherib and Assur-bani-pal (see pp. 6, 7), adorned with many interesting bas-reliefs cut in soft limestone, and other objects of art of great value. In the palace of Assur-bani-pal was found an extensive library of clay cylinders with cuneiform inscriptions, many of which have been deciphered. The name *Mespila* is by some traced to a Semitic word meaning 'desolated ;' by others considered identical with *Μεσό-πυλαι*, 'Middle-gates,' supposed to refer to a crossing over the Tigris at this point. Cf. Smith's *Assyrian Discoveries* ; Ragozin's *Story of Chaldaea*.

Μήδοι : here evidently the Assyrians are meant. The confusion of names is not surprising under the circumstances. 6. *ἑστοῦ κογχυλιάτου* : this fossiliferous stone is still the common material used for building at Mosul, just across the Tigris from ancient Nineveh.

7. *εὖρος κ.τ.λ.* : regarding these dimensions of the wall — width

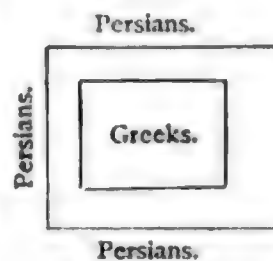
50 feet, total height 150 feet — Rawlinson remarks (*Ancient Monarchies*, vol. i. p. 257, N.), "The excavations have not yet tested this statement of Xenophon's; but as his estimate of 20 feet is exactly correct for the stone basement of the walls of Nimroud (Larissa), we may fairly assume that he did not much miscalculate here."

11. 8. ταύτη : sc. κρηπῖδι, 'this foundation.' **10. περίοδος κ.τ.λ. :** Xenophon's estimate here seems too great. The actual circumference of the walls of Nineveh, as indicated by the present remains, is barely eight miles. **λέγεται :** i.e. by the natives, who informed Xenophon of the legend. **11. βασιλέως :** Astyages ; cf. pp. 7, 8. **καταφυγεῖν :** = 'fled for refuge.' **12. ὑπό :** 'at the hands of.'

12. 13. ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεύς : see N. to p. 140, 27. **χρόνῳ :** i.e. by starving the inhabitants out. **14. ἐμβροντήτους ποεῖ :** to what this statement has reference cannot be determined with certainty. The siege of Nineveh is said to have been brought to an end by the Tigris leaving its bed and making a breach in the wall, through which the besiegers entered the city. This may have caused the panic alluded to in the text ; but the legend as related is hopelessly obscure.

13. 16. Ἐντεῦθεν : i.e. from Mespila. It was now about Oct. 26. **17. κατά :** 'in the course of.' **18. τοὺς τε κ.τ.λ. :** = ἔχων τοὺς τε ἰππέας, οὓς ἔχων αὐτὸς ἦλθεν. See p. 54, 25-28. **Ορόντα :** G. 39, 3 ; H. 149. See p. 105, 8-10, and notes. **19. ἔχοντος :** sc. γυναῖκα. **οὓς — βαρβάρους :** = τοὺς βαρβάρους οὓς. G. 154 ; H. 995. **20. οὓς :** i.e. τοὺς βαρβάρους οὓς. See p. 108, 4-8. **21. ὄσους :** for τοὺς βαρβάρους ὄσους.

14. 24. τὰς μὲν κ.τ.λ. : the Greeks were marching in hollow square. Tissaphernes arranged his troops in three divisions so as to annoy three sides of the square at once — the rear and both flanks — by marching parallel and constantly discharging missiles. The design no doubt was, to force the Greeks to make an attack on one side or the other, and then close in all about them so as to let none escape. The relation of the forces was probably as shown in the accompanying figure.



25. εἰς τὰ πλάγια παραγαγόν : = 'having led alongside and against the flanks.'

15. 27. διαταχθέντες : 'posted at intervals.' **28. 'Πόδιοι :** see p. 139, 4-6. **Κρήτες :** most MSS. and editions here have **Σκύθαι**, an unlikely reading. **29. ἀνδρός :** G. 171, 1 ; H. 739. **30. ῥάδιον ἦν :** i.e. ἀνδρὸς ἀμαρτάνειν. The Persian ranks were very close.

Page 142. 16. 2. οἱ μὲν, οἱ δ' : the one (force), 'the other.' **3. τῇ τότε ἀκροβολίσαι :** i.e. with the kind of skirmishing which they had practiced before, 'with their previous skirmishing.' **4. Περσῶν :** G. 175, 1 ; H. 755.

17. 6. καί : 'also,' as well as the bows made by the Cretans. **7. ἀλίσκοιτο :** G. 233 ; H. 932, B, (2). **8. Κρησί :** G. 184, 3 ; H. 767. **διετέλουν χρώμενοι :** 'made constant use of.' G. 279, 4, N. ; H. 985. **9. ἰέντες :** sc. τοξεύματα. The Cretans 'practiced shooting arrows by sending them high up' into the air, so as not to lose them, having of course only a limited supply. **11. μόλυβδος :** sc. πολὺς, from preceding πολλά. **ὥστε χρῆσθαι :** i.e. ὥστε αὐτοὺς τούτοις χρῆσθαι, 'so that they could make use of these.'

18. 14. μείον ἔχοντες : see IDIOMS. **16. πολὺς σίτος :** the region north of ancient Nineveh is still very fertile, though poorly cultivated. **17. πεδίου :** not flat, like a prairie, but undulating and intersected by ravines and streams running toward the Tigris.

19. 19. πλαίσιον ἰσόπλευρον : cf. p. 135, 18 *et seq.* **20. πολεμίων ἐπομένων :** trans. by a clause with 'when.' **21. συγκύπτῃ :** = are squeezed together. **τὰ κέρατα :** here = αἱ πλευραί, 'the sides' of the hollow square. **ὁδοῦ στενωτέρας οὔσης :** 'because (the) road was narrower (than usual).' G. 278, 1, and 277, 2 ; H. 971, a.

23. ἐκθλίβεσθαι τοὺς ὀπλίτας : sc. ἐκ τῆς τάξεως, 'that the heavy-armed troops be forced from (their positions in the ranks).' From the figure (Plate IV. 3) and the explanation on pages 35 and 36 it will be seen that the defiling of a hollow square over a narrow place was a somewhat complicated movement. With a large force of cavalry to beat off the enemy, it could be accomplished with very little disorder. But the Ten Thousand had only a few horsemen, and were assailed on every side by a persistent foe. Thus every change of form on the march exposed them to confusion and danger.

If we assume the usual formation of the Greek line, eight ranks deep (see p. 36), then the four sides of the square were composed of four

oblong masses of heavy infantry, each having a depth of eight men and a length of about 300 men marching in line ; for if there were 9,600 men fit for this service, there would be 2,400 on each side. Supposing that a bridge were to be crossed wide enough to allow 30 men to march abreast, the two flanks would simply draw near to each other and pass over, with the light-armed troops and non-combatants in narrow masses between. But the front and the rear lines would be obliged to reduce their breadth from 300 men abreast to 30 men abreast. Under the galling fire of the enemy the change of form would be made hastily, without perfect discipline. As the men naturally would crowd together, some would be forced out of the ranks entirely, others pressed into the wrong places, others perhaps, belonging to the front and rear lines, would find themselves crowded into the flanks. In like manner, after passing the narrow place the ranks would assume their proper form with even greater confusion and delay.

25. εἶναι : sc. αὐτούς. ἀνάγκη : sc. ἐστίν. ἀτάκτους : i. e. out of their proper places in the ranks.

20. 27. τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων : i. e. particularly the space between the ends of the flanks, left unprotected while the front and rear were changing form, and thus exposing the light-armed troops and non-combatants to immediate danger. 30. φθάσαι πρῶτος : condensed, though pleonastic, for φθάσαι τοὺς ἄλλους ὥστε πρῶτος εἶναι. On the discipline of the Greek force see p. 30.

Page 143. 21. 1. ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας : distributive, 'with a hundred men each.' 2. ἄλλους : 'others (as).' πεντηκοντήρας : see p. 28. 3. οὗτοι : 'these' officers and the six special companies. 4. ὕστεροι : G. 138, N. 7 ; H. 619, a.

ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι : 'to be in the way of the flanks.' There is some difference of opinion regarding the movement here described. The explanation offered by Taylor is the simplest. "These six companies," he remarks, "formed a sort of elastic plug, which, when the companies were marching upon open ground, filled up the space betwixt the flanks and the baggage. When they came to a narrow road or a bridge, the six companies halted and the rest of the square marched on." When this had passed, the six companies, now outside the square (ἐξῶθεν τῶν κεράτων, l. 5), also passed on, and when they came to open ground, resumed their former position inside the square. Thus according to the thickness of the column that they formed they could narrow or widen the main column of march.

22. 6. *ξεπίμπλασαν* : sc. *οἱ ἐξ λόχοι* ; for the iterative impf. see H. 835. **7.** *κατὰ λόχους* : 'company deep ;' i. e. if the flanks were marching fifteen or twenty feet apart, the 600 men would close up that space at the rear by forming in a column having a front of 6 men and the depth of a company in line, 100 men. **8.** *κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς* : by pentecostyes ; i. e. by a column with a front of 12 men and the depth of a pentecostys in line, 50 men. *κατ' ἐνωμοτίας* : i. e. with a front of 24 men, and a depth of 25. **9.** *τὸ μέσον* : see N. to p. 142, 27.

23. 10. *διάβασιν* : *not* a cognate acc. **11.** *ἐν τῷ μέρει* : 'in turn,' 'each in turn,' without haste or confusion. *οἱ λοχαγοί* : i. e. *σὺν τοῖς λόχοις*, 'with their companies.' **12.** *εἴ τί που δέοι τῆς φάλαγγος* : = 'if there was any need of help in any part of the column (of march).' *τι* : G. 160, 2 ; H. 719, b. *φάλαγγος* : dep. on *που*. G. 182, 2 ; H. 757. **13.** *σταθμούς τέτταρας* : i. e. 'four stages' without anything of importance happening ; for the same order of march was retained in the following stages.

24. 14. *τὸν πέμπτον* : it was now probably Nov. 3. *βάσιλειόν τι* : situated on a height of the White Mountains (Tscha Spi), so named from the appearance of the calcareous rock of which they are largely composed. In this region, some think on the same eminence, the Bey of Zakhu has a summer residence. **15.** *τὴν δ' ὁδὸν — γιγνομένην* : trans. as if *ἡ δ' ὁδὸς — γίγνεται*, or *ἡ δ' ὁδὸς ἐγίγνετο*, 'and the road — led.' Why? **17.** *τοῦ ὄρους* : the range of the White Mountains. *ὑφ'* : 'at the foot of.' *κώμη* : i. e. in which or above which the palace lay ; visible above the ranges of intervening hills. **18.** *ἄσμενοι* : cf. IDIOMS. **19.** *εἰκός* : sc. *ἦν*. *τῶν πολεμίων κ.τ.λ.* : contains the reason of *εἶδον* . . . *ἄσμενοι*. The Greeks thought that the enemy's cavalry would not be able to move about so easily among the mountains as in the open country.

25. 19. *δέ* : 'but.' The condition of the Greeks was no better than before, owing to the agility and persistence of the Persian light-armed troops. **20.** *ἀνέβησαν — κατέβαινον* : notice the difference in tense, — 'had gone up,' 'were going down' into the valley between the first and second ridges, or ranges, of hills. **21.** *ὥς* = *ὥστε*, here expressing purpose. G. 266, N. 1 ; H. 953, and 953, a. *ἕτερον* : 'next ;' *δεύτερον* might have been expected. **23.** *εἰς τὸ πρᾶνές* : see IDIOMS. *ἐβαλλον κ.τ.λ.* : the vividness of the description is height-

ened by the asyndeton. ὑπὸ μαστίγων : 'under the lash.' Thus cowardly and spiritless subjects were forced to fight! No wonder that the Persian forces were no match for the aggressive and free-spirited Greeks.

26. 25. γυμνήτων : cf. p. 32. G. 171, 3; H. 741. τῶν δπλων : for τῶν δπλιτῶν. G. 182, 2; H. 757. The light-armed troops took refuge inside the hollow square, which in its modified form was still the marching order. **26.** ὥστε—ἦσαν : how different from ὥστε—εἶναι? G. 237, and R.; H. 927, and a. **27.** ὄντες : G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. σφενδονήται, τοξόται : emphatic by position.

27. 28. σχολῇ : 'slowly,' hence 'with difficulty.' **29.** ὄντες : 'because they were.' **30.** ἀπεπήδων : how different in force from ἀπεδίδρασκον? Notice the forceful and elegant order of words from σχολῇ to ἀπεπήδων.

Page 144. **28. 1.** ὅπότε : 'as often as.' **2.** ταῦτά : i. e. as often as the pursuing hoplites went back to the rest of the army, the light-armed troops of the enemy rushed forward and renewed the attack as before. ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίτου γηλόφου : after κινεῖν. **3.** αὐτοῖς : i. e. τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. **4.** ἀνήγαγον : used instead of ἀναγάγοιεν, as if οὐκ ἐκίνησαν stood instead of ἔδοξε μὴ κινεῖν.

5. τὸ ὄρος : the road that the Greeks were following seems here to have run parallel with a mountain, from which jutted out the ridges or spurs which they were crossing. They sent a body of peltasts up the side of the mountain. These made their way along in a line parallel with the main force, but so high up that the enemy could not get a position above them, and did not dare to attack the main force on that side from fear of being between two fires. Perhaps the other side of the road was protected by a sharp descent or by ravines; but in any case the fact that the peltasts had the advantage of position and could charge in a moment to the relief of any part of the line of march, checked the aggressiveness of the enemy.

29. 7. ἀποτμηθεῖεν : for subject refer back to πολέμιοι in l. 6. **8.** οἱ πολέμιοι : here 'the enemy' from the Persian standpoint; hence referring to the Greeks.

30. 9. οἱ μὲν : the main force. κατὰ : 'over.' οἱ δέ : the peltasts. **10.** κατὰ : 'along.' See N. to l. 5 above. τὰς κώμας :

mentioned as in sight, p. 143, 15. 11. *ιατρούς* : probably soldiers who had had experience in caring for the wounded, now detailed for this special work. Up to this time few of the Greeks had been wounded, — a surprising fact, considering the circumstances.

31. 13. *Ἐνταῦθ'* : i.e. *ἐν ταῖς κώμαις*. *τῶν τετρωμένων* : G. 182, 2, N.; H. 758. 14. *καί* : connects the causal phrase with a causal clause. 15. *ἵπποις συμβεβλημένας* : 'thrown in heaps before the horses.' 16. *τῷ σατραπεύοντι* : G. 188, 3; H. 769. Or, G. 184, 3; H. 767. *χώρας* : G. 171, 3; H. 741.

32. 17. *πέδιον* : north of the White Mountains. 19. *κατασκηνηῆσαι* : = 'to take quarters;' for the tents had been burnt. Cf. p. 134, 6. *οὐ* : for *ἐνταῦθα οὐ*. 22. *τῶν φερόντων* : sc. *τοὺς τετρωμένους*.

33. 23. *κατεσκήνησαν* : sc. *οἱ Ἕλληνες* ; trans. as if plupf. *αὐτοῖς* : dat. because of the idea of *μάχεσθαι* involved in *ἀκροβολίζεσθαι*. 25. *διέφερεν* : see Vocab. *ἐκ χώρας* : 'from a position.' 26. *ἥ* : used because of the comparative force in *διέφερεν*. *ἐπιούσι* : 'when charging against (them).'

34. 28. *δειλὴ* : cf. N. to p. 78, 1. *ἀπιέναι* : G. 261, 1; H. 952. 30. *Ἑλληνικοῦ* : G. 177; H. 751. *ἐξήκοντα σταδίων* : = *ἡ ἐξήκοντα σταδίου*. *τῆς νυκτός* : why not *τὴν νύκτα* ? 31. *ἐπίθωνται* : the subj. here is more forcible than the opt., implying the constant presence of the fear. G. 216, 2; H. 881, a.

35. 31. *πονηρόν* : 'a troublesome thing,' = 'in bad condition.' 32. *αὐτοῖς* : = 'their.' G. 184, 3; H. 767.

Page 145. 1. *ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ* : see IDIOMS. *τοῦ μὴ φεύγειν ἕνεκα* : sc. *αὐτούς*, = 'that they may not get away.' G. 182, 2, N.; H. 758. The horses were both tethered and hobbled. 2. *εἰ λυθεῖεν* : the thought in full is, *ὅπερ ἂν ποιήσειαν, εἰ λυθεῖεν*. 3. *Πέρσῃ ἀνδρί* : for *Πέρσῃν ἀνδρα*. 5. *καί* : connects an adv. and a gen. abs. *θορύβου ὄντος* : freely, 'in case of a panic.' 6. *Ἑλλήνων* : G. 182, 2; H. 757.

36. 8. *διαγγελλομένους* : 'were passing the word through (the ranks).' G. 280; H. 982. *ἐκήρυξε* : sc. *ὁ κῆρυξ*. 9. *ἀκουόντων τῶν πολεμίων* : = 'in the hearing of the enemy.' The Persians of

course understood the Greek signals; cf. p. 96, 9-13, and notes. The object of the proceeding was to see what the Persians would do in case they thought the Greeks intended to make an advance by night.

10. πορείας : G. 174; H. 748. 11. αὐτοὺς . . . στρατόπεδον : 'for them to be marching and getting back to their camp by night.'
12. στρατόπεδον : already prepared by the non-combatants while the troops were still following the Greeks.

37. 15. καί : 'also,' as well as the enemy. ἀναξεύξαντες : 'broke camp and.' Early in the day the Greeks had quartered in a village; see p. 144, 19-25. 16. τὸ μεταξύ : 'the (distance) between.' 17. οὐκ ἐφάνησαν : 'did not come in sight.'
20. ἀκρωνυχίαν : in apposition with χωρίον. A spur from the mountains on the right jutted out across the line of their advance. The Tigris prevented a detour to the left. The Greeks must either force a passage over the ridge, or retreat. ὑφ' : 'near the foot of.' 21. πεδῖον : another stretch of gently rolling country, north of the mountainous region through which they were passing.

38. 23. ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς : cf. p. 135, 29-30. 24. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν : see IDIOMS.

39. 25. ἐπιφαινόμενον : 'was showing himself,' i.e. 'was coming into view' in the rear. Only a detachment of the Persian troops had been sent forward to hold the pass. 27. αὐτός : 'himself' alone, without taking the peltasts as directed. τί : 'why.' Sc. ἐμέ. G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. 28. Ἐξεστὶν ὁρᾶν : sc. σοι; 'you can see for yourself.' ἡμῖν : 'against us.' G. 184, 3; H. 767.
29. λόφος : 'height.' ἔστι : = *potest*. G. 28, 3, N. 1, end; H. 480, 1.

Page 146. 40. 3. ἔρημα : i.e. without the peltasts, who were acting as rear-guard. τὰ ὀπισθεν : = τὴν οὐράν. 4. Ἀλλὰ κ.τ.λ. : transition to dir. disc. 5. ἔφη : sc. ὁ Χειρίσοφος. τις : here = French *on* or German *man*; trans. 'we.' ἀπελᾶ : G. 110, II, 2, N. 1, (b); H. 424.

41. 7. ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατεύματος : 'directly above their own army.' How lit.? The summit of the mountain on their right was higher than that of 'the spur, or ridge, over which their road ran,' which was held by the enemy. Cf. p. 145, 19-21, and N.

8. ἔφοδον : sc. οὖσαν, 'that (there was) a way of approach.'
 9. Κράτιστον : sc. ἐστίν. 10. τὸ ἄκρον : i.e. τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ ὄρους. 11. ἀλλ' : see N. to p. 91, 21. 12. ἐθέλω : why not βούλομαι ?

42. 14. Ἀλλά. 'But (instead of making a choice myself).'
 15. ἐλέσθαι : object of δίδωμι ; in our idiom, 'I leave it with you to choose.' 16. Εἰπών : = 'with the remark.' 17. οἱ : refers to Xenophon. G. 187 ; H. 775. στόματος : here = *primitivis*, 'van.' 18. μακρὸν ἦν : *longum erat*, = 'it was too far,' 'it would take too long.' How lit.?

43. 19. συμπέμπει : sc. αὐτῷ. 20. τοὺς κατὰ μέσον τοῦ πλαιοῖου : 'the (peltasts stationed) at the middle of the square ;' these Chirisophus drew from inside the square to take the place of those sent with Xenophon. 21. αὐτῷ : i.e. Ξενοφῶντι. The three hundred men, hoplites no doubt, were to follow as best they could after the peltasts. 22. τῶν ἐπιλέκτων : partitive gen. ; probably refers to the 600 picked men enrolled a few days previously to guard the front and rear ; by some, however, thought to refer to a special body-guard which Chirisophus perhaps had, according to the Spartan custom.

44. 23. Ἐντεῦθεν : 'Thereupon.' Reason for the asyndeton ?
 24. αὐτῶν : i.e. τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 25. ὤρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι : 'rushed forward to make a race.' ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον : why repeated ?

45. 27. διακελευομένων : pl. because τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατεύματος is thought of as τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατιωτῶν. G. 138, N. 3 ; H. 633. Notice the forcible and graceful *anaphora* and *chiasmus* in this section.

46. 31. ἀμιλλᾶσθαι sc. ἡμᾶς. 32 παῖδας, γυναῖκας : in such expressions we usually put the 'wives' first.

Page 147 1. τὴν λοιπὴν : sc. ὁδόν, 'our future march,' = 'our march for the future.' G. 159 ; H. 715 b.

47. 2. ἐξ ἴσου : 'on equal footing.' 3. ἐφ' ἵππου : see IDIOMS. 4. φέρων : G. 277, 2 ; H. 969, b.

48. 4. καὶ ὅς : = καὶ οὗτος, 'and he.' 7. ἔχων : 'with (it).' θώρακα τὸν ἱππικόν : heavier than that of the infantry. 9. ὑπά-

γειν : 'to lead on step by step,' without waiting for Xenophon.
 παριέναι : i.e. not to wait for him. Struggling along on foot with his double weight of armor, Xenophon could hardly keep up with the rest.

49. 12. λαβόντα : 'to take — and.' 13. ὁ δ' : sc. Ξενοφῶν.
 ἀναβάς : sc. ἐφ' ἵππον. Xenophon had taught a salutary lesson.
 βάσιμα ἦν : i.e. τὰ χωρία ἵπποις βάσιμα ἦν. 15. φθάνουσιν
 κ.τ.λ. : 'they reached the summit before the enemy.' How lit.?



CHAPTER V.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO A DECISION TO ENTER ARMENIA.

1. 17. Ἐνθα κ.τ.λ. : properly a part of the preceding chapter ; such bad divisions are sufficient evidence that the work as originally written was not divided into chapters, at least as at present. 18. οἱ ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνην καὶ Ἀριαίων : 'Tissaphernes and Ariaeus and their men,' who had been following in the rear of the Greeks. See p. 145, 25, 26.
 20. ὁδόν : with ἀποτραπόμενοι. 21. πεδίον : previously seen from the heights ; cf. p. 145, 21. It lies southwest of the mountains of the Carduchi. See Map.

2. 26. καὶ γάρ : 'and (they were scattered about getting booty) for.' 27. διαβιβαζόμεναι εἰς τὸ πέραν : 'while being taken over to the further side.'

Page 148. 3. 1. Τισσαφέρνης . . . τινες : chiasmus. 3. ἐννοούμενοι μὴ : involves a conception of fearing ; 'being apprehensive that.' G. 215, N. 1 ; H. 887. εἰ κάοιεν : i.e. εἰ οἱ πολέμοιοι τὰς κώμας κάοιεν. 4. ὁπόθεν : see N. to p. 104, 24.

4. 5. ἐκ τῆς βοηθείας : = 'from rendering assistance' to the soldiers attacked while taking booty, to the relief of whom Chirisophus and his men had gone ; cf. p. 147, 24-26. κατέβη : i.e. from the summit of the mountain (cf. p. 147, 15), where Xenophon and his detachment had kept guard till the rest of the troops had passed safely by ;

hence he reached the villages when Chirisophus had already repulsed the enemy and was returning. 7. οἱ Ἕλληνες: for οἱ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον.

5. 8. ὑφίεντας: sc. αὐτοὺς (i. e. τοὺς πολεμίους), 'that they are conceding that the country is already ours.' ἤν: sc. χώραν, = 'the country which.' 9. κάειν: sc. ἡμᾶς; see p. 103, 10-17. 10. ἀλλ': 'but (in vain for).' 11. ἐνταῦθα: for ἐνταυθοῖ.

6. 12. βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ: 'to go to the rescue against.' 13. τῆς ἡμετέρας: sc. χώρας. 14. Οὐκ οὖν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ: 'I at least don't think so.' 15. κάωμεν: G. 253; H. 866, 1.

7. 16. τὰς σκηνάς: 'their quarters;' cf. N. to p. 144, 19. περὶ: '(busied) about.' 19. ὄρη: in the country of the Carduchi, where the Tigris breaks through the mountain-chain. The appearance of the mountains is most formidable from the south, where the Greeks now were. ποταμός: what river? 20. ὥς: for ὥστε. ὑπερέχειν: 'reached above (the surface of the water).' πειρωμένοις: 'where they tried.' G. 184, 5, end; H. 771, a and b. 21. βάθους: G. 171, 1; H. 738.

8. 22. αὐτοῖς: G. 187; H. 775. 23. κατὰ τετρακισχιλίους ὀπλίτας: 'four thousand hoplites at a time.' 24. ὧν: = ταῦτα ὧν.

9. 25. ὅτου, Ἀσκῶν: why not acc.? 26. δισχιλίων: a skin for every two men; see p. 149, 2. 27. ἄ: includes the different animals previously mentioned. G. 151, N. 2, and 138, N. 2; H. 628, and 615, (2). 28. φυσηθέντα: agrees with ἄ, but refers to the skins taken off, from the idea of δέρματα involved in ἄ ἀποδαρέντα; brief expression for φυσηθέντων τῶν δερμάτων. ἂν παρέχοι: the condition is involved in ἀποδαρέντα, = εἰ ἀποδαρείη. G. 277, 4; H. 969, d. The Rhodian no doubt got his idea from the floats and rafts of inflated skins used by the natives. Cf. N. to p. 70, 20, and p. 108, 25.

10. 31. ὀρμίσας . . . ἀφείς: = 'after I have made each float secure by hanging stones (from it) and letting (them) down.' 32. διαγαγὼν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν δήσας: 'when I have extended (them) across and made (them) fast (to the banks) on both sides (of the river).'

Page 149. 11. 1. ἐπιβαλῶ . . . ἐπιφορήσω : chiasmus.
 3. ἔξει τὸ μὴ καταδύναι : 'will keep—from sinking.' G. 263, 2 :
 H. 961, a. ὥστε μὴ ὀλισθάνειν : noticeable change of construction
 from the preceding clause. 4. σχήσει : why not dual or plural ?

12. 7. κωλύσοντες : why not κωλύοντες ? οἱ . . . ποιεῖν : order
 of translation, οἱ εὐθὺς ('at the outset') ἂν ἐπέτρεπον τοῖς πρώτοις
 (= 'those first making the attempt') ποιεῖν οὐδὲν τούτων. 8. ἂν
 ἐπέτρεπον : sc. εἰ ἐπεχείρουν. G. 226, 2 (b) ; H. 903.

13. 9. τὴν ὑστεραίαν : sc. ἡμέραν, probably Nov. 11. εἰς τοῦμ-
 παλιν : in what direction ? Cf. Map. 11. τὰς ἔνθεν : = ταύτας
 (τὰς κώμας) ἐξ ὧν ; refers to the villages in which the Greeks had spent
 the night. 12. θαυμάζουσιν : dat. ; the thought is, 'like men
 waiting in amazement to see.' G. 186 ; H. 773. 13. τρέφονται :
 more vivid than τρέφονται. G. 247, N. 1 ; H. 933.

14. 17. τὴν πᾶσαν χώραν : trans. as if nom. with τίς, = 'what
 sort of country all that was around (them), (in) each part.' H. 878.

15. 18. τὰ μὲν : sc. χωρία, 'the (parts).' 19. τῆς [ὁδοῦ] ἐπὶ :
 with εἶη, 'were on the (road) toward.' G. 169, 1 ; H. 732. 20.
 ἡ δέ : sc. ὁδός. Σοῦσα : see N. to p. 108, 6. We learn from
 Xenophon's *Cyropaedia* (cf. p. 45) that Persian kings used to pass the
 winter season, seven months, in Babylon ; the spring, three months, in
 Susa ; and the hot season, two months, in Ecbatana. 22. διαβάντι :
 'if you cross,' 'if one crosses.' How lit. ? G. 184, 5, end ; H. 771, a
 and b. 23. φέροι : 'led.' 24. τετραμμένη : = 'lying.'
 ὅτι : repeated for emphasis, marking the route finally decided on.
 εἰς : = 'into the country of.' See N. to p. 53, 22.

16. 25. Τούτους : i.e. τοὺς Καρδούχους. ἔφασαν : i.e. the
 captains 'said.' 26. βασιλέως : see N. to p. 52, 3. ἀκούειν :
 in the sense of ὑπακούειν. ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς αὐτούς : = 'invaded their
 country.' No mention of this expedition has been found elsewhere.
 27. δώδεκα μυριάδας : trans. as if gen. ; sc. ἀνδρῶν. 29. πρὸς :
 'with.'

Page 150. 1. καὶ κ.τ.λ. : = καὶ σφῶν τινάς τε (ἔφασαν) ἐπιμιγνύναι
 πρὸς ἐκείνους καὶ τινὰς ἐκείνων ἐπιμιγνύναι πρὸς ἑαυτούς ; trans., 'and
 some of them (they said) had dealings with the Carduchi, and some of

the Carduchi had dealings with them.' H. 734. ἐπιμιγνύναι : represents what mode and tense? G. 233, and 260, 2; H. 914 and 946. σφῶν : = ἐαυτῶν.

17. 3. τοὺς . . . εἰδέναι : 'those who said that they knew (the route leading) in each direction.' 4. οὐδέν : *not* obj. of ποιήσαντες. G. 160, 2; H. 719, b. δῆλον : agrees with the clause ὅποι πορεύεσθαι ἔμελλον, which stands as obj. of the part., 'making (it) clear,' = 'disclosing.' 7. τούτους : i. e. Καρδούχους, = 'this country,' 'this people.' H. 712, c. διελθόντας : sc. αὐτούς, = τοὺς Ἑλλήνας. 9. εὐπορον : sc. πορεύεσθαι. ἔφασαν : i. e. οἱ ἐαλωκότες ἔφασαν.

18. 10. ἐπὶ τούτοις : 'in view of these things.' ἐθύσαντο : 'they offered sacrifice,' as was customary in starting out upon a new undertaking. 11. τὴν ὑπερβολὴν — μὴ προκαταληφθεῖη : = μὴ ἡ ὑπερβολὴ — προκαταληφθεῖη. What is this species of attraction called? 13. συσκευασαμένους : 'pack up their baggage and.' 14. τις παραγγέλλη : 'any one should pass the word along.' The usual signals were not to be given; the order to march was to be passed from one to another.

BOOK IV.



Δ Ο Γ Ο Σ : cf. title on p. 51, and notes.

Δ' : = τέτατος.

CHAPTER I.

MARCH AMONG THE CARDUCHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Page 151. 1-4. 1-20. "Όσα μὲν . . . τὰ ἄκρα : contains a summary of the preceding books. Section 1 presents a general view of the whole narrative up to this point, similar to that at the beginning of Books II. and III. Sections 2, 3, and 4 summarize the latter part of Book III., and the beginning of section 5 connects naturally with the closing words of Book III. Three good manuscripts omit sections 2, 3, and 4. Cf. p. 91, 1-6, and notes.

1. 1. ἀναβάσα : 'Up-march,' from Sardis to Cunaxa. **2. μάχης :** see Book I. chap. viii. **ὅσα :** sc. ἐγένετο ; refers to the narrative from I. x. to II. v. **ἐν :** 'during.' **4. ὅσα — ἐπολεμήθη πρὸς :** 'all the attacks that were made upon.' **παραβάντος . . . Τισσαφέρους :** trans. by a clause, 'after the king and Tissaphernes,' etc.

2. 8. ἐνθα : '(to the point) where.' G. 152, N. 1 ; H. 996. **9. πάροδος :** 'passage' along the river. **10. τὰ Καρδούχια ὄρη :** rising from hills and precipices a few hundred feet high at the river to heights of ten thousand feet further back. **ἀπότομα — ἐκρέματο :** 'hung sheer,' 'hung right' over. **αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποταμοῦ :** why not τοῦ αὐτοῦ ποταμοῦ ?

11. διὰ τῶν ὁρέων : i. e. taking a course away from the Tigris, the general direction of which the Greeks were following. There are now two roads across the mountains in this region (about Finik) : one over

the heights along the river, and traversed with extreme difficulty in winter; the other, generally regarded as following the route taken by the Greeks, bending eastward from the Tigris through the Mar-Yuhannah valley.

3. **12.** τῶν ἀλισκομένων : = 'from the captives.' **13.** διέλθοιεν : = *peragrascent*. **15.** διαβήσονται : stands as apodosis to two conditions of different classes. H. 901, c. **περίασι** : sc. τὰς πηγὰς. For the tense see G. 200, N. 3, (b); H. 828, a, end. **16.** ἐλέγετο : G. 134, N. 2; H. 602, R. **πρόσω τοῦ Τίγρητος** : for **πρόσω τῶν [πηγῶν] τοῦ Τίγρητος**. General Von Moltke, who has travelled in this region, has stated that the sources of the Tigris are hardly more than 1,000 or 1,500 paces from the Euphrates. **17.** ἔστιν οὕτως ἔχον : emphatic; trans. as if οὕτως ἔχει. The Greeks established the truth of the statement later.

4. **18.** εἰς Καρδούχους : cf. N. to p. 53, 22. **ᾧδε** : explained by **πειρώμενοι κ.τ.λ.** **19.** ἅμα : G. 277, 6, N. 1; H. 976. **φθάσαι** : sc. **πειρώμενοι**. **20.** καταλαβεῖν : G. 240, 1; H. 924, a, and 955.

5. **20.** ἦν : G. 134, 3, (c); H. 602, d. It was now about Nov. 12. **21.** φυλακὴν : how many watches did the Greeks have? Cf. p. 35. How many did the Romans have? **ὅσον** : 'enough' or 'sufficient' for them to cross the plain in the dark. The expression in full would be, **τοσοῦτον τῆς νυκτὸς εἰλείπετο ὅσον ἦν ἱκανὸν αὐτοὺς σκοταίους διελθεῖν τὸ πεδῖον**, or something similar. Cf. G. 261, 1; H. 952. **σκοταίους** : G. 138, N. 7; H. 619, a. **22.** τὸ πεδῖον : in which the Greeks were encamped; see p. 147, 21 *et seq.* **ἀπὸ παραγέλσεως** : instead of the usual signal with the trumpet, the order to march was passed from mouth to mouth, that the enemy might not hear.

Page 152. **6.** **2.** λαβὼν τὸ ἄμφ' αὐτόν : 'with his own corps,' 'with his own division,' consisting of hoplites only. **3.** ὀπισθοφύλαξιν : here used attributively; trans., 'of the rear-guard.' **4.** μή : 'that,' used because of the idea of fearing in **κίνδυνος**. **5.** ἀνω πορευομένων : sc. αὐτῶν, 'while they were going up' the mountain. **ἐπίσποιτο** : see **ἐφέπομαι**. So soon as the Greeks had entered the Carduchian Mountains, Tissaphernes and Ariaeus, giving the Greeks

up as lost, went with their forces back to Asia Minor, Orontas and Tiribazus to Armenia.

7. 6. ἀναβαίνει : historical present, inserted in a series of past tenses, to make the narrative more vivid. 7. ὑφῆγγεῖτο : = ‘led slowly.’ ἀεὶ τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος : ‘each time the part of the army crossing over.’ 8. κώμας : the defiles of these mountains now contain many villages, inhabited mainly by Koords.

8. 10. ἐκλιπόντες : trans. by a finite verb. 12. ἦν : cf. p. 64, 29, and N. χαλκώμασι : the Koords to-day, says Ainsworth, “take great pride in their copper utensils.” 13. κατεσκευασμένοι : refers to permanent equipment or furnishing, while παρασκευάζω implies that which is temporary. 15. ὑποφειδόμενοι, εἰ : ‘sparing (them) purposely, on the chance that.’ G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907. 16. ὥς διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας : i.e. διὰ τῆς (‘their’) χώρας ὥς διὰ φιλίας (χώρας). The Greeks expected to meet with friendly treatment at the hands of the Carduchi, on the ground of both being enemies of the king.

9. 17. ἐπιτυγχάνοι : ‘might come upon (any).’ 19. καλούντων : sc. αὐτῶν, ‘when they (the Greeks) called.’ ἄλλο φιλικὸν οὐδέν : ‘anything else (that was) friendly.’

10. 21. ἤδη σκοταῖοι : = ‘when it was already dark.’ διὰ τό : ‘on account of the fact that,’ etc. 22. ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν — αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο : in our idiom, ‘had taken them the whole day.’ How lit.? 23. αὐτοῖς : G. 184, 4; H. 768, and a. 26. ὀλίγοι ὄντες : = ‘although but few.’ ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτου : = *ex improviso*. γάρ : introduces the reason why the Carduchi had not collected in greater numbers. The modern Koords fight in scattered bands, never being united in one government, and often attack by night.

11. 27. εἰ — συνελέγησαν : = *si collecti fuissent*. G. 222; H. 895. πλείους : nom., ‘in greater numbers.’ 28. ἐκινδύνευσεν ἂν διαφθαρῆναι : ‘would have been in danger of being destroyed.’ 29. οὕτως : ‘as they were.’ 30. πυρά : ‘watch-fires,’ ‘signal-fires,’ such as often made use of by the Swiss and other inhabitants of mountainous countries. 31. συνέωρων ἀλλήλους : ‘were keeping one another in sight’ by means of the signal-fires.

12. 32. συνελθοῦσι — ἔδοξε : = 'came together and voted that.' Cf. N. to p. 63, 22.

Page 153. 1. τὰ ἀναγκαῖα : i.e. those that could not be spared. **2.** ἔχοντας, καταλιπόντας : might have been in the dat. Why? G. 138, N. 8; H. 941.

13. 4. σχολαίαν : 'slowly.' G. 138, N. 7; H. 619. **ἐποίουν :** pl. out of regard to the meaning rather than the number of the neuter subjects. **5.** πολλὰ ὄντα : = 'on account of their number.' G. 277, 2; H. 969, b. **6.** ἐπὶ τούτοις ὄντες : = 'who were in charge of these.' **8.** ἀνθρώπων : including both soldiers, non-combatants, and captives. Render in a clause commencing with 'since.' H. 971, a. **δόξαν ταῦτα :** acc. abs., instead of ἔδοξε ταῦτα καί. G. 278, 2; H. 973, and 974, a.

14. 10. ὑποστάντες κ.τ.λ. : the generals stood in a pass where the soldiers could march through only in a narrow column. **11.** εἴ τι : 'whatever.' G. 225; H. 894, 2. **τῶν εἰρημένων :** i.e. τούτων, ἃ εἴρητο ἀφεῖναι. **12.** πλὴν εἴ τίς τι : 'except whatever any one.'

13. ἔκλεψεν : = 'smuggled through.' **οἶον κ.τ.λ. :** condensed expression for οἶον ἢ παῖδα ἢ γυναῖκα τῶν εὐπρεπῶν (part. gen.) ἐπιθυμήσας (causal) αὐτῶν. **παιδός, γυναικός :** attracted to the case required by ἐπιθυμήσας. G. 171, 2; H. 742. **15.** τὰ μὲν — τὰ δέ : 'now — now,' 'sometimes — sometimes.' **τι μαχόμενοι :** 'fighting somewhat,' = 'doing some skirmishing.' G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b. **ἀναπαυόμενοι :** i.e. ἀναπαυόμενοι τοῦ μάχεσθαι.

15. 16. Εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν [ἡμέραν] : 'by the next day,' probably Nov. 13. It was time for the beginning of winter in the highlands of this region. **γίγνεται :** freely, 'had arisen.'

16. 20. τῶν χωρίων : i.e. through which they were going; used instead of ὁδοῦ. **21.** ἐπιδιώκοντες : expresses manner, cause, or means? **22.** παρήγγελλεν : 'passed the word along' to Chirisophus and his division at the front. **23.** ὅτε : 'as often as.' **24.** ἐπικέοιντο : involves the idea of ἐπιτίθοντο; cf. Lat. *instare*. G. 233; H. 914, B, (2).

17. 25. παρεγγυῆτο : why opt.? **26.** τότε δ' : 'but in this instance;' as opposed to the general practice of Chirisophus

expressed by ἄλλοτε ὑπέμενε. 27. παρηγγία : i.e. to Xenophon as well as to the rest. ὅτι πράγμα τι εἶη : 'that there was some difficulty,' 'that there was something the matter.' 28. σχολή κ.τ.λ. : sc. αὐτῷ, 'he (i.e. Xenophon) had no time to go forward and see.' 29. τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξιν : trans. as if gen. G. 184, 4; H. 768. The rear-guard found it difficult to fight and at the same time retreat rapidly enough to keep up with the front of the column.

Page 154. 18. 2. διαμπερὲς τὴν κεφαλὴν : sc. τοξευθεῖς, 'shot with an arrow right through his head.' G. 160, 1; H. 718.

19. 4. ὥσπερ εἶχεν : 'just as he was,' i.e. without any delay. 6. ἠναγκάζοντο : i.e. Xenophon and the rear-guard; abrupt change of subject from ὑπέμενε. φεύγοντες ἅμα μάχεσθαι : 'to flee and fight at the same time.' G. 277, 6, N. 1, (a); H. 976. 7. καὶ νῦν κ.τ.λ. : sc. ἔφη; the sudden change to dir. disc. suggests the excitement of the speaker. 8. ἀνελεῖσθαι : 'to take up' the bodies. To leave the dead unburied under any circumstances was considered by the Greeks an impious and unpardonable neglect of duty. After the naval battle of Arginusae, five years before this time, six of the admirals were condemned to death because of the failure to gather up the bodies of the dead, and rescue those still living from the wrecks.

20. 8. ἀποκρίνεται : asyndeton of quick reply. 11. μία αὕτη ὁδός κ.τ.λ. : sc. ἐστίν, 'the only road is this' (with a gesture of the hand) 'which you see, a steep one.' 12. ἔξεστι : cf. p. 145, 28, and N. τοσοῦτον : accompanied by a gesture pointing out the enemy's forces. 13. κατειληφότες : trans. as if κατειλήφασιν καὶ ἔκβασιν : 'egress,' 'way out,' from the narrow defiles through which they had been passing to more open ground, — perhaps a plateau of limited area marking the commencement of a still higher range.

21. 13. ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἔσπευδον : = 'I made haste thus,' 'this was my haste.' G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b. 14. εἰ : = 'to see if,' 'on the chance that.' G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907. 16. οὐ φασιν εἶναι : = 'say that there is no.' See N. to p. 60, 2.

22. 17. 'ΑΛΛ' : 'But (even if they do say so).' 18. πράγματα παρείχον : sc. οἱ Καρδοῦχοι. See IDIOMS. ὅπερ : i.e. τὸ ἐνεδρεῦν. 19. ἡμᾶς ἀναπνεῦσαι ἐποίησε : 'gave us a chance to

catch our breath.' 20. αὐτοῦ τούτου : 'this very (purpose).'

21. ἡγεμόσιν : sc. αὐτοῖς, 'them as guides.'

23. 23. εἰ : G. 282, 4; H. 1016. 24. οὐκ ἔφη : for ἔφη οὐκ εἰδέναι. φόβων : = 'threats and tortures;' render in a clause beginning with 'although.' H. 971, c. 25. ὁρῶντος : we should say 'in the sight of,' 'before the eyes of.'

24. 26. οὗτος : the captive that had just been killed. 27. αὐτῷ ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ : sc. οὖσα, 'he happened to have a daughter.' G. 279, 4; H. 984. 28. παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη : 'married (and living) with her husband.' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη would mean simply 'married'; hence the prep. αὐτός : trans. as if subject acc. with ἡγήσασθαι, with which also αὐτοῦς or ἐκείνους should be supplied as object. 29. πορεύεσθαι : G. 261, 2; H. 952. ὁδόν : G. 160, 2; H. 719, a.

25. 30. εἰ : as in l. 23. 31. ὅ : trans. as if καὶ τοῦτο, 'and unless some one should seize this in advance.' τις : refers to the Greeks.

Page 155. 26. 1. συγκαλέσαντας : sc. αὐτούς, i.e. Chiriso-phus and Xenophon. 3. τὰ παρόντα : sc. πράγματα, 'the present crisis.' εἰ : G. 282, 4; H. 1016, and b. ἀνὴρ : in pred.; why not acc.? 4. ὑποστὰς ἐθελοντής : 'by undertaking as a volunteer.'

27. 5. ὑφίστανται : i.e. ὑφίστανται ἐθελονταί. 10. ἐμοῦ ἡγουμένου : render by a conditional clause. H. 971, b.

28. 11. τῶν γυμνήτων : light infantry would be especially needed in scaling the height if the enemy should interfere. 13. πολ-
λαχοῦ πολλοῦ : cf. N. to p. 94, 16. πολλοῦ : G. 178, N.; H. 753, f.

CHAPTER II.

STRUGGLE WITH THE CARDUCHI AT A PASS.

1. 15. οἱ δ' : i. e. Chirisophus and Xenophon. αὐτούς : the volunteers. ἐμφαγόντας : 'to eat quickly and.' **17.** συντίθενται : 'they arranged with (the volunteers).' τὴν νύκτα : with φυλάττειν. **18.** λάβωσι : i. e. οἱ ἐθελονταί. τὸ ἄκρον : see p. 154, 30-32. The location of this summit, as well as of the pass, is uncertain. But the military movements described in this chapter were no doubt somewhat as indicated in Plan IV., facing p. 156. **19.** τοὺς ἄνω ὄντας : i. e. the volunteers on the summit. **20.** τοὺς κατέχοντας : the Carduchi at D on the Plan. **21.** συμβοηθήσιν : G. 203, N. 2; H. 948, a. ἐκβαίνοντες : i. e. out of the ravine or valley, on the other side of which the steep 'egress' leading up to the plateau was held by the enemy. δύνωνται : G. 232; H. 916. The apodosis is in συμβοηθήσιν.

2. 22. ταῦτα συνθέμενοι : 'in accordance with this agreement,' we should say. οἱ μὲν : i. e. οἱ μὲν ἐθελονταί. πλήθος : why acc.? **23.** ὕδωρ πολὺ κ.τ.λ. : in our idiom, 'a heavy rain fell.' **25.** οἱ πολέμιοι προσέχιοιεν — λάθοιεν οἱ περιόντες : chiasmus. Xenophon led forward to the edge of the ravine at B, in view of the enemy at D. **26.** οἱ περιόντες : the volunteers on the circuitous road a b d e'.

3. 28. πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον : i. e. up the steep 'way out,' C E. Trans. the clause freely, 'which (they) must cross in order to make the ascent.'

Page 156. **1.** φερόμενοι : = 'in their course.' How lit.? The rocks were rolled down into the ravine from the opposite side. **2.** διεσφενδονῶντο : i. e. were dashed to pieces and the fragments scattered as if thrown from a sling.

4. 3. τῇ εἰσόδῳ : 'the entrance' to the ascent. G. 186; H. 772. δύναιντο : G. 225; H. 894, 2. Sc. πελάσαι. **5.** ἐγένετο : why not opt.? G. 239, 1; H. 922. ἀφανεῖς ἂν εἶναι ἀπιόντες : = 'that they could go away without being seen.' **6.** ἀπῆλθον : while the

volunteers had been following the road **a b c d**, Xenophon and the rear-guard had advanced to the ravine at **B**, and drawn the attention of the enemy at **D** so that the flank movement might not be noticed. When it became dark Xenophon and his men 'went back' to **A**, where the main body of the Greeks was, for supper. **ἀνάριστοι** : for the reason why the men of the rear-guard had been without breakfast see p. 153, 16-24. **8. δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτός** : 'at intervals throughout the night.' How different in force from **δλην τὴν νύκτα?** **κυλίνδοντες** : G. 279, 1 ; H. 981. **9. ψόφῳ** : G. 188, 1 ; H. 776.

5. 10. κύκλῳ : i. e. by the circuitous road. Xenophon now relates the deeds of the volunteers. **11. τοὺς φύλακας** : i. e. **τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Καρδούχων**, at **c** in the Plan. **12. καταδιώξαντες** : 'pursuing down (the hill).' Apparently the outpost was stationed on an elevation not far from the foot of the main summit ; cf. p. 157, 26, 27. **13. ὡς τὸ ἄκρον κατέχοντες** : 'supposing that they were holding the summit,' marked **h** in the Plan, which they had set out to gain. See p. 155, 17-21. G. 277, N. 2, (a) ; H. 978.

6. 13. οἱ δ' : emphatic repetition of the subject of **καταλαμβάνουσι**. **14. κατείχον** : sc. **τὸ ἄκρον**. **μαστός** : doubtless the very height which they had been sent to occupy. **15. ἡ στενή** : emphasized by separation from **ὁδός**, 'this narrow way,' referring to the bypath **d D**. G. 142, 4, N. 1 ; H. 673, c. **ἔφοδος** : not a road, but a place where it was possible for the men to make their way. **16. αὐτόθεν** : i. e. from the place where the volunteers now were. **ἐπὶ τῇ φανερᾷ ὁδῷ** : at **D** in the Plan.

7. 19. ὑπέφαιεν : 'began to dawn.' Force of **ὑπ-**? **ἐπόμενον** : from the place where they had spent the night, **c**, toward **D**. **20. Ἐλαθον ἐγγὺς προσελθόντες** : 'they came close up without being observed.' G. 279, 4 ; H. 984. **22. ἴεντο** : notice the change of number and of subject from **ἐφθέγγατο**. **ἀνθρώπους** : for **πολεμίους**, as often. **23. ἰδέξαντο** : sc. **αὐτούς**. **λιπόντες, φεύγοντες** : forceful change of tense, **λιπόντες** expressing momentary, **φεύγοντες** continuous, action. How translated idiomatically? **24. ὀλίγοι** : '(only) a few.' **γάρ** : introduces the reason why only a few of the enemy fell.

8. 25. Οἱ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον : ‘Chirisophus and his men;’ the main body of the Greeks, who had spent the night at the place marked **A** in the Plan. ἀκούσαντες : = ‘as soon as they heard.’ τῆς σάλπιγγος : i. e. of the volunteers, who were attacking the enemy on the right, according to the plan agreed on the previous afternoon. Cf. p. 155, 17-21. **26.** ἔντο ἄνω : ‘made a dash up (the ascent).’ As the attention of the enemy was taken up by the attack of the volunteers, they offered no opposition to the approach by the direct road. **27.** ἔτυχον ἕκαστοι ὄντες : ‘they severally happened to be.’ They had seemingly spread along the bottom of the ravine on the side near the enemy. **29.** τοῖς προκαταλαβοῦσι : i. e. the volunteers. **30.** τὸ χωρίον : what place?

9. 31. τοὺς ἡμίσεις : trans. as if τὸ ἥμισυ. While the volunteers were clearing the direct road and Chirisophus with the main force was making the ascent out of the ravine, Xenophon started with the baggage-animals along the circuitous road, by which alone they could go. Half of the rear-guard went in front of the baggage, half behind.

Page 157. **1.** ἦν : sc. ἡ ὁδός. Cf. p. 154, 28, 29. ὑποζυγίων : G. 182, 2; H. 757.

10. 2. λόφῳ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ : marked **1** on the Plan. **4.** διεζεύχθαι : = *disiunctos esse*, ‘find themselves separated.’ The pf. here looks at the action as already completed. G. 202, 2, N. 2. If Xenophon should leave the enemy on the hill unmolested and pass on, they could command the road in his rear and shut him off from communicating with the main force. **5.** ἂν ἐπορεύθησαν ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι : ‘would have gone the same way as the rest,’ i. e. the main force with Chirisophus. **6.** οὐκ ἦν : = ‘could not.’ How lit.? A conditional clause with some such meaning as ‘if it had not been for the baggage-animals,’ would have been more regular, but less forcible.

11. 8. ὁρθοῖς τοῖς λόχοις : ‘in company columns’ (how lit.?), each company forming a column by itself, of course with greater depth than front. Cf. Plan VI., facing p. 163. In ascending a hill the usual line of battle would be liable to be broken by reason of the inequalities of the ground. A force advancing up-hill with several columns at stated intervals could pick its way better, present a firmer front to the enemy, and embarrass him by presenting several points of attack at once.

κύκλῳ : i.e. on all sides of the hill. 9. ἀφοδὸν : 'a way of escape.' Xenophon had no desire to endanger the lives of his men by forcing the enemy to close quarters. εἰ : G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907.

12. 10. αὐτοὺς ἀναβαίνοντας : trans. as if ἕως ἀνέβαινον. 11. ἐγγὺς : = 'to close quarters.' 12. τὸ χωρίον : i.e. τὸν λόφον. 13. καί : trans. as if temporal, 'when.' ἕτερον λόφον : marked 2 in the Plan.

13. 16. Ἐννοήσας : see N. to p. 148, 3. 17. λαβόντες : trans. as if λάβοιεν (αὐτὸν) καί. 18. παριοῦσιν : 'as they passed by.' ἐπὶ πολὺ . . . πορευόμενα : parenthetical. ἐπὶ πολὺ ἦν : freely, 'extended a long distance.' 19. ἄτε : G. 277, 6, N. 2, (b); H. 977. στενῆς : G. 142, 3; H. 670, a. The whole expression = ἄτε στενῆς οὐσῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ δι' ἧς ἐπορεύοντο. 20. Κηφισοφῶντος : i.e. υἱὸν Κηφισοφῶντος. H. 730, a. In Athenian names especially the name of the father was often given with that of the son.

14. 25. τρίτος μαστός : same as μαστός of p. 156, 14, and ἄκρον of p. 154, 31, and p. 158, 4. See Plan IV. 26. ὁ . . . νυκτός : 'the one that overlooked the outpost, surprised at the fire in the night.' See p. 156, 10-15. 27. ἐθελοντῶν : how different from ἐθελόντων?

15. 27. ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο : 'came near.' 29. δέισαντας αὐτοὺς κ.τ.λ. : 'that they (the Carduchi) had left (the summit) from the fear that,' etc.

Page 158. 1. ἄρα : 'as it turned out;' for Xenophon found later that the Carduchi, seeing what was going on, had left the summit in order to fall upon the rear.

16. 4. ὑπάγειν : 'to move on slowly.' Xenophon started to ascend the eminence in order to reconnoitre. 6. ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ : on reaching the plateau the men were to halt. εἶπεν : = ἐκέλευσεν. H. 946, b, end.

17. 8. ἀπεκόπησαν : forcible use of the indicative in indir. disc. 10. ἄλλοι ὅσοι μὴ ἀλόμενοι : = 'all the rest who did not leap — and.' G. 283, 4; H. 1025, a. τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας : passing by at the foot of the hill.

18. **12.** ταῦτα διαπραξάμενοι : the barbarians had driven the guard of the Greeks from the first hill, but apparently did not dare to remain there, knowing that they could not hold it. ἀντίπορον λόφον τῷ μαστῷ : marked **3** in the Plan. **14.** τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπῆται : see N. to p. 154, 8.

19. **15.** ἀποδώσειν : i. e. αὐτοὺς ἀποδώσειν τοὺς νεκρούς. ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ κάειν : 'on condition that they (the Greeks) should not burn;' used instead of the full form ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε μὴ κάειν. **17.** τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα : on the direct road. οἱ δέ : Xenophon and the rear-guard. **18.** πάντες οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου : 'all the (natives) from this region;' in full, πάντες οἱ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ συνερρύησαν ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου. συνερρύησαν : trans. as if plupf. act. **19.** ἐνταῦθα : temporal.

20. **19.** ἤρξαντο : i. e. the detachment of young men with Xenophon; see l. 3 above. **20.** τοὺς ἄλλους : here 'the rest' of the rearguard, who had halted as directed; see l. 6 above. **21.** ἔκειτο : trans. as if passive of τίθημι, 'were grounded.' **22.** ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς : as Xenophon went down one side of the height, the enemy rushed up the other. **25.** ἀπέλιπεν : '(had) left in the lurch,' as we say. Perhaps the man through fright rushed down ahead of Xenophon; or for some reason he may not have made the ascent at all.

21. **26.** ἀμφοῖν : 'both' Xenophon and himself. προβεβλημένος : sc. τὴν ἀσπίδα. **28.** ἀπῆλθον : 'got back (in safety).'

22. **30.** αὐτοῦ : on the plateau. Cf. Plan IV. **32.** λάκκοις κονιατοῖς : similar cisterns for the storage of wine and other things are still common in Armenia. According to Ainsworth, they are "in the form of a pear, and the mouth of them closed with a single great stone." The use of casks is almost unknown in these regions; wine is carried about in skins.

Page 159. **23.** **1.** διεπράξαντο : 'made an arrangement' by means of renewed negotiations. **2.** τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν : G. 184, 3; H. 767. ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν : 'so far as possible.' How lit.? **3.** νομίζεται : not 'are thought.' See Vocab.

24. 4. ἀνευ ἡγεμόνος : they had given up their only guide in return for the bodies of the dead,—sufficient evidence of the importance attached to proper burial. Cf. p. 37, and N. to p. 154, 8. 6. ἐκώλουν : ‘were trying to prevent.’ G. 200, N. 2 ; H. 832. τὰς παρόδους : refers to the act rather than the place ; pl. because the attempt was made at different times and points.

25. 7. ἐβαλὼν πρὸς τὰ ὄρη : ‘leaving (the road) for the heights,’ which rose on both sides of the way. 9. ἀνωτέρω πειρώμενος γίνεσθαι : ‘by trying to get above.’ τῶν κωλύόντων : sc. τὴν παράδοσιν as object. G. 175, 1 ; H. 755.

26. 9. ὁπότε κ.τ.λ. : notice the similarity in the arrangement of words to the preceding clause. 12. ἀπόφραξιν : not used again by Xenophon nor by any other classical Greek writer. αἶε : ‘continually.’

27. 14. Ἦν δ’ ὁπότε καί : ‘and sometimes too.’ πράγματα παρείχον : see IDIOMS. 15. καταβαίνουσιν : ‘as they were coming down.’ 16. φεύγοντες ἀποφεύγειν ; paronomasia.

28. 18. ἐγγύς : ‘nearly.’ 20. πρὸς τὸ κάτω κ.τ.λ. : ‘by planting the left foot against the lower end of the bow.’ How lit.? These Carduchian bows differed from the common sort only in size. They were so large that in stretching them they could be rested on the ground, with the lower end brought against the left foot as a kind of fulcrum. 23. ἀκοντίοις ἐναγκυλῶντες : ‘as darts, by furnishing (them) with thongs.’ Cf. p. 32.



CHAPTER III.

CROSSING OF THE CENTRITES.

1. 26. Ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν : probably Nov. 18. ἠύλισθησαν : why not ἐσκήνησαν? Cf. p. 136, 15. 27. τοῦ παρά : = ‘which lies along.’ Κεντρίτην : see Vocab. and Map. 28. ὥς : ‘about.’ 30. ἄσμενοι : cf. IDIOMS. G. 138, N. 7 ; H. 619, and a.

Page 160. 1. ὀρέων : G. 174 ; H. 748. Καρδούχων : adj.; depends upon ὀρέων, added perhaps as an afterthought. The moun-

tains slope down towards the river, which is itself 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

2. 3. μάλ' ἡδέως : the reason is given in the causal participles *ἔχοντες* and *μνημονεύοντες*. When harassed by the Persian cavalry the Greeks had gladly entered the mountains (cf. p. 143, 18, 19); but the agile and courageous mountaineers were more formidable to contend with even than the hosts of the plain had been. **4. πολλὰ μνημονεύοντες :** 'having many recollections.' G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b. **πόνων :** G. 171, 2; H. 742. **5. ἐπὶ τὰς ἡμέρας :** only five days have been referred to in chapters i. and ii.; the other two days were probably spent in making the descent into the valley of the Centrites. **6. τῶν Καρδούχων :** for *τῆς χώρας τῶν Καρδούχων*. Cf. N. to p. 53, 22.

7. ὅσα οὐδέ κ.τ.λ. : sc. *ἔπαθον*; trans. freely, 'more than all the sufferings which they underwent at the hands of the king and Tissaphernes taken together.' The thought in full would be, *ἔπαθον κακά, ὅσα οὐδέ ἦν τὰ σύμπαντα (κακά), ἃ ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους ἔπαθον*, but as the text stands, *τὰ σύμπαντα* may be taken in loose apposition with *ὅσα*. **ὑπό :** see N. to p. 60, 22. Yet had the Greeks not reached a mountainous country, little doubt that in time the persistent attacks of the Persian cavalry would little by little have worn them out, increased the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and thus finally accomplished their destruction.

3. 10. πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ : i.e. on the north side, in Armenia. G. 182, 2; H. 757. **11. ὥς κωλύσοντας :** 'as if with the intention of hindering.' Cf. N. to p. 51, 14. **12. ἄνω :** 'above,' i.e. on elevated ground back from the river, above and behind the horsemen stationed on the lower ground along the bank.

4. 14. Ὅροντα : cf. N. to p. 105, 9. For the form see G. 39, 3; H. 149. For the construction see G. 169, 1; H. 732. **Ἀρμένιοι :** the modern Armenians are among the most intelligent and enterprising of the Oriental peoples. They are the direct descendants of those of Xenophon's time. The ancient Armenian language, still extant in an abundant literature, bears about the same relation to the modern as ancient to modern Greek. It belongs to the Indo-European family, and thus has a remote kinship with the Greek and the Latin. The political history of Armenia has been turbulent and unfortunate, in

some respects resembling that of Poland. The Armenian territory is now partly under Persian, partly under Turkish, and partly under Russian rule.

Μάρδοι : both the name and the location of this people are uncertain. Many editions have **Μαρδόνιοι** here.

Χαλδαῖοι : doubtless a branch of the Chaldaei, or Chalybes, of northern Armenia; perhaps these had wandered south and settled near the Centrites. The name is thought to survive in that of a mountain in this region, — the Chaldi Dagħ.

15. ἐλεύθεροι : here not ‘free,’ but ‘freedom-loving;’ they were still under the rule of Persia. **16. ὄπλα** : G. 137, N. 4; H. 624, b.

5. 19. πλέθρα : G. 161; H. 720, b. **20. ὁδός κ.τ.λ.** : ‘but there was (only) one road to be seen leading up.’

ὥσπερ χειροποίητος : at what point the Greeks crossed the Centrites has not been settled; but some miles from the junction of the Buhtan-Tschai with the Tigris, where it is “still hemmed in among hills that rise eight or nine hundred feet above the stream, the valley being somewhat wide,” Ainsworth found “an artificial causeway carried up the face of the rock (limestone), partly by steps cut in the rock itself, and partly by a causeway carried circuitously up the hill-side, and paved with large blocks of stone.” (*Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, p. 170.) As this causeway is on the north side of the river, “and may be of remote antiquity,” it corresponds very well with the allusion in the text.

21. ταύτη : ‘at this point.’

6. 22. πειρωμένοις : sc. αὐτοῖς; cf. p. 148, 20, and N. **23. τραχύς** : this description is confirmed by Layard, who rode across the Buhtan-Tschai. **λίθοις** : G. 188; H. 776. **24. ἔχεν** : i. e. ‘to hold fast’ so that the stream would not carry them away. **εἰ δὲ μή** : sc. εἴχετο. H. 906, b. **25. ὁ ποταμός** : ‘the current.’ **τὰ ὄπλα** : the shield in particular is referred to. **26. γυμνοὶ ἐγγίνοντο** : pl. because of the collective force of **τις** in the protasis; but in our idiom, ‘he became exposed,’ ‘he exposed himself.’ G. 135, 3; H. 609, a. **27. αὐτοῦ** : ‘on the spot,’ ‘where they were.’

7. 29. Ἐνθα : ‘(there) where.’ **ἦσαν** : trans. as if plupf. **30. πολλοὺς συνειλεγμένους ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις** : ‘assembled in great

numbers, under arms.'

31. τοῖς Ἑλλησιν : '(among) the Greeks.'

Page 161. 1. ὁρώσι, ὁρώσι : forceful anaphora. τοῖς διαβαίνουσιν : G. 187; H. 775.

8. 4. ὄναρ εἶδεν : cf. p. 122, 12, and N. ἔδοξεν : note the asyndeton and personal construction.

5. αὐται : i. e. αὐται πέδαι ἔδοξαν. αὐτῷ : 'about him,' 'around him.' G. 187; H. 775.

6. ὥστε λυθῆναι : sc. αὐτόν, 'so that he was released.' διαβαίνειν : a word especially appropriate here, as meaning either 'stride' or 'cross over;' περιμέναι might have been used.

8. καλῶς ἔσεσθαι : in our idiom, 'that all would be well.'

9. 9. ὡς τάχιστα : = *ut primum*, 'as soon as.' 11. ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου : sc. ἱερείου, 'from the very first victim.'

10. 15. ἐξείη : in dir. disc., ἐξῆν. αὐτῷ : after προσελθεῖν.

16. ἐπεγείραντα εἰπεῖν : sc. τινα, 'for any one to wake him up and say (it).'

17. τι τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον : = 'anything (to say) bearing upon the war.'

11. 18. ἔλεγον : pl., though the implied subject is τῶ δύο νεανίσκω.

19. ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ : = 'to make a fire.' How lit.?

20. καθηκούσαις : 'extending down,' without intervening valley or open space; hence precipitous at the water's edge.

21. ὥσπερ μαρσίπους : = 'what looked like bags.' The natives were perhaps hiding their property, not fearing the Greeks so much as their own lawless troops. Their presence encouraged the young men to think that, although the cliff was inaccessible for cavalry, there must be a passage thence back into the country beyond. Some infer that the natives were simply laying aside their clothes with the intention of swimming across, and that this led the young men to attempt the passage.

22. κατατιθεμένους : G. 138, N. 2, (a); H. 615, (1).

12. 23. δόξαι : sc. ἔλεγον. Notice the change from the construction with ὅτι to the infin. G. 260, 2, N. 1; H. 946, b.

24. κατὰ τοῦτο : 'at that place.'

25. διαβαίνειν : for διέβαινον of dir. disc.; 'that they were starting to cross with the expectation of swimming.'

G. 203, N. 1; H. 853, a. 26. πρόσθεν — πρὶν : here 'before,' in the sense of 'without.'

13. 29. νεανίσκοις : *not* after ἐκέλευε. ἔγγειν : sc. οἶνον ; for what purpose? ἐκέλευε : i.e. 'bade' the attendants. φήνασι : 'who had showed,' 'who had given.' **30.** δνείρατα : 'visions ;' pl. because the dream presented two distinct scenes, the binding with fetters and the falling off of the fetters. καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐπιτελέσαι : after εὔχεσθαι ; freely, 'also to complete whatever was lacking to success.' Used instead of the usual formula, τὰγαθὰ διδόναι, 'to give whatever is good,' 'to give success,' because one good thing, one part of the success, had been the discovery of the ford.

Page 162. 14. 1. σπονδὰς ἐποίει : how different from σπονδὰς ἐποιεῖτο ? **2.** παρήγγελον : i.e. Ξενοφῶν καὶ Χειρίσοφος. **4.** ἄν : to be taken also with νικῶεν and πάσχοιεν. G. 212, 4 διαβαῖεν : G. 226, 2, (δ) ; H. 903. τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν : the Armenians, etc. **5.** ὑπό : see N. to p. 60, 22. τῶν ὀπισθεν : the Car-duchi.

15. 6. ἰδοξεν αὐτοῖς : cf. N. to p. 63, 22. **9.** ἐν μέσῳ τούτων : 'between these,' with half of the fighting men under Chirisophus in front and the other half under Xenophon at the rear.

16. 9. καλῶς ταῦτα εἶχεν : 'this was well settled.' **10.** οἱ νεανίσκοι : i.e. δύο νεανίσκῳ of p. 161, 14. ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ποταμόν : in this case going up-stream. See Plan V. **12.** στάδιοι : cf. p. 77, 6, and N. ἀντιπαρήσαν : 'were moving along parallel (with them) on the opposite side (of the river).' Cf. p. 160, 10-13.

17. 14. κατά : 'over against,' 'opposite.' δχθας : see p. 160, 12. **15.** ἔθεντο : cf. N. to θέμενοι, p. 96, 30.

16. στεφανωσάμενος : according to the Spartan custom. Just before entering battle the Spartans used to offer sacrifice. At this moment the king or general and the army laid aside their weapons, the flute-players played war-melodies, and all placed fillets or crowns about their heads. In this case the crowns were probably withes of twisted grass from the river-bank. The sacrifice was usually offered to Artemis Agrotera (cf. N. to p. 131, 4) ; but the Muses and Eros were also honored,—the former as giving skill in battle, the latter as inspiring loyalty among the troops to their officers and their cause.

ἀποδύς : 'laying off (his cloak).' **17.** παρήγγελλε : sc. στεφανωσαμένους καὶ ἀποδύντας λαμβάνειν τὰ ὕπλα ; but trans. 'to do the same.'

18. ὀρθίους: 'in company columns.' See N. to p. 157, 8, and Plan VI.

18. 20. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν: '(so that the blood flowed) into the river.' Cf. p. 97, 5, and N. Doubtless in this way it was thought that the river-god might be propitiated, and thus allow a favorable crossing; for according to the Greek conception all streams had their protecting deities, whose favor or resentment might be affected by men's actions.

21. οὐπω ἐξικνούντο: 'they failed as yet to reach' the Greeks with their missiles.

19. 22. ἐπαιάνιζον: see p. 37. 23. ἀνηλάλαζον, συνωλόλυσον: how different in meaning? Force of the prepositions? The men cried ἀλαλά, the women ὀλυλύ. 24. πολλαί: cf. p. 153, 10-14.

20. 25. ἐνέβαινε: i. e. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν. 27. ἀνὰ κράτος: see IDIOMS. πάλιν . . . ὄρη: 'back to the ford that faced the pass leading up into the Armenian mountains,' where the Greeks had first attempted to cross. Cf. p. 160, 18-28; Plan V.

28. προσποιοῦμενος ταύτη διαβάς: = 'pretending that he was going to cross over at this point and.' The object of the feint was to draw the attention of the enemy from the main body of the army, already crossing the river above.

Page 163. 21. 1. Οἱ πολέμιοι: i. e. on the other side of the river. τοὺς ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον: see N. to p. 147, 20. 2. ὀρώντες: cf. p. 161, 1, and N.

3. εἰς τοῦμπαλιν: as described p. 162, 26-30. 4. ὡς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄνω ἔκβασιν: 'apparently making for the pass above the river,' i. e. leading into the hills extending back from the river. Cf. p. 160, 20, and N. 5. κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐγένοντο: = 'had reached the road.'

22. 7. τάξιν τῶν ἱππέων: cf. p. 139, 20-23. 9. φεύγοντας: sc. τοὺς πολεμίους. The detachments under Lucius and Aeschines reached the other bank of the river first. οἱ στρατιῶται: here = οἱ ὀπλίται. 10. ἐβόων κ.τ.λ.: 'were clamoring not to be left behind, but to go out with (the horsemen and peltasts) upon the height,' joining them in the pursuit. μή: G. 283, 2; H. 1019. In dir. disc, ἀπολεῖσθαι would be imperative.

23. 12. προσηκούσας ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν : see p. 161, 20, and N. **13.** ἄνω : i. e. on the precipitous rocks at the water's edge ; the cavalry were on less elevated ground further down stream. Chirisophus showed excellent generalship in restraining the hoplites from going against the part of the enemy already in flight, and directing them against those on the cliff, who if left unmolested might have attacked them in the rear.

24. 17. τὰ πέραν καλῶς γιγνόμενα : 'that matters on the other side were turning out prosperously.' **18.** τὴν ταχίστην : cf. N. to p. 62, 19. As his feint (see N. to p. 162, 28) had been successful, Xenophon hastens back from the lower to the upper ford, where the rest of the army was still crossing. **19.** καὶ γάρ : 'and (well he might) for.' **20.** τοῖς τελευταίοις : sc. τῶν διαβαινόντων.

25. 21. τὰ ἄνω : sc. χωρία. κατεῖχε : impf. of continued action. **22.** τῶν σκευοφόρων : i. e. of the enemy. τὰ ὑπολειπόμενα : 'such as from time to time fell behind.' How different from ὑπολιπόμενα and ὑπολελειμμένα? **23.** ἐσθήτα : collective.

26. 26. ἀκμήν : see ἀκμή in Vocab. στρέψας . . . ἔθετο : 'wheeled about to face the Carduchi and halted.' How lit.? As Xenophon was marching rapidly back to the upper ford, his right flank was exposed to the Carduchi, who were ready at any moment to rush down from the heights to attack.

28. κατ' ἐνωμοτίας κ.τ.λ. : 'that each should draw up his own company in enomoties, bringing up each enomoty on the left into line.' In what order the troops were marching at first is not indicated. But as the companies were formed in enomoties, they stood facing away from the river, towards the Carduchi, probably in some such order as indicated for three companies in Plan VI. II. Then, the first enomoty in each company remaining stationary, the other three took their places at the left, forming thus a deep and firm battle-line ; cf. Plan VI. IV., and p. 28. **29.** παρ' ἀσπίδα : = 'to the left,' because on the left side the shield was carried. **31.** πρὸς : 'on the side toward.'

οὐραγούς : the 'rear-men' were trained to lead ; for at any moment by a change of front they might be placed at the head of a column. So here, whether the line should be ordered to charge up the heights or dash into the river, officers were in position on both sides to lead in carrying out either order.

Page 164. 27. 2. τοῦ ὄχλου ἐψιλωμένους : 'separated from the baggage-train,' which had already crossed over. 3. ἐπῆσαν : inceptive impf., 'began to advance.' ὥδᾱς τινὰς : 'a kind of song,' 'something like songs.' H. 702. To the cultivated ear of a Greek these war-songs of the barbarians seemed unworthy of the name. 4. τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε : = 'when he and his division were safe.' How lit.? 5. σφενδονήτας, τοξότας : sc. τοὺς, from τοὺς πελταστάς. H. 662. 6. κελεύει : sc. αὐτούς. παραγγέλλη : sc. ὁ Ξενοφῶν.

28. 7. διαβαίνοντας : 'starting to cross' back to the south side of the river, where Xenophon was. 8. κελεύει : sc. αὐτούς, i.e. the light-armed troops sent by Chirisophus. αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ : 'there (where they were) upon the (bank of the) river.' μὴ διαβάοντας : 'without crossing.' G. 283, 4 ; H. 1025. 9. αὐτοί : 'they themselves,' i.e. Xenophon and the rear-guard. ἐναντίους κ.τ.λ. : sc. κελεύει αὐτούς, 'he directs them, on the opposite side, above and below themselves (Xenophon and his men), to enter (the stream), as if with the intention of crossing over.'

10. ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν σφῶν : 'on both sides of them' here means above and below where they purposed to cross over. In regard to the purpose of the movement Taylor well remarks : "The rear-guard, literally having a race for it, would be glad not only of the protection which they (the light-armed troops) could give, but of the presence of those above to break the force of the stream, and of those below to save any one who might be carried off his feet by it." διηγκυλωμένους : see Vocab. 11. ἐπιβεβλημένους : mid., sc. τὰ τοξεύματα ἐπὶ ταῖς νευραῖς ; see Vocab. 12. πρόσω : 'further into.' G. 182, 2 ; H. 757.

29. 13. παρήγγειλεν : why not ἐκέλευσε ? Because while Xenophon sent orders to those on the other side of the river, he 'passed the word along' among his own men, from fear that the Carduchi might hear. σφενδόνῃ : here 'sling-shot' from the advancing Carduchi. 14. ἀσπίς ψοφῇ : 'a shield should rattle,' being struck by a sling-shot. παιανίσαντας : 'that they should sing a paean and.' 16. σημῆνῃ τὸ πολεμικόν : sc. σημεῖον, 'should sound the charge,' 'should give the signal for a charge.'

17. ἀναστρέψαντας κ.τ.λ. : '(they) should face around to the right, and the rear-men (now) lead' (see N. to p. 163, 31), while the enemy, having heard the usual signal for the charge, would suppose that the Greeks

were in hot pursuit, and thus flee the faster and farther. Xenophon's ruse was both clever and successful. ἐπὶ δόρυ : = 'to the right,' because the spear was carried in the right hand. By wheeling to the right, the side protected by the shield would be toward the enemy during the manœuvre.

18. θεῖν : i.e. into the river. ἢ ἕκαστος κ.τ.λ. : they should waste no time looking for a good place to cross, but each should dash into the river just where he came to it. 19. ὅτι κ.τ.λ. : ' (saying) that he would be the best fellow.' G. 202, 3 ; H. 855, a.

30. 22. ὀλίγους : sc. ὄντας, 'were few;' cf. ll. 1, 2 above. 23. τῶν μένειν τεταγμένων : i.e. the rear-guard mentioned l. 1, above. ᾤχοντο : trans. as if plupf. ἐπιμελησόμενοι : why *future* part.? 25. ἐνταῦθα : temporal. δῆ : 'you see,' resumes the narrative interrupted by the parenthetical clause πολλοὶ . . . ἑταιρῶν.

31. 27. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο : i.e. οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο. 28. ὥς ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν : 'as (one would expect in the case of men living) among mountains,' and accustomed only to desultory or predatory warfare. ἱκανῶς . . . ἱκανῶς : forceful and elegant chiasmus. 29. πρὸς τὸ εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι : = 'to engage hand to hand.'

32. 31. Ἐν τούτῳ : 'at this juncture;' asyndeton of vivid narrative. 32. θᾶπτον : i.e. than before, inferring from the signal to charge that the Greeks had quickened their pace. εἰς τάναντία : 'in the opposite direction ; instead of facing the Carduchi they turned about facing the river.'

Page 165. 33. 1. ἔφευγον : the Greeks were not 'fleeing' in the sense that the Carduchi were ; but the repetition of the word with the implied contrast makes the description more spirited. 2. οἱ μὲν τινες : = 'some few.' αἰσθόμενοι : 'perceiving' what the Greeks were doing. 3. οἱ πολλοί : i.e. τῶν πολεμίων.

34. 5. οἱ ὑπαντήσαντες : the light infantry sent by Chirisophus to help Xenophon, and by him ordered at the sound of the trumpet to advance into the water as if to cross over to his side ; see p. 164, 7-12. 6. προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ : = 'further than was expedient.' They went clear over to the south side of the river, as shown by διέβησαν πάλιν, 'they crossed back again' to the side where Chirisophus was. ὕστερον κ.τ.λ. : refers to time, *post eos qui cum Xenophonte erant*. 7. καί : 'also,' as well as some of Xenophon's men.

CHAPTER IV.

MARCH IN ARMENIA.

1. 9. δέβησαν : 'had crossed (the Centrites).' H. 837. **συνταξάμενοι :** i.e. they resumed their marching order, interrupted by the passage of the river. **10. διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας :** cf. p. 159, 27-29. The Buhtan-Tschai now separates Armenia from Kurdistan. **πεδῖον ἄπαν :** 'over an unbroken plain ;' loose use of the acc. of extent. **11. λείους :** 'gently sloping,' 'of gentle ascent.' In this region there is "a large undulating plain (more properly plateau), without a single tree, surrounded at a considerable distance by high mountains," in the midst of which lies the modern town of Sert. **12. διὰ κ.τ.λ. :** villages near the river would be too much exposed to predatory incursions of the Carduchi.

2. 13. εἰς ἣν ἀφίκοντο κώμην : i.e. ἡ κώμη, εἰς ἣν ἀφίκοντο, μεγάλη κ.τ.λ. G. 154; H. 995. The town is usually identified with Sert, which by many is thought to occupy the site of Tigranocerta. **14. τῷ σατράπῃ :** kind of dat.? Trans. as if gen. The satrap of Armenia was Orontas; Tiribazus was his deputy, or lieutenant-governor, for the western part of the province (see l. 24 below).

15. τύρσαις : owing to the unsettled state of society, the houses in this region to-day are usually fortified by a wall thick enough to turn bullets, and frequently surmounted by a square room or turret built above the flat roof as a kind of look-out. Not unlikely the style of architecture is the same as in the time of Xenophon.

3. 18. μέχρι οὗ : cf. p. 75, 25, and N. It was now about Nov. 22. **τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος :** certainly not 'the sources of the Tigris' proper, which lay some distance west of the region traversed by the Greeks, but of some smaller eastern tributary, such as the Bitlis-soo, which the Greeks mistook for the main stream. Cf. N. to p. 151, 16. **21. Τηλεβόαν :** probably the Kara-soo, an arm of the eastern Euphrates. See Map.

4. 23. τόπος : 'region.' **24. ἡ πρὸς ἑσπέραν :** = 'Western.' **Τιρίβαζος :** see N. to l. 14 above. An account of Tiribazus is given in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, vol. iii.

ὁ γενόμενος : 'who had proved himself.' When the king thought of fleeing before the advance of Cyrus, Tiribazus encouraged him to make a stand and face his brother. 26. ἀνέβαλλεν : 'would help to mount.'

5. 29. εἰς ἐπήκοον : cf. p. 114, 19. The Greek officers evidently did not purpose to lose their lives in a conference like that fatal one with Tissaphernes. 30. ἡρώτων : why not ἡρώτησαν ?

Page 166. 6. 1. ἐφ' ᾧ : followed by same construction as ὥστε. Cf. p. 158, 15, and N. αὐτός : trans. as if αὐτόν ; attracted to the nom. to agree with the subject of βούλοιτο. μήτ', μήτ', τε : 'both — not, and — not, and.' 2. λαμβάνειν : sc. ἐκείνους. 3. ἔδοξε ταῦτα : cf. N. to p. 63, 22. ἐπὶ τούτοις : 'on these terms.'

7. 4. διὰ πεδίου : the Greeks were advancing up the valley of Kara-soo, in the plain of Mush, the average elevation of which, according to Ainsworth, is 4,200 feet above the sea. This elevation, together with the season of the year, is sufficient to account for the bitter cold and deep snow which caused the Greeks intense sufferings in the course of the later marches in this region. The inclemency of the climate was made still harder to endure by the comparatively sudden change from the hot and arid plains of Mesopotamia.

5. παρηκολούθει : apparently in order to see whether the Greeks observed the terms of the compact, but in reality doubtless awaiting an opportunity to attack. 7. βασιλεια : cf. N. to p. 55, 12. The location of this 'palace' is not known. 8. πολλῶν : predicative, = 'in quantities.'

8. 9. γίγνεται χιὼν πολλή : 'a heavy snow fell.' τῆς νυκτός : why not τὴν νύκτα ? Cf. p. 138, 6, and N. 10. διασκηνῆσαι κ.τ.λ. : i. e. for the generals with their divisions to take quarters in different villages. This would be an unsafe experiment under most circumstances, but the Greeks thought that during the inclement weather there would be no danger of attack. 12. ἔδοκει : i. e. ἐδόκει διασκηνῆσαι.

9. 13. ὅσα ἔστιν ἀγαθὰ : explanatory of πάντα τὰπιτήδεια ; they found not simply provisions to sustain life, but 'all' that might either minister to need or gratify the taste for luxuries. 14. ἱερεῖα :

the Greeks never slaughtered an animal for food without offering a portion of it to the gods; and when sacrifices were offered only a small portion of the flesh was burnt, the rest being used for food by the priests or by the person bringing the victim, or exposed for sale in the markets. Hence *λερεῖα* came to mean 'beef-cattle.'

οἶνους εὐώδεις : owing to the shortness of the summer in this elevated region, the grapes produce only a sour wine which is far from agreeable. Not unlikely the fine wines referred to by Xenophon had been brought up from Mesopotamia for the use of Tiribazus and his household.

16. *τῶν ἀποσκεδαννυμένων ἀπό* : 'of those who were dispersing themselves away from.' 17. *ἔλεγον* : impf. because different persons were coming back and reporting at different times. *κατίδοιεν* : 'had clearly seen.' *φαίνοντα* : here = *λάμποντα*.

10. 18. *διασκηνοῦν* : from *διασκηνόω*, which here = *διασκηνάω*. 19. *συναγαγεῖν* : sc. *ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς*, 'they thought best.' 20. *συνήλθον* : i. e. *οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται*. *διαίθριάζειν* : see Vocab. Notice the force of *δι*-, suggesting the breaking *apart* of the clouds, and thus the end of the storm. G. 134, N. 1, (d); H. 602, c, end.

11. 21. *Νυκτερευόντων* : i. e. in the open air; they were without tents (cf. p. 136, 15), and no one village could furnish shelter for the whole army. *ἐπιπίπτει* : force of *ἐπι*-? 22. *ἀπέκρυψε* : G. 237; H. 927. 23. *κατακειμένους* : notice the force of *κατα*-, = 'as they lay on the ground.' *συνεπόδισεν* : the snow, packing about their feet as they tried to move, held them fast as if shackled. 24. *ἄκνος ἀνίστασθαι* : 'reluctance in regard to getting up.' G. 261, 1; H. 952. *κατακειμένων* : sc. *αὐτῶν*, gen. abs.; trans. by a clause beginning with 'as.'

25. *ἀλεινόν* : 'a thing imparting warmth.' G. 138, N. 2, (c); H. 617. Indians and trappers in the northern parts of our own country when bivouacking sometimes wrap themselves in their blankets and allow themselves to be covered with snow, which serves to keep them warm both by protecting them from the cold air and by preventing in some degree the radiation of heat from their own bodies. *ὅτω μὴ περιρρυεῖ* : literal meaning? Trans. freely, 'except in the case of one from whom it might have drifted off on all sides,' i. e. any one from whom the snow had blown off.

12. **26.** ἐτόλμησε : ‘ventured,’ ‘plucked up the courage.’
 γυμνός : i.e. without his mantle (ἱμάτιον), having on only the under-
 garment (χιτῶν). **27.** ἐκείνου : G. 174 ; II. 748, a. ἐκείνου
 ἀφελόμενος : = ‘took (the work) from his hands and;’ others render
 ‘took (the axe) from him and.’ A commanding officer would not be
 allowed to do menial work. **28.** ἔσχιζεν : inceptive, ‘went to
 splitting.’ Wood is now scarce in this region. “The Turks have cut
 down (the forests) without replanting,” as in so many places under
 Turkish rule. **29.** ἐχρίοντο : they rubbed their limbs and joints
 with oil to lubricate them, to take away or prevent stiffness and
 rheumatism.

13. **29.** χρῖμα : ‘unguent’ of any kind ; used here in distinction
 from ‘olive-oil’ (ἐλαιον) and ‘fragrant oil’ or ‘balsam’ (μύρον).
30. ἀντ’ ἐλαίου : the olive-tree does not grow so far north. σύειον
 [χρῖμα] : recommended by Pliny the Elder for the treatment of burns
 and frost-bites, as well as for rubbing on stiffened or wearied limbs.
 σησάμινον [χρῖμα] : mentioned by Curtius Rufus (*Alexandri Magni
 Gesta*, VII. xvii. 23) as a substitute for olive-oil. **31.** ἐκ τῶν
 πικρῶν : sc. ἀμυγδαλῶν, but trans. ‘of the bitter kind.’ ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν
 τούτων : ‘(made) of these same elements.’

Page 167. **14.** **1.** ἔδόκει διασκηνητέον εἶναι : i.e. ἔδόκει αὐτοῖς
 διασκηνητέον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ‘they thought that they ought to take up
 quarters separately,’ or ‘it seemed necessary to take up quarters sepa-
 rately;’ more forcible than ἔδόκει διασκηνηῆσαι. Cf. p. 166, 10, and N.
 G. 281, 2 ; H. 990, 991. **2.** εἰς : we should say ‘in.’ **3.** κραυγῇ
 καὶ ἡδονῇ : = ‘with shouts of joy,—an instance of hendiadys (from
 ἐν διὰ δυοῖν), the expressing of an idea by two nouns coördinated in
 construction when the dependence of one upon the other might have
 been expected. **5.** δίκην ἔδοσαν : see IDIOMS. κακῶς σκη-
 νοῦντες : = ‘by having bad quarters,’ without even shelter.

15. **8.** ἄνδρας : i.e. στρατιώτας. οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι : see
 p. 166, 16, and N. **9.** καθορᾶν : G. 203, N. 1 ; H. 853, a.
10. ἀληθεύσαι : ‘to have reported correctly.’ τὰ ὄντα : = ‘facts,’
 ‘realities.’ **11.** τὰ μὴ ὄντα : notice the hypothetical force of
 μὴ, as sharply distinguished from the unconditional force of οὐκ ; trans.,
 ‘if anything was not real (he reported it) as not real.’ G. 283, 4 ;
 H. 1025, a.

16. 12. πορευθείς : = 'having gone and come back,' = 'after his return.' οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν : for ἔφη οὐκ ἰδεῖν. Cf. N. to p. 60, 2.

13. ἦκεν ἄγων : = 'he brought back with him.' τόξον Περσικόν : cf. p. 17.

14. Ἀμαζόνες : a mythical race of women, supposed to dwell along the river Thermōdon, in the neighborhood of Trapezus. They were considered valiant warriors, and were prominent in several adventures current in Greek mythology. They were a favorite theme with ancient artists, being often represented in paintings and statuary. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, vol. i. ἔχουσιν : i. e. in pictures and statues. Whether Xenophon believed in the real existence of the Amazons is more than doubtful.

17. 15. Πέρσης : in pred.; why not acc.? G. 138, N. 8; H. 941.
16. ἀπό : 'away from;' the man belonged to the army of Tiribazus.
17. τὸ στράτευμα ὅποσον εἶη : proleptic, for ὅποσον εἶη τὸ στράτευμα. G. 149, 2; H. 700, and 878. 18. ἐπὶ τίνι : 'for what purpose.' συνειλεγμένον : sc. εἶη.

18. 19. εἶη ἔχων : = 'had with (him).' 20. παρεσκευάσθαι αὐτόν : 'that he (Tiribazus) had prepared (it);' change from construction with ὅτι after εἶπεν to infinitive after ἔφη. 21. ὥς : with ἐπιθησόμενον, 'apparently in order to attack;' used with the part. because a private soldier could not be supposed to know with perfect certainty the plans of his general. 22. εἶη : = *esset*. ἐνταῦθα : points back to ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους, separated from ἐπιθησόμενον by the intervening clause. 23. τοῖς Ἕλλησιν : i. e. τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ὑπερβάλλουσι τὸ ὄρος.

19. 24. Ἀκούσασι : 'on hearing.' Reason for the asyndeton?
26. μένουσι : trans. 'who remained,' soldiers and non-combatants. Σοφαίνετον : the reason for his being left behind rather than any of the other generals may be inferred from V. iii. 1, where he and Philesius are mentioned as the oldest among them. ἐπορεύοντο : in the direction of Tiribazus's camp.

20. 28. τὰ ὄρη : the Greeks could not have advanced far into the mountains in the time. Probably the camp, shut off from their view by the hills, was in reality not many miles away. 29. κατιδόντες τὸ στρατόπεδον : 'having the camp (of the enemy) below

(them);' as they went over a ridge the camp lay in a valley or depression at their feet. ἔμειναν : = περιέμειναν.

21. 32. ὅμως δ' : 'but (although they fled), yet.'

Page 168. 2. ἐάλω : G. 104; H. 359. κλίνει : 'divans,' doubtless similar to those found in the Orient to-day. Tiribazus was imitating the display and luxury of the Court. 3. οἱ — φάσκοντες εἶναι : 'those who asserted that they were his bakers and cup-bearers.'

22. 4. ἐπύθοντο : apparently the light-armed troops had gotten so far ahead of the hoplites that the latter did not even see the fray. 5. ἀπιέναι : 'to go back.' τὴν ταχίστην : cf. p. 58, 7, and N. τό : 'their,' i. e. of the Greeks. 6. ἐπίθεσις : i. e. by Tiribazus, who was evidently in the vicinity. τοῖς καταλελειμμένοις : after ἐπι- in ἐπίθεσις. G. 185; H. 765, a. 7. ἀνακαλεσάμενοι : see Vocab. 8. αὐθημέρον : cf. N. to p. 167, 28.



CHAPTER V.

MARCH THROUGH DEEP SNOW. QUARTERS IN ARMENIAN VILLAGES.

1. 9. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ : it was now about Dec. 2. πορευτέον εἶναι : cf. p. 167, 1, and N. 10. τὸ στράτευμα sc. τῶν πολεμίων or τοῦ Τιριβάζου. 11. τὰ στενά : see p. 167, 20-23. 12. ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες : probably those captured in the attack on the enemy's camp; see p. 167, 31 *et seq.* Without guides the Greeks could have advanced only slowly and with great difficulty on account of the snow, in regard to which cf. N. to p. 166, 4.

2. 15. Ἐντεῦθεν : i. e. from the camp on the other side of the pass. The exact course of the Greeks cannot be determined. 16. Εὐφράτην : i. e. the eastern branch of the Euphrates, now the Moorad-soo. See Map. 18. οὐ πρόσω : the Greeks appear to have crossed the Moorad-soo about fifty miles from its source.

3. 19. χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ πεδίου : hendiadys, for which see N. to p. 167, 3; trans. 'a plain covered with deep snow.' **20.** παρασάγγας πέντε : a short distance for the time, on account of the difficulty of travelling. τρίτος : sc. σταθμός. **21.** ἐναντίος : 'in their faces.' παντάπασιν, πάντα : cf. p. 109, 29, and N. **22.** ἀποκάων : 'parching' with cold; more expressive than simply 'freezing.'

4. 23. σφαγιάσασθαι : for the infin. cf. H. 946, b, end. At Athens there was a temple dedicated to Boreas, and he was honored with festivals (called Βορεασμοί) at Athens, Megalopolis, and Thurii. **24.** σφαγιάζεται : sc. ὁ μάντις. τὸ χαλεπὸν : 'the severity.' **27.** ὥς τριάκοντα : sc. ἀπώλοντο.

5. 28. Διεγέροντο κάοντες : 'they kept on burning.' **29.** πολλά : emphatic, 'in abundance.' Cf. N. to p. 166, 28. **30.** οἱ πάλαι ἦκοντες : = 'those who had been there for some time.'

Page 169. **1.** εἰ μή : 'unless.' **2.** πυρούς : the partitive gen. is usually found after μεταδιδόναι, specifying the whole of which a part is given; the acc. here emphasizes the *giving*, and points out the object, "not as a part of a whole, but simply as a thing given." Cf. ὦν in l. 3. ἄλλο εἴ τι ἔχοιεν βρωτόν : 'whatever else they had to eat.' Reason for the opt.?

6. 3. ὦν : for τούτων δ. ἕκαστοι : 'severally.' **5.** οὐ δὴ : 'where, in fact.'

7. 8. ἐβουλιμίασαν : βούς compounded with other words added the idea of size or quantity, as βούσυκον, 'great fig;' βούπαις, 'big boy;' βούλιμος or βουλιμία, 'ravenous hunger;' βοῶπις, 'large-eyed.' In a similar way we use the word *horse* in *horse-laugh*, *horse-play*, *horse-mackerel*, *horse-muscle*, *horse-martin*, and the like. **9.** τοὺς πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων : 'those of the men who were falling.' **10.** ὅτι : G. 149, 2; H. 700.

8. 12. ἀναστήσονται : G. 247, N. 1; H. 933. **13.** εἴ που : 'wherever.' διεδίδου : 'he would distribute (it).' Force of δι-? **14.** διδόντας : more vivid than the fut. part. (expressing purpose), which would have been more regular. τοὺς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν : 'those who had strength to run along (the line of march).' **15.** τοῖς βουλιμιώσιν : after διδόντας. ἐμφάγοιεν : G. 233; H. 914, B, (2).

9. 17. Πορευομένων : sc. αὐτῶν. κνέφας : poetic word. Xenophon must have been fond of poetry; the percentage of poetic words he uses is large for an historical writer. **18.** ἐκ τῆς κώμης : with γυναῖκας and κόρας. **19.** τῇ κρήνῃ, τοῦ ἐρύματος : 'the (common) spring, the fortification.' The article is used because villages usually had a spring accessible, and some kind of fortification. H. 657, b.

10. 21. ὅτι . . . τὸν σατράπην : a shrewd reply, which would lead the natives to treat the Greeks well. **23.** ὅσον : acc. sing. neut. used adverbially, = 'about.' οἱ δ' : i.e. Chirisophus and the van. **24.** συνεισέρχονται : notice the force of συν-, 'with (the water-carriers).'

11. 26. ἐδυνήθησαν : 'had the strength' to reach the village. τοῦ στρατεύματος : for τῶν στρατιωτῶν. **28.** οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι : how different from οἱ οὐ δυνάμενοι? G. 283, 3; H. 1025, a.

12. 30. τῶν πολεμίων συνειλεγμένοι τινές : probably bands of robbers collected from the neighborhood, not a part of the army of Tiribazus; cf. l. 32. **31.** τὰ μὴ δυνάμενα κ.τ.λ. : the disabled animals.

Page 170. **1.** Ἐλείποντο . 'kept falling behind.' οἱ διεφθαρμένοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς : = 'those who had lost the use of their eyes,' being troubled with (probably temporary) snow-blindness. **2.** ὑπό : 'by reason of' Travellers upon snow-covered mountains are obliged to protect their eyes against the intense glare of the sunlight reflected from snow and ice. ὀφθαλμούς, δακτύλους : G. 160, 1; H. 718. See Vocab. under ἀποσήπομαι.

13. 4. ὀφθαλμοῖς : dat. of advantage, used instead of the gen. with ἐπικούρημα. χιόνος : 'against the snow.' G. 167, 3; H. 729, c. μέλαν τι : with some similar device Napoleon I. protected the eyes of his soldiers against the reflection of the sunlight in the marches across wastes of sand in the famous Egyptian campaign. **5.** τῶν ποδῶν : for ἣν ἐπικούρημα τῶν ποδῶν, i.e. against freezing. **6.** κινεῖτο . . . ἔχοι : in order to keep the blood circulating. ἡσυχίαν ἔχοι : see IDIOMS. **7.** ὑπολύοιτο : sc. τὰ ὑποδήματα, 'loosed his sandals,' 'should take off his shoes,' or ('brogues'), as indicated in l. 10.

14. 7. ὅσοι : freely '(in the case of all) who.' ὑποδεδεμένοι : = 'with their sandals on.' **8.** ἱμάντες : 'thongs,' 'straps' over the instep, by which the sandal was held in place. Shoes something like those of our day were in use at Sparta and other places; but as the sandals and shoes of the Ten Thousand had long since been worn out, they had been obliged to resort to rude brogues. **10.** καρβατῖναι : each probably made of a single oval piece of untanned leather drawn up around the foot on all sides and held in place by straps or leather thongs. These 'brogues' were the common foot-wear of peasants and shepherds. **11.** βοῶν : 'cattle,' by metonymy for 'skins of cattle.'

15. 12. ὑπελείποντο : cf. l. 1 above, and N. **14.** ἐκλελοιπέναι : 'had disappeared.' τετηκέναι : sc. αὐτήν, 'that it had melted.' G. 260, 2; H. 946. **15.** ἀτμίζουσα : 'sending up steam.' As there are at the least two hot springs in the region where the Greeks now were, their route cannot be settled from this indication. **16.** ἐκτραπόμενοι : notice the force of ἐκ-, 'turning out of' the road, 'turning off from' the road, to the place where the spring was. **17.** πορεύεσθαι : G. 202, 3, (a); H. 855.

16. 18. ὥς : render as if at the beginning of the clause. ἦσθε-το : sc. αὐτοὺς ἐκτρεπομένους. πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ : see μηχανή in Vocab. **20.** τελευτῶν : 'at last,' 'finally.' G. 279, 1; H. 981. σφάττειν κ.τ.λ. : i.e. ἐκεῖνον αὐτοὺς σφάττειν ἐκέλευον; in dir. disc., σφάττε ἡμᾶς, οὐ γὰρ ἂν δυναίμεθα πορευθῆναι. Why is σφάττειν used here rather than φονεύειν, ἀποκτείνειν, or διαφθείρειν?

17. 22. πολεμίους : object of φοβῆσαι; see p. 169, 30, and N. **23.** εἰ : G. 226, 4, N. 1; H. 907. ἐπλοῖεν : i.e. in the absence of Xenophon and the rear-guard, who had to go on to join the rest of the army for the night. **24.** οἱ δέ : οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι. **25.** ἀμφὶ ὧν : for ἀμφὶ τούτων & ; they were 'quarrelling about' the division of the booty, the disabled baggage-animals and their loads left behind, mentioned p. 169, 31-32.

18. 27. ἀνακραγόντες ὅσον ἐδύναντο μέγιστον : 'raised a shout as loud as they could and.' Even the exhausted men did what they could to add to the din and frighten off the enemy. **29.** ἤκαν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ τῆς χιόνος : 'plunged down the snow,' i.e. down a snow-covered declivity. "Modern travellers," says Taylor, "note the ease with which

the people of the country will put spurs to their horses downhill, with the snow some feet deep, when the only track is the half-frozen holes made by previous comers in the snow."

Page 171. 19. 2. ἐπ' αὐτούς : 'after them,' i.e. to rescue them.
4. τοῖς στρατιώταις : of the main division of the army. **5. ἐγκεκαλυμμένοις :** 'muffled up,' 'wrapped up,' in their cloaks or blankets.
6. ἀνίστασαν αὐτούς : 'tried to rouse them,' apparently thinking that they were succumbing to the fatal drowsiness that precedes death by freezing. G. 200, N. 2; H. 832. **7. οὐχ ὑποχωροῖεν :** i.e. were blocking the way so that they could not advance.

20. 7. παριών : 'passing along' toward the front. **9. δλον κ.τ.λ. :** Chirisophus and those able to reach the village where they had found the water-carriers, had encamped there; the rest were obliged to bivouac as best they could on the snow along the road, exposed to the rigors of an Armenian winter night. Of the severity of the weather in this region Curzon says, "The cold was so severe that any one standing still for even a very short time was frozen to death." "It is common in the summer, on the melting of the snow, to find numerous corpses of men and bodies of horses who had perished in the preceding winter. So usual an event is this, that there is a custom, or law, in the mountains of Armenia, that every summer the villagers go out to the more dangerous passes, and bury the dead whom they are sure to find." No wonder that this night 'some of the soldiers perished' (p. 169, 29)!

21. 11. αὐτοῦ : 'on the spot.' **12. οἷας ἐδύναντο :** sc. καταστήσασθαι. So many of the men were faint from hunger, or disabled, that fewer watches than usual were set. **13. πρὸς ἡμέρα ἦν :** = 'it was day-break.' How lit.? **14. τοὺς ἀσθενούντας :** at the hot spring, four stadia back; cf. p. 170, 13-21. **ἀναστήσαντας :** 'to rouse (them) up and.'

22. 16. 'Εν τούτῳ : i.e. at daybreak, when Xenophon was sending back for the disabled. **τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης :** '(some) of those (who had passed the night) in the village.' ἐκ is used because the men started 'out from' the village. For the condensed expression cf. τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως, p. 52, 3, and N. **17. σκεφομένους :** G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. **οἱ δ' :** i.e. οἱ δὲ νεώτατοι, the relief party sent back by Xenophon to bring on the disabled. **ἄσμενοι :** see IDIOMS.

18. ἰδόντες : sc. τούτους, the party sent back by Chirisophus, who now took charge of the disabled men that had remained all night by the hot spring, leaving the relief party sent by Xenophon free to go forward to the village where Chirisophus had found quarters.

23. 21. συνεγένοντο : i. e. Chirisophus and Xenophon.
 22. τὰς τάξεις σκηνοῦν : 'for the (different) divisions (of the army) to take up quarters.' No one village was large enough to provide accommodation for all. 23. αὐτοῦ : = 'where he was,' in the village mentioned p. 169, 18. οἱ ἄλλοι : sc. στρατηγοί. διαλαχόντες ἄς ἐώρων κώμας : i. e. διαλαχόντες τὰς κώμας, ἄς ἐώρων. G. 154; H. 995.
 24. ἕκαστοι : i. e. each general to the village assigned him ; pl., to agree with the subject of ἐπορεύοντο. The Greeks remained a week quartered thus among the villages and recovering from the terrible sufferings of the past four days.

24. 26. ἐκέλευσεν ἀφιέναι ἑαυτόν : 'bade Xenophon let him start off.' As Polycrates was a subordinate officer, ἐκέλευσεν is used to suggest the urgency with which he pressed his request. 27. τοὺς εὐζώνους : sc. ἄνδρας. 29. πώλους εἰς δασμόν : the satrap of Armenia each year sent to the king 20,000 horses. Even to-day the horses of this region are sought after and considered of excellent quality.
 30. ἑπτακαίδεκα : the number seems too small in view of the statement (p. 173, 24-26) that Xenophon gave a horse to each of the generals and captains. Still, he may have obtained other horses in the other villages.

Page 172. 1. ἐνάτην ἡμέραν : = 'eight days before.' In expressions of this kind the Greeks reckoned in the day of the event itself, while we do not. H. 721. 2. ἀνὴρ : here *not* 'man.' ἐν ταῖς κώμας : search was probably made for the man in the other villages. If not intercepted, being son-in-law of the chief man of the village, he might carry news of the incursion to influential friends and organize an attack upon the Greeks.

25. 4. κατάγειοι : similar 'underground' habitations are still common in northern Armenia, built thus for protection against the cold. "Often," says a German tourist, "the traveller looks about for a village when he is already on its roofs, and finds this out only when his horse's forefeet plunge into some smoke-vent, and he himself, unexpected and unannounced, goes tumbling down through the roof into the midst of

the family circle." Mr. Curzon, in his *Armenia* (p. 45, *et seq.*), gives a detailed account of the construction of these houses. First a site is selected on the side of a gently sloping hill. Then a space as large as the proposed house is excavated. This is divided off into quarters for the stock and rooms for the family by walls and rows of wooden columns, eight or nine feet high. Over these large branches of trees are laid, with a thick layer of smaller branches and twigs on top. Then a large part of the earth taken out in the excavation is spread above, and a layer of turf completes the roof. At the present time many of the houses are entered from the lower side rather than from the roof.

τὸ στόμα ὥσπερ φρέατος : i. e. τὸ στόμα (acc. of specification) ὥσπερ στόμα φρέατος, = 'with an entrance like the mouth of a well.'

6. ὀρυκταί : i. e. like a tunnel on an inclined plane from the surface of the ground, down to the floor of the house. κατά : here = 'on.'

7. ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις κ.τ.λ. : a similar state of things exists in Armenia to-day, though effort is being made to do away with it. 8. τὰ δὲ κτήνη . . . ἐτρέφετο : mentioned to account for the maintenance of so

large a number of animals in quarters, naturally a matter of interest to a Greek ; for in Greece animals usually graze all winter, as in the western parts of our country.

26. 9. ὀσπρια : 'beans.' 10. οἶνος κρίθινος : 'beer,' used as a beverage also by the ancient Egyptians, Thracians, and Germans. It seems now to have gone out of use in Armenia. ἐνήσαν δὲ καί : 'and in (the beer) also there were.' The grains of barley from which the beer had been made were floating on the surface 'even with the brim' of the vessels in which it was kept. Hence the natives used jointless reeds to suck it up. 11. κάλαμοι : many orientals

to-day prefer sipping their drinks through reeds from large vessels to the use of drinking-cups.

27. 12. τούτους — λαβόντα : 'to take these and.' 13. διψῶη : iterative opt. G. 233 ; H. 914, B, 2. 14. ἄκρατος : 'strong ;'

taken literally the statement would be a truism. The Greeks usually mixed three parts of water to one of wine, sometimes two parts of water to one of wine. ἦν . i. e. ὁ οἶνος κρίθινος. 15. συμμαθόντι : = 'to one who was used to it.' G. 184, 5, end ; H. 771, a and b.

28. 16. σύνδειπνον : cf. N. to p. 112, 27. 17. οὔτε, τε ; 'both — not, and.' 18. τέκνων : G. 174 ; H. 748. στερήσονται :

G 203, N. 3; H. 855, a. τὴν . . . ἀπλάσιν : change to dir. disc.: trans. freely, 'and that before going away they would fill his house with provisions by way of recompense.' 19. ἐπιτηδείων ; G. 172, 2; H. 743. ἀγαθόν κ.τ.λ. : see Vocab. under ἐργάζομαι. ἀγαθόν τι (sc. ἔργον), στράτευμα : G. 165; H. 725. 20. γένωνται : G. 239, 2; H. 921.

29. 21. φιλοφρονούμενος : see N. to p. 112, 26. οἶνον : proleptic; trans. as if nom. in the following clause. 22. ἦν κατορυγμένος : i. e. ἐν λάκκοις κονιατοῖς, as described p. 158, 31-32, and NN. 23. ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοις : sc. ὄντες. 24. ἐν φυλακῇ . . . ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς : chiasmus. The comarch was strictly guarded, but his children were merely kept as we say 'under the eye' of the Greeks.

30. 28. πρὸς Χειρίσοφον : the different divisions of the Greeks had quarters in different villages; cf. p. 171, 21-25. 29. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς κώμας : i. e. the Greeks quartered in the villages. κατελάμβανε : sc. αὐτούς. 31. ἀφίεσαν : i. e. οἱ ἐν ταῖς κώμας Ἕλληνες ἀφίεσαν Ξενοφῶντα καὶ τὸν κωμάρχη. παραθεῖν : G. 240, 2; H. 924, a.

31. 31. οὐκ ἦν δ' ὅπου οὐ : 'and there was no place where not' = 'and everywhere,' like the Latin *nusquam non*.

Page 173. 32. 3. φιλοφρονούμενός τω : 'showing kindness to any one,' 'courteously entertaining any one.' προπιεῖν : 'to drink to his health.' 4. εἶλκεν : i. e. the person entertaining 'would draw' the person entertained. ἐπικύψαντα : render as if coördinate with πίνειν. 5. βούν : attracted to the acc. by the proximity of βοῦντα; the nom. would be more natural, ὥσπερ βοῦς (βοφεῖ). This evidently refers to the drinking of the wine, not the beer. The natives seem to have had no cups to drink out of. εἰδίδωσαν λαμβάνειν : = *permitterent, ut sumerent*, 'gave (permission) to take.' 7. ἀεὶ ἐλάμβανεν : the comarch wished to bring all his relatives under the pledge of security that had been given to him. Cf. p. 172, 16-20.

33. 8. ἐκείνους : i. e. Chirisophus and his men. 9. σκηνοῦντας : = 'in (good) quarters,' suggestive of carousing. στεφάνοις : 'garlands,' 'wreaths,' like those ordinarily worn by the Greeks at banquets but made of hay as a substitute for the flowers commonly used. This merry picture stands in pleasing contrast with the distressing scenes of

the late marches through snow-covered passes. 10. βαρβαρικαῖς στολαῖς : the Armenian dress seemed no doubt droll and incongruous, in connection with a drinking-bout in the Greek fashion. 11. εἰδὲκνυσαν : 'showed (by signs).' ὥσπερ ἑνεοῖς : 'as to deaf-mutes.' The boys did not understand Greek, nor the Greeks Armenian.

34. 13. ἀλλήλους ἐφιλοφρονήσαντο : 'had greeted each other.' 15. περισίζοντος : the comarch understood Persian, at that time the official language of Armenia, but not Greek. 16. Ἀρμενία : sc. εἶη. οἱ ἵπποι κ.τ.λ. : cf. p. 171, 29, and N. 17. δασμός : in apposition with the subject of τρέφοντο understood. 18. Χάλυβας : '(the country of the) Chalybes.' τὴν ὁδόν : proleptic. Trans. with ᾗ εἶη, 'in what direction the road (thither) lay.'

35. 20. ὄχρετο ἄγων : = 'went back with.' 21. ἑαυτοῦ : i.e. τοῦ κωμάρχου. παλαιότερον : '(as) too old (for him) ; sc. ὄντα. 22. ἀναθρέψαντι : 'to fatten up and.' 23. αὐτὸν ἱερὸν εἶναι τοῦ Ἑλίου : 'that it was sacred to the Sun,' i.e. had been consecrated to the Sun, in the worship of whom as Mithras the Persians sacrificed horses. Cf. p. 15. The sun as an emblem still appears in the Persian national coat-of-arms. εἶναι : see N. to p. 110, 24. 24. τῶν πώλων : trans. as if τῶν πώλων τινάς. G. 171, 1 ; H. 738. 25. λοχαγῶν : perhaps only to the captains of his own division. Cf. p. 171, 30 and N.

36. 28. περὶ . . . περιελεῖν : a similar device is still made use of in the Caucasus Mountains. By tying on these little bags the feet were made to present a larger surface to the snow, and were thus prevented from sinking in, on the same principle as that utilized in the construction of the snow-shoe used in the northern parts of America and in Norway.



CHAPTER VI.

MARCH ALONG THE PHASIS RIVER.

Page 174. 1. 1. ἡμέρα ὀγδόη : i.e. 'the eighth day' after the Greeks had taken quarters in the villages. On the omission of the article see H. 661. It was now about Dec. 15. τὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα :

'him (i. e. the comarch) as guide.' 2. παραδίδωσι : sc. Ξενοφῶν. καταλείπει : i. e. at home, in the comarch's house. 3. κωμάρχῃ : G. 184, 3; H. 767. τοῦ ἀρτι ἡβάσκοντος : the restrictive article implies that the comarch had other sons besides the one taken. The boy was fifteen or sixteen years old. 5. ἡγήσαιο : sc. ὁ κωμάρχης. καί : 'also ;' if the comarch should prove a faithful guide he would have this son back *as well as* the rest of his household, who were left behind. ἀπλοῖ : 'he might go back' to his home. 6. ὡς κ.τ.λ. : cf. IDIOMS.

2. 8. αὐτοῖς : cf. N. to p. 96, 27. λελυμένος : he was left 'unbound' doubtless because the Greeks thought that if confidence were placed in him he would lead the more efficiently. 9. ἦν : sc. ὁ κωμάρχης, taking the place of τὸ στράτευμα or some similar expression. καί : trans. as if with temporal clause, 'when.' 11. οὐκ εἶεν : sc. κῶμαι, 'there were no villages.' As the Greeks were now in a rocky and barren region, not unlikely the comarch told the truth. 12. οὐ : G. 29, N. 1; H. 112, a.

3. 13. τῆς νυκτός : 'in the course of the night,' the fourth night' after leaving the villages. ἀποδρὰς ᾤχετο : G. 279, 4, N.; H. 985. τοῦτο κ.τ.λ. : 'this, you see, was the only source of disagreement between Chirisophus and Xenophon.' 15. κάκωσις, ἀμέλεια : in apposition with what? κάκωσις is explained by ἐπαισε μὲν, ἀμέλεια by ἔδησε δ' οὐ. 16. παιδός : G. 171, 2; H. 742. 17. ἐχρήτο : sc. αὐτῷ, 'found him.'

4. 18. ἐπὶ σταθμούς : December 19-25 inclusive. ἀνά : 'at the rate of.' 19. τῆς ἡμέρας : = 'each day,' 'a day.' Why not acc.? Φᾶσιν ποταμόν : see Vocab. and Map. The Greeks had now crossed the watershed between the Euphrates and the upper part of the Araxes (called Phasis, as if it were a different stream), doubtless through deep snow and with much hardship. This watershed forms a high plateau intersected by mountains, with an average height of about 6,000 feet above sea-level. It has been conjectured that the Greeks mistook this Phasis for the river of the same name in Colchis, which flows directly into the Black Sea, and followed it seven days with the design of thus reaching the sea ; and that, having then found out their mistake, they crossed it and started over the mountains to the north, through the pass mentioned in l. 21.

5. 20. ἐντεῦθεν : 'from that point,' referring probably to the place where the Greeks crossed the Phasis and began to march away from it.
21. ὑπερβολῇ : apparently some pass leading from the Phasis through the mountains to the north. But the route of the Greeks from the Phasis to Trapezus is exceedingly uncertain. **22.** Χάλυβες : cf. p. 160, 14, and N.

6. 25. κατὰ κέρας ἄγων = *agmine longo ducens*, 'while leading in column, the usual order of march and ill suited to attack or repulse of an enemy. Cf. p. 35. **26.** τοῖς ἄλλοις : sc. στρατηγοῖς. τοὺς λόχους κ.τ.λ. : the companies were to be brought into line of battle. For the manœuvre cf. N. to p. 163, 28, and Plan VI. The change from the column of march to battle-order was effected in the same way as that from the company column to the battle-order by enomoties, except that the companies moved each as a single body instead of moving in sections by enomoties.

7. 28. ἦλθον : here 'came up.' **30.** Οἱ πολέμιοι : specified in l. 22.

Page 175. **8. 2.** παραγγέλλειν : why not κελεύειν? Cf. N. to p. 164, 13. **4.** εἴτε, εἴτε : G. 282, 5; H. 1017.

9. 6. Ἐμοί : emphatic form in emphatic position. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα : 'as soon as.' **8.** διατρίψομεν : G. 221, N. ; H. 893, c. τὴν τήμερον ἡμέραν : more emphatic than τήμερον ; trans. 'this single day.' **10.** εἰκός : sc. ἐστίν. πλείους : 'in greater numbers.' **11.** προσγενέσθαι : aor. with εἰκός (ἐστίν) having the force of the fut., = 'will add themselves (to them),' 'will join (them).'

10. 13. Ἐγὼ οὕτω γινώσκω : cf. N. to p. 109, 31. Xenophon's clever advice to gain the point aimed at by strategy stands in marked contrast with the blunt Spartan proposal to scale the height at once and carry it at any cost. The two ways of meeting the difficulty are characteristic of the two different types of men, the Athenian and the Lacedaemonian. **14.** τοῦτο : emphatic, looking forward to what follows. **15.** μαχοῦμεθα, λάβωμεν : notice the change of mode with ὅπως. G. 217, and N. 1 ; H. 885, and b. **16.** ὡς ἐλάχιστα : 'the fewest possible.' Notice the parallelism in arrangement and the forceful anaphora in this section. **17.** σώματα ἀνδρῶν : emphatic, but trans. simply 'men.'

11. 19. ἐστὶ πλέον ἢ ἑφ' ἑξήκοντα στάδια : = 'extends more than sixty stadia.' How many miles? τὸ ὁρώμενον : in loose apposition with ὄρος ; trans. 'the part that is visible.' **20.** φυλάττοντες : 'watching.' **21.** ἀλλ' ἢ : 'except.' H. 1046, 2, c. **22.** ὄρους : partitive gen. dep. on τι ; trans. freely, 'to try to steal upon some part of the mountain and seize (it) in advance (of the enemy).' How lit. ? **23.** εἰ δυνάμεθα : more modest than εἰ δυνώμεθα. μᾶλλον : repeats the comparative idea in κρείττον, the force of which has been weakened by the intervening clause. **24.** παρσκευασμένους : 'who stand prepared' to receive us.

12. 25. ῥῆον : sc. ἐστίν. ὄρθιον : adverbial acc., 'up hill,' 'up a steep.' ὀμαλές : 'on a level.' **26.** ὄντων : G. 277, 4 ; H. 969, d. **27.** τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν : 'what lies before one's feet.' μεθ' ἡμέραν : 'by daylight.' **28.** ἡ τραχεῖα κ.τ.λ. : 'the rough road is easier for the feet, when marching unharassed, than the level road for those whose heads are a mark for missiles.' Notice the forceful repetition of ἀμαχεῖ. **29.** κεφαλάς : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718.

13. 30. κλέψαι : emphatic. ἐξόν . 'since it is in our power.' G. 278, 2 ; H. 973. **31.** ἀπελθεῖν τοσοῦτον : 'to go so far away (from the enemy).' ὥς μὴ αἰσθησιν παρέχειν . = 'as not to attract their attention,' by any noise we might make. How lit. ?

Page 176. **1.** ταύτη : 'at this point,' i. e. at the pass where the enemy were. ἄν : G. 212, 2 ; H. 864. **2.** τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει χρῆσθαι : 'that we would find the rest of the mountain,' i. e. all except that part now occupied by the enemy, in plain sight of whom the main body of the Greeks remained. **3.** ἐγώ : emphatic, in sharp contrast with ὑμᾶς in l. 4. συμβάλλομαι : sc. γνώμην, 'express my opinion.'

14. 5. ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων : 'belong to the peers' (οἱ ὅμοιοι), the highest class in the Spartan state, to whom alone belonged the rights and privileges of full citizenship. G. 169, 1 ; H. 732. **7.** ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος : sc. κλέπτειν. Spartan boys were served with scanty rations, and were permitted to steal anything besides that they could find to eat, under the penalty of a sound thrashing if they should be caught in the act. The custom doubtless originated in the loose ideas about private ownership that must prevail where property is held in common ; but it was kept up because it was thought that by learning to steal in this way the boys' wits were sharpened.

15. 8. ἄρα : 'of course,' ironical. In both Xenophon's remarks and the rejoinder by Chirisophus there is a trace of the ill-feeling mentioned p. 174, 14, which Xenophon's pleasantry was perhaps intended to allay. **9.** μαστιγοῦσθαι : 'to get a thrashing.' **10.** μάλα καιρός ἐστίν : colloquially, 'it's high time,' or 'it's just the right opportunity.' **11.** ὅρους : partitive gen.; sc. τι.

16. 14. δεινοὺς εἶναι : 'are terrible fellows.' Aristophanes and the Attic orators often allude to the dishonesty of public officials at Athens. Chirisophus's reply is rather caustic. **15.** καὶ ὅντος . 'even though,' etc. The penalty for theft at Athens was a fine equal in amount to twice the sum stolen; but under certain circumstances it amounted to exile or even loss of life. G. 277, 5; H. 969, c. **16.** εἶπερ . . . ἀξιοῦνται : bitter sarcasm, since every one knew that it was not 'the best' men, in the ordinary sense of the term, but the favorites of the people, the demagogues, that held official positions at Athens and made use of these for their own interest.

17. 21. καταληψόμενος : G. 277, 3; H. 969, c. **22.** κλωπῶν : following the Greek line of march for the sake of plunder. Cf. p. 169, 31, and N. **23.** τούτων : G. 171, 2; H. 742. καί : 'also,' besides other things. **24.** ἀλλ' : G. 188, 1; H. 776. **25.** βατὰ ἔσται : sc. τὰ χωρία.

18. 26. μενεῖν : G. 203, N. 2; H. 948, a. **27.** ἐν τῇ ὁμοίῳ : 'on their own level,' 'on a level (with them),' i.e. on the mountains beside them or above them. **28.** καταβαίνειν ἡμῖν εἰς τὸ ἴσον : 'to come down to the same level with us,' in the valley of the Phasis. G. 186, N. 2; H. 773.

19. 30. τί δέ κ.τ.λ. . Chirisophus is touched by Xenophon's brave offer, and assumes a more gentle tone. **31.** ἀλλ' ἄλλους πέμψον : i.e. μὴ τοῦτο ποίει, ἀλλ' ἄλλους πέμψον; ἀλλ' may be translated 'rather.'

Page 177. **20. 1.** ἔρχεται : 'came (forward);' sc. ἐθελούσιος. **3.** σύνθημα ἐποίησαντο : notice the reciprocal force of the mid, 'they made an agreement with one another,' 'they agreed together.' **4.** πυρὰ κάειν πολλά : both as a signal to the main body of the army and as a protection against the severe cold. **5.** ἡρίστων : inceptive, 'went to eating their breakfast.'

21. 5. ἐκ : 'immediately after.' **6.** τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν : including the detachments of volunteers, who did not start out to scale the height till nightfall. **7.** ταύτη : 'in that direction,' i. e. up the pass where the enemy were posted.

22. 8. οἱ ταχθέντες : 'those who were detailed,' i. e. the volunteers. **9.** αὐτοῦ : 'there,' 'in the same place,' where they had been the day before, facing the enemy. **11.** ἐγρηγόρεσαν : 'kept awake,' 'kept watch,' fearing a surprise. G. 200, N. 6 ; H. 849.

23. 12. θυσάμενος : cf. N. to p. 77, 18. **13.** τὴν ὁδόν : i. e. over the pass ; cf. p. 174, 21, and p. 175, 21. κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπῆσαν : 'went against (the enemy) along the heights.'

24. 16. ὑπερβολῇ : see N. to p. 174, 21. ἀπήντα : 'went to meet.' **17.** τοὺς πολλοὺς : = 'the main bodies,' both of the Greeks and of the barbarians. **18.** συμμαγνύασιν : less common form than συμμαγνύουσιν. οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα : 'those on the heights,' here including both the volunteers of the Greeks and the detachment of the enemy that had gone to meet them.

25. 19. οἱ πελτασταί, Χερύσοφος : in partitive apposition with οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου.

26. 23. τὸ ἄνω : 'their division above,' the μέρος αὐτῶν of l. 16. **26.** ἀχρεῖα : the Greeks could not use these shields themselves, and hence made them useless to the enemy.

27. 26. ἀνέβησαν : i. e. into the pass, now cleared of the enemy. **27.** τρόπαιον στησάμενοι : cf. p. 38. τὸ πεδῖον : probably on the north side of the pass. Cf. N. to p. 174, 19.



CHAPTER VII.

MARCH TO A MOUNTAIN WHENCE THERE IS A VIEW OF THE SEA.

1. 29. Ἐκ τούτων : i. e. Ἐκ τούτων τῶν κωμῶν, mentioned in l. 28, or ἐκ τούτων τῶν χωρίων. It was now about December 30. εἰς Ταόχους : cf. N. to p. 53, 22. The name is thought to survive in the modern *Taikh*, a district in this region.

Page 178. 1. γάρ : introduces the reason why the Greeks could obtain no supplies. ἐν : not εἰς, because of εἶχον. 2. εἶχον ἀνακεκομισμένοι : G. 279, N. 2 ; H. 981, a.

2. 3. πόλιν οὐκ εἶχεν : the stronghold was evidently used merely as a place of refuge in time of danger. 4. συνελθούσες ἦσαν : 'had assembled.' Cf. p. 91, 15, and N. δ' αὐτόσε : change from the relative construction ; used instead of εἰς δ' ὅ. G. 156 ; H. 1005. 6. εὐθὺς ἦκων : 'immediately on arriving.' G. 277, N. 1 ; H. 976. ἀπέκαμνεν : 'was getting exhausted.' 7. ἀθρόοις : 'in a body,' forming a compact circle about the place. Apparently a river defended the stronghold on three sides, and on the remaining side the troops could come up only one detachment at a time ; cf. l. 16, below.

3. 11. Εἰς καλόν : = 'at an opportune time,' 'at the right time.' χωρίον . . . χωρίον : palindromic chiasmus. Cf. p. 99, 27, and N. 12. ληψόμεθα : G. 221, N. ; H. 894, c.

4. 14. ἐβουλεύοντο : i. e. οἱ στρατηγοί. 15. τὸ κωλύον εἰσελθεῖν : 'the hindrance in the way of entering.' G. 263, 1 ; H. 948. 16. αὕτη : subject of ἐστίν, while πάροδος is in pred. Cf. p. 154, 11, and N. 17. κυλίνδουσι : sc. οἱ πολέμιοι. 19. οὕτω : spoken with a gesture pointing out the unhappy victims. See διατίθημι in Vocab. 20. σκέλη, πλευράς : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718, and a.

5. 22. ἄλλο τι ἤ : cf. p. 110, 8, and N. ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου : 'on the opposite side.' 23. εἰ μὴ κ.τ.λ. : '(any) except these, a few men,' pointing them out with a motion of the hand.

6. 24. χωρίον : here 'space.' 25. ἐστίν : 'extends.' βαλλομένους : 'under fire.' Why *present* part.? 27. ἀνθ' : = 'behind ;' the men while advancing toward the stronghold could find refuge from the enemy's missiles 'behind' the trees. τί ἂν πᾶσχοιεν : what answer is expected? 28. φερομένων : 'hurled,' 'thrown,' as distinguished from κυλινδομένων, 'rolled.' 29. τὸ λοιπόν : i. e. τὸ λοιπὸν χωρίον. γίγνεται : 'amounts to.'

Page 179. 7. 1. πολλοί : pred., 'in great numbers.' 2. Αὐτὸ ἂν τὸ δέον εἴη : for αὐτὸ τοῦτο κ.τ.λ. : = 'that would be the very thing

we want.' **ἔφη** : sc. **Ξενοφῶν**. **3. ἐνθεν** : 'to the point where.' **μικρόν τι παραδραμεῖν** : '(only) a short distance to run across,' referring to the remaining half-plethron. **4. δυνώμεθα** : sc. **παραδραμεῖν**. **ἀπελθεῖν** : 'to get back.'

8. 7. τούτου ἦν : 'to him belonged.' G. 169, 1; H. 732. As the front of the column was the post of danger, the captains took turns in leading on the march. **11. καθ' ἕνα** : see Vocab. G. 191, IV, 2, (c); H. 800, 2, d. **ἕκαστος** : G. 137, N. 2; H. 624, d. **φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο** : see IDIOMS.

9. 13. καὶ οὗτοι : 'these too.' **14. ἔξω** : '(just) outside.' **15. ἐν** : 'among.' **τὸν ἕνα λόχον** : 'the one company' of Callimachus.

10. 16. μηχανάται τι : freely, 'availed himself of a ruse.' **προὔτρεχεν** : impf. expressing repeated action, 'he would run forward;' asyndeton of explanation. **18. φέροντο** : G. 233; H. 914, B, (2). **ἐφ' ἑκάστης τῆς προδρομῆς** : = 'each time that he ran forward.' **19. ἄμαξαι** : trans. 'wagon-loads,' that which carries being put by metonymy for that which is carried.

11. 21. τὸν Καλλίμαχον ἃ ἐπολεῖ : trans. as if **ἃ ὁ Καλλίμαχος ἐπολεῖ**. What is this arrangement of words called? **22. μὴ οὐ πρῶτος** : trans. 'that he would not be the first,' with infinitive following. G. 283, 8; H. 1033. **23. οὔτε παρακαλέσας — οὔτ' — οὔτ'** : 'without calling upon either — or — or.' **24. ὄντα, ὄντας** : concessive; render by clauses with 'although.' **25. αὐτός** : here 'for himself,' i. e. 'alone.'

12. 27. ἵτυος : G. 171, 1; H. 738. **28. αὐτούς** : i. e. both Callimachus and Agasias. H. 712, c. **29. ἀντεποιοῦντο** : 'were competing in regard to reputation for courage.' G. 171, 1; H. 739, a.

Page 180. **13. 1. ῥίπτοῦσαι** : trans. as if **ἐρρίπτουν καί**. The impf. here and in the following verb implies continued action; one woman after another cast her children down the rocks and then herself. **2. ἐπικατερρίπτουν** : force of **ἐπι-** and **κατ-**? **4. ὥς** : cf. N. to p. 51, 14.

14. 5. ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐπισπᾶται : i. e. the native dragged Aeneas after him. **6. ῥχοντο φερόμενοι** : 'went plunging.' G. 279, 4, N.; H. 985. **8. πολλοί** : belongs also with **πρόβατα**.

15. 10. Χαλύβων : cf. Map. The route of the Greeks here is extremely uncertain. It was probably about Jan. 3, B. C. 400, that they captured the stronghold of the Taochi **11. ὧν διήλθον :** for τούτων οὗς διήλθον, which in turn stands for τούτων, ὧν χώραν διήλθον. **12. εἰς χεῖρας :** i. e. οἷς εἰς χεῖρας, 'into collision with whom.' The other mountain tribes had avoided pitched battle with the Greeks. **θώρακας λινούς :** cf. N. to p. 79, 7. **13. ἀντὶ . . . ἐστραμμένα :** the corselet-flaps of the Chalybes, unlike those to which the Greeks were accustomed, consisted of firmly twisted pieces of rope hanging down close together from the corselet.

16. 15. ὅσον : 'as large as.' **ξυήλην :** attracted from the nom. through the influence of the near acc. The weapon resembled an American bowie-knife. **16. ὧν : = τούτους ὧν. ἀποτεμόντες ἄν :** 'they would cut off the heads (of their enemies) and.' The custom suggests the scalp-lifting of the American Indians. It is said to be still prevalent among certain savage tribes of Asia. G. 211 ; H. 861. **19. μίαν λόγχην :** unlike the Grecian spear, which had a pointed shoe, or projection, at the lower end so that it could be stuck in the ground.

17. 21. ὥκουν : the Chalybes lived in the fortresses, unlike the Taochi, who used them only as a place of refuge. **22. ἐν τούτοις :** we should say 'into these.' G. 191, VI., 7, N 6 ; H. 788. **23. αὐτόθεν : = 'from them,' the fortresses.** **24. διετράφησαν :** forceful change from the infinitive after ὥστε. G. 237 ; H. 927.

18. 26. Ἄρπασον : identified by Koch and Kiepert with the Tschoruk-soo (or Chorook-soo), which however is not so wide as the Harpasus of Xenophon. Rennell thought he had found the Harpasus in the Harpa-soo, a tributary of the Araxes from the north. The view of Kiepert is probably correct, and the Greeks may have reached the Tschoruk-soo at a point where it was marshy, or where it had overflowed its banks by reason of the winter storms. Robiou places the Harpasus farther north.

28. Σκυθινῶν : thought to be descendants of the horde of Scyths that had overrun Assyria in the latter part of the seventh century B. C. Cf. p. 6. Their location, as that of several of the other tribes mentioned by Xenophon, is not definitely known. **29. πεδίου :** probably the valley of the Harpasus, west of the point where the Greeks had crossed the river. Cf. Map.

Page 181. 19. 3. Γυμνιάς : the exact location of Gymnias is unknown. At least six different sites have been suggested, no one of which can be settled upon with certainty, owing to the meagre data given by Xenophon.

5. ἐαυτῶν : possessive gen. with πολεμίας χώρας considered as one concept ; trans., 'a country hostile to themselves.' Pl. as including both the chief and his people.

20. 5. ἐκεῖνος : i.e. ὁ ἡγεμών. 6. πέντε ἡμερῶν : 'within five days.' G. 179, 1 ; H. 759. 7. εἰ δὲ μή : sc. what? τεθνάναι ἐπηγγείλατο : 'he offered to be killed,' i.e. he staked his life on the fulfilment of his promise. G. 200, N. 6 ; H. 849. 8. ἐπειδὴ : here

'as soon as.' ἐνέβαλεν : 'he (the guide) had thrown them (i.e. the Greeks) into.' Xenophon views the swift hostile incursion as the act of the guide. ἐαυτοῦ : as ἐαυτῶν in l. 5, the guide here being put for the people of Gymnias. 9. παρεκελεύετο : sc. αὐτούς, i.e. the Greeks. 10. ὃ καί : see N. to p. 99, 30. 11. Ἑλλήνων : G. 167, 3 ; H. 729, c.

21. 12. τὸ ὄρος : the χωρίον of l. 6. τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ : probably Jan. 27. 13. Θήχης : identified by different writers with seven different peaks in the region south of Trapezus. 14. κατεῖδον : force of κατ- ?

22. 15. ἀκούσας : why not pl., as ᾤθησαν? 16. ἄλλους : 'others' besides those attacking the rear, as shown by the following clause. 18. αὐτῶν : dep. on τινας. ἐξώγησαν : sc. τινας. 19. ποιησάμενοι : force of the mid.? ὠμοβόεια : i.e. ox-hides untanned, with the hair left on. 20. τά : cf. N. to p. 126, 2. H. 664, c.

23. 21. ἐγγύτερον : adv., joined in construction with an adj. Notice the frequent use of conjunctions throughout this graphic description, in no small degree heightening the effect. 22. οἱ ἀεὶ ἐπιόντες : 'those who kept coming up.' 23. πολλῷ μείζων — ὅσῳ πλείους : 'much louder — the more.' G. 188, 2 ; H. 781. 24. μείζον τι : = 'a matter of unusual importance.' The shouting was louder than was usual in the every-day skirmishes.

24. 25. Δύκιον : the captain of the horsemen ; see p. 139, 20-23. παρεβοήθει : notice the force of παρ- ; Xenophon and the horsemen

rode along the line of march from the rear to the front, which was already on the height.

27. *Θάλαττα, Θάλαττα* : like the cry of "Land! Land!" raised by the mariners of Columbus at the first sight of San Salvador. By reaching the sea the Greeks would meet with men of their own race, who had founded colonies all along the shores of the Euxine, and would be relieved of the terrible hardships of a mid-winter march over the mountains of Armenia. *παρεγγυώντων* : 'passing the cry along' to those who had not yet come up.

25. 32. *δτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος* : 'some one or other, you see, having started the word (to do so),' i. e. to build a memorial mound; in full, *παρεγγυήσαντός τινος, ὅστις δὴ ἦν*.

Page 182. **1.** *κολωνόν* : the custom of piling up heaps of stones in commemoration of important events was common among the Hebrews and other ancient nations, particularly of the East. Cf. Gen. xxxi. 46.

26. 2. *ἀντετίθεισαν* : 'set up' as a thank-offering to the gods.
4. *κατέτεμνε τὰ γέρρα* : had the shields been left whole the natives might have carried them off and used them again; cf. p. 177, 26. Why did the guide interest himself in destroying the weapons? *διεκελεύετο* : sc. *κατατέμνειν*.

27. 7. *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* : 'from the common stock.' **9.** *τοὺς δακτυλίους* : 'the (commonly worn) rings,' the signet-rings, of which the Greeks made much use, but which the barbarians wore only for ornament. II. 657, b. **10.** *σκηνήσουσι* : 'they might find quarters.'
11. *Μάκρωνας* : cf. p. 53, 22, and N. **12.** *τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπιών* : in order to escape the vengeance of the enemy into whose country he had led the Greeks, and of whom some were still following the Greek army.



CHAPTER VIII.

MARCH FROM MOUNT THECHES TO TRAPEZUS.

1. 13. *διὰ Μακρώνων* : trans. as if *διὰ τῆς τῶν Μακρώνων χώρας*. The name is thought to survive in Makoor-Dagh, a mountain in this region. **14** *σταθμοὺς τρεῖς* probably Jan. 28-30, B. C. 400.
15 *τήν* : sc. *χώραν*.

2. 16. ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν : see δεξιός in Vocab. **17.** οἶον : with the superlative having the force of ὥς or ὅτι, = τοιοῦτον οἶόν ἐστι χαλεπώτατον, 'of the greatest possible roughness,' i.e. of ascent. II. 651. **18.** ὁ ὁρίζων [ποταμός] : 'the border-stream.' οὗ : the border-stream. **19.** δασύς : here 'thickly bordered.' δένδρεσι : = δένδροις. G. 60, 1; II. 212. **20.** ταῦτα ἔκοπτον : to clear a passage for the army through the thicket, and get material for making the road passable for the animals. Cf. § 8.

3. 22. τριχίνους : probably of goats' hair, still used extensively in these parts for making coarse cloth. **23.** κατ' ἀντιπέρας : see N. to p. 53, 2. **25.** ποταμόν : the border-stream. ἐξικνούντο : i.e. across the river to where the Greeks were. οὗ : G. 29, N. 1; H. 112, a. **26.** οὐδέν : 'and they did *no* damage.' Xenophon is here slightly ironical. G. 159, N. 2; H. 716, b.

4. 28. Ἀθήνησι : an old Ionic locative, = ἐν Ἀθήναις. G. 39, 5; H. 220. δεδουλευκέναι : 'had served as a slave.' Slaves were very numerous at Athens. Some were born there of slave parents, others were captives in war; but a great number were obtained by trade from the slave markets, of which there were many around the Black Sea. **29.** φωνήν : here *not* 'voice.' **30.** ταύτην εἶναι : 'that this is.' Cf. p. 52, 21, and N. εἰ μή τι κωλύει : 'if there is no objection.'

Page 183. 5. 1. Ἀλλ' : cf. N. to p. 91, 21. **3.** ἐρωτήσαντος : i.e. τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐτοῦς ἐρωτήσαντος, 'after the man had asked them.' **4.** ἀντιτετάχεται : Ionic pf. mid. third person pl., = ἀντιτεταγμένοι εἰσίν. G. 119, 3; H. 376, D, d. **5.** καί : emphatic, 'also.'

6. 7. Λέγειν : asyndeton of quick reply. ἐκέλευον : sc. τὸν ἄνδρα, the man who was acting as interpreter. ὅτι : G. 241, 2, N.; H. 928, b. ποιήσοντες : 'intending to do.' **8.** ἀπερχόμεθα : notice the force of ἀπ-, 'back.'

7. 10. εἰ : G. 282, 4; H. 1016. δοῖεν ἄν : i.e. οἱ Ἕλληνες. εἰ αἰτήσειαν may be supplied as a protasis. G. 226, 2, (b); H. 903. τούτων : = 'for this.' τὰ πιστά : 'the (customary) pledges.' οἱ δ' : i.e. οἱ δὲ Μάκρωνες. **12.** λόγῃν κ.τ.λ. : an exchange of weapons symbolized cessation of hostilities, with something the same thought that a conquered general now delivers his sword to the conqueror. **14.** ἐπεμαρτύραντο : 'further called to witness.'

8. 16. συνεξέκοπτον : 'helped to cut away.' ὥδοποίου : 'made passable.' **18.** παρήγαγον . . . τοὺς Ἑλληνας : order, παρήγαγον τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἔστε κατέστησαν (αὐτοὺς) ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρια (τῶν) Κόλχων. παρήγαγον : force of παρ-? **19.** Κόλχων ὄρια : the territories of the Colchians at this time extended along the shore of the Euxine Sea westward as far as Trapezus. κατέστησαν : G. 239, 1; H. 922. It was now probably Feb. 2.

9. 20. μέγα : trans. as if μέγα μέν, in contrast with προσβατὸν δέ. **21.** τὸ πρῶτον : G. 160, 2; H. 719. **24.** συλλεγείσι : 'to meet and.'

10. 26. παύσαντας : sc. αὐτούς, i. e. τοὺς στρατηγοὺς; trans. freely 'to give up — and.' **27.** λόχους ὀρθίους ποιῆσαι : for the change from battle-order to company columns, see Plan VI. and N. to p. 163, 28. For the advantage of arrangement by company columns in scaling a height cf. N. to p. 157, 8. ἡ μὲν γάρ : transition to dir. disc. **28.** τῇ μὲν, τῇ δέ. 'in some places,' 'in others.' **29.** τοῦτο : refers to ὅταν . . . ὀρώσιν. **30.** τεταγμένοι : 'although drawn up.' **31.** ὀρώσιν : pl. from the idea of στρατιῶται in φάλαγξ.

11. 31. ἔπειτ' : introduces the second reason for preferring the arrangement by company columns to the regular battle-order. ἐπὶ πολλῶν : 'many deep.' If we advance with our men massed in a deep line of battle, the enemy will present a wider front than we can, and will thus be able to outflank us. **32.** ἡμῶν : G. 175, 2; H. 749.

Page 184. 1. τοῖς περιττοῖς : 'their surplus men,' i. e. the men at the extremities of the enemy's line, who, in case the Greeks advanced with greater depth and narrower front, would have nothing before them to meet and could be detailed for a flank attack. ἐπ' ὀλίγων : 'few deep.' The less the depth of the battle-line, the greater its length. If we should advance up the ridge with our men spread out in a line as long as the enemy's front and but few deep, probably the battle-line would be broken by the mass of men and missiles hurled against it. **3.** ἀθρόων : with both the following genitives; trans. 'in a mass.'

12. 6. ὀρθίους : cf. N. to p. 157, 8. ποιησαμένους sc. ἡμᾶς. **7.** τοσοῦτον κ.τ.λ. : 'take up so much room with our companies by leaving intervals that the companies at the ends (of our line) will be beyond the enemy's flanks.' The arrangement suggested is that illustrated

in Plan VI. 1. 8. *δσον*: here has the force and construction of *ὥστε*. Cf. p. 151, 21. *ἔξω*: with *κεράτων*, emphasized by separation. 10. *οἱ κράτιστοι πρῶτοι προσίσιν*: because the captains, chosen for strength as well as courage, would march at the head of their companies thus arranged in columns. 11. *ἧ τε ἄν*: 'wherever.'

13. 12. *εἰς τὸ διαλείπον*: sc. *χωρίον*, i.e. 'into the intervening space' between two company columns. The enemy would not dare to charge into the spaces between the companies from fear of exposure to double fire. 14. *διακόψαι*: i.e. for the enemy 'to cut to pieces.' *δρθιον προσιόντα*: 'advancing in column.' 17. *οἶδεις μηκέτι*: emphatic. G. 283, 8; H. 1032.

14. 18. *Ταῦτ' ἔδοξε*: cf. p. 63, 22, and N. 19. *τοῦ δεξιοῦ*: i.e. of the battle-line that had been formed and so remained during the deliberation; cf. p. 183, 22-25. Here the council was held. *ἔλεγε*: as he passed along the line. 21. *ἡμῖν . . . ἔνθα*: 'in the way of our being immediately (at the place) whither,' i.e. at the sea. *τὸ εἶναι*: G. 160, 2; H. 719. *μή*: not to be translated. G. 283, 6; H. 1029. *πάλαι σπεύδομεν*: 'we have long been hastening.' G. 200, N. 4; H. 826. 22. *τούτους καὶ ὠμούς δει καταφαγεῖν*: like our idiomatic expression, 'we must make mince-meat of them.'

15. 24. *ἐν ταῖς χώραις*: 'in their places,' 'in position.' *ἑκαστοί*: 'severally,' i.e. the captains, at the head of their companies. 25. *ἐγένοντο*: cf. p. 76, 13 *et seq.* 26. *τούς*: cf. N. to p. 126, 2. *λόχος*: sc. *ἐγένετο*. Cf. p. 29. 28. *τριχῇ ἐποίησαντο*: 'they formed in three divisions.' 30. *ἐκάστους*: = 'each division.' Notice the total number of combatants mentioned, 9,800.

Page 185. 16. 1. *Ξενοφῶν*: Chirisophus was on the right wing, Xenophon on the left. 2. *ἔξω*: post-positive, as often. The pel-tasts on both wings extended beyond the two extremities of the enemy's front.

17. 3. *αὐτούς*: i.e. *αὐτοὺς ἔξω γενομένους*. 5. *πολύ*: 'a large part.' By extending their line to cover the front of the Greeks, they left a vacant space at the middle.

18. 7. *διαχάζοντας*: force of *δια-*? *τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν*: sc. *ὀπλιτικόν*, 'in the Arcadian contingent,' i.e. of hoplites. The division of

peltasts posted at the centre of the line (cf. p. 184, 29) is meant.

9. **φεύγειν** : 'that (the enemy) were fleeing,' though they were really only extending their line. 11. **ὧν** : pl. from the idea of **ὀπλῖται** in **ὀπλιτικόν**.

19. 12. **ἤρξαντο** : sc. **οἱ πελτασταί**. **θεῖν** : i.e. towards the centre of the enemy's line. 13. **ἄλλος ἄλλη** : see IDIOMS. **ἐτράπετο** : G. 109, 4, N. 1 ; H. 435, a.

20. 15. **τὰ ἄλλα** : G. 160, 1 ; H. 718. 16. **καί** : 'also,' i.e. not simply saw but 'also wondered at.' **σμήνη** : sc. **τῶν μελιττῶν**.

17. **κηρίων** : G. 170, 1 ; H. 736. The intoxicating and poisonous effect of the honey is thought to have been produced by the blossom of a species of *Rhododendron* or *Azalea* (the *Pontica*), which grows abundantly on the mountains about Trebizond and is attractive to bees. A similar kind of honey, dark-colored and watery, is sold to-day in the towns along the Black Sea in this region. It is called *deli-bal*, 'mad-honey' by the natives, who use it only after it has been boiled and mixed with other ingredients to counteract the evil effects.

19. **διεχώρει** : see Vocab. G. 134, N. 1, (c) ; H. 602, d. 20. **ἔδηδοκότες** : for the form see G. 102 ; H. 368. **μεθύουσιν** : sc. **ἄνθρωποις**. G. 186 ; H. 773. **έώκεσαν** : G. 104 ; H. 358, a. 21. **πολύ** : sc. **ἔδηδοκότες**. **ἀποθνήσκουσιν** : 'men in death-agonies,' sc. **ἄνθρωποις έώκεσαν**.

21. 22. **πολλοί** : 'in great numbers.' **ὥσπερ** : G. 277, N. 3 ; H. 978, a. 24. **ἀνεφρόνουν** : force of the impf.? 25. **καί** : we should say 'or.' **φαρμακοποσίας** : the men acted as if they had been drugged.

22. 27. **εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα** : 'into (the territory of) Trapezus, probably about Feb. 8, B. C. 400. See Vocab. and Map. The name Trapezus is thought to have been derived from **τράπεζα**, 'table,' suggested by a high table-shaped rock near the city. 28. **ἐν** : i.e. 'on the coast of.'

23. 31. **έντεῦθεν ὀρμώμενοι** : i.e. **ἐκ τῶν κωμῶν ὀρμώμενοι** ; cf. N. to p. 53, 6. 32. **ἔδξαντο** : i.e. into the city. The people of Trapezus, connected by ties of kindred with the Milesians (*Sinōpe*, the mother-city of Trapezus, was a colony of Miletus), would naturally be at

one with the Ten Thousand in their hatred of Persia. Otherwise the army might have met with a far from cordial reception.

Page 186. 1. ξένια : see ξένιος in Vocab.

24. 2. συνδιεπράττοντο : 'joined with (the Colchians) in negotiating.' What was the object of the negotiations? 3. τῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ οἰκούντων : i.e. in the plain along the sea near Trapezus; hence no doubt having treaty relations with the Trapezuntians, and under their protection. 4. ἦλθον : here used of things, as 'come' often in our language.

25. 5. ἠϋξάντο : 'had vowed' at various times on the road. Cf. p. 184, 31. 6. τῷ Διὶ . . . ἡγεμόσυνα : condensed for σωτήρια τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ ἡγεμόνι ἡγεμόσυνα. Cf. Ἡρακλῆς in Vocab. 8. αἱ : '(the sacrifices) which.' ἀγῶνα γυμνικόν : athletic contests and games were a part of the worship in honor of certain deities, and at the same time were to the Greek the most agreeable form of amusement. 10. ἐφύγεν : 'had become an exile.' At Athens murderers were put to death, but those who had killed any one unintentionally were banished till they had come to terms with the relatives of the person killed. A similar law seems to have prevailed at Sparta. ἔτι παῖς ὢν : see IDIOMS. 11. ξυήλη : cf. N. to p. 180, 15. δρόμου : why not acc.? ἐπιμεληθῆναι : G. 265; H. 951. 12. προστατήσαι : as we say, 'to act as master of ceremonies,' 'to serve as marshal.'

26. 13. τὰ δέρματα : 'the skins' of the victims just sacrificed, offered as prizes in the games. 15. πεποιηκῶς εἶη : what form in dir. disc.? Cf. N. to p. 91, 15. 18. ἐν σκληρῷ καὶ δασεῖ οὕτως : 'in a place so rocky and overgrown with brush.' The Greek race-courses were usually covered with sand. 19. Μᾶλλον τι κ.τ.λ. : freely, 'so much the worse for the man that tumbles.' "Spoken with Spartan brevity and *sang froid*," Kendrick aptly suggests.

27. 20. Ἡγωνίζοντο στάδιον : see IDIOMS. G. 159, and R.; H. 716, a. A course was laid off a stadium in length, down which the boys ran once. The contest was like our "200 yards' dash." αἰχμαλώτων : allowed to compete here because there were very few Greek boys in the army. In Greece only free-born Greeks were permitted to enter the lists in most of the games. 21. οἱ πλείστοι : freely, 'mostly.' δόλι-

χον : the runners of the 'long race' ran down the course, rounded the goal at the other end, came back, rounded the starting-point, and kept on thus till they had completed the number of runs required, which was usually 12 single runs (= 6 times down and back) or 24 single runs (= 12 runs down and back).

22. πάλην κ.τ.λ. : sc. ἡγωνίζοντο. In wrestling, the victor must throw his opponent several times. Tricks and feints of all kinds were allowed, but not blows. πυγμήν : boxers usually wore heavy *cestus*, corresponding with our boxing-gloves. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. παγκράτιον : the most involved as well as the most graceful of the athletic contests. See *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, article PANCRACTIUM. 23. κατέβησαν : idiomatic, like the Lat. *in arenam descendere* ; refers to the contestants stepping 'down' into the place of contest. Trans. 'had entered the lists.'

28. 25. ἵπποι : i. e. with their riders, who are referred to in αὐτούς. κατὰ τοῦ πρανοῦς : 'down the steep' hillside. The starting-point was the altar on the hill, where the sacrifice had been offered. It had probably been constructed for the occasion. The other goal was at the water's edge, so that the drivers had to turn around in the sea and then lead their horses up the steep.

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF THE ANABASIS.

XENOPHON AND HIS WRITINGS.

- GRANT: *Xenophon*. In the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers."
- MURE: *A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*. Second edition. Vol. V. contains a suggestive critical examination of the Anabasis, both literary and historical.
- MÜLLER: *History of the Literature of Ancient Greece*. Continued by Donaldson. Vol. II.
- MAHAFFY: *History of Classical Greek Literature*. Vol. II.
- JEVONS: *History of Greek Literature*. New York, 1886.
- DAKYNS: *Xenophon*. In "Hellenica," edited by Evelyn Abbott, pp. 324-386.
- SCHOELL: *Geschichte der Griechischen Litteratur*. Vol. I.
- MUNK: *Geschichte der Griechischen Literatur*. 3^{te} Auflage, nach der zweiten Ausgabe neu bearbeitet von R. Volkmann. Zweiter Theil. Berlin, 1880.
- PIERRON: *Histoire de la Littérature Grecque*. Paris, 1884.
- COURDAVEAUX: *Eschyle, Xénophon, Virgile*. Paris, 1872.
- ZELLER: *Socrates and the Socratic Schools*. Translated by Reichel. London, 1877. Makes numerous references to Xenophon as a pupil of Socrates, and an authority on the Socratic teachings.
- UEBERWEG: *History of Philosophy*. Translated by Morris. Vol. I., pp. 84, 85, 89. Touches upon Xenophon as an exponent of the Socratic philosophy.
- RICHTER: *Kritische Untersuchungen über die Interpolationen in den Schriften Xenophons*, vorzugsweise der Anabasis und der Hellenicis. Leipzig, 1873.

EDITIONS OF THE ANABASIS.

- COBET: Books I.-VII. Text, with Latin preface on readings. 4th ed. Leyden, 1886.
- HUG: Text, with extended Latin preface on readings. Leipzig, 1886.
- DINDORF: 2d ed., with Latin notes critical and explanatory, and valuable indices. Oxford, 1855.

WORKS HELPFUL IN THE SPECIAL STUDY OF THE ANABASIS.

- PLUTARCH: *Life of Artaxerxes*. Readily accessible in the text of Sintenis and in translations.
- RAWLINSON: *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*. The Fifth Monarchy.
- RAGOZIN: *Story of Media, Babylon, and Persia*. In the series of "Stories of the Nations." New York, 1888.
- CURTIUS: *History of Greece*. Vol. IV. contains an account of the Retreat; Vol. V., a brief estimate of Xenophon as a man and as a writer.
- GROTE: *History of Greece*. Vol. VIII. contains a full discussion of the Anabasis.
- SANKEY: *Spartan and Theban Supremacies*. Chap. v.
- SMITH: *History of Greece*. Chap. xxxvi.
- AINSWORTH: *Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks*. London, 1844.
- HERTZBERG: *Der Feldzug der Zehntausend Griechen*. Halle, 1870.
- ROBIOU: *Itinéraire des Dix-Mille*. Paris, 1873.
- KOCH: *Der Zug der Zehntausend nach Xenophons Anabasis*. Leipzig, 1850.
- STRECKER UND KIEPERT: *Beiträge zur geographischen Erklärung des Rückzuges der Zehntausend durch das Armenische Hochland*. Berlin, 1870.
- KOPP: *Griechische Kriegsaltertümer*. Berlin, 1881. Brief but comprehensive.
- RÜSTOW UND KÖCHLY: *Geschichte des Griechischen Kriegswesens*. Aarau, 1852. Elucidates the military movements of the Retreat.
- KÖCHLY UND RÜSTOW: *Griechische Kriegsschriftsteller*. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1853. Gives the text of the Greek writers on tactics, with a German translation and valuable illustrative material.
- ENGELMANN: *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum, Scriptores Graeci*. 8^{te} Auflage neu bearbeitet von Preuss. Leipzig, 1880. Contains a carefully compiled bibliography on Xenophon's writings, including numerous valuable references to periodical literature and pamphlets down to 1878.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES.

ἄγε δὴ, *come, now.*

ἄγειν ἐπὶ γάμφ, *to have as wife.*

ἄγωνα τιθέναι, *to propose a contest, to hold a contest.*

ἀγωνίζεσθαι στάδιον, *to contend for a prize in the race-course, to contend for a prize in the race.*

ἀδικεῖν τινα, *to wrong any one, to do any one an injury.*

ἀθυμος εἶναι πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, *to have no heart for the up-march.*

ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, *to be despondent.*

ἀθύμως ἔχειν, *to be disheartened.*

ἄκοντος βασιλέως, *against the king's will.*

ἄκοντος Κύρου, *against the will of Cyrus, without Cyrus's consent.*

τῇ ἄλλῃ, *on the following day.*

ἄλλο στράτευμα, *another army.*

τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *the rest of the army.*

ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, *one from one part, another from another; from different parts.*

ἄλλοι στρατιῶται, *other soldiers.*

οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται, *the rest of the soldiers.*

ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει, *one man says one thing, another another; different men say different things.*

ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἐτράπετο, *one turned one way, another another; they turned in different ways.*

ἄλλος ἄλλως εἵκαζον, *one conjectured one thing, one another; there were different conjectures.*

ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, *one and then another, one or two.*

ἄλλος τις, *some one else, any one else, any other.*

ἄλλως ἔχειν, *to be otherwise.*

ἅμα ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, *as soon as he had said this, he stood up.*

ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *at daybreak.*

ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *at dawn of the following day.*

ἅμα τῷ ἡλίῳ δυσμένῳ, *at sunset.*

ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι, *at sunrise.*

ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνέχοντι, *at sunrise.*

ἅμ' ἡλίῳ δύνοντι, *at sunset, at sundown.*

ἅμ' ὄρθρῳ, *at dawn.*

ἀμφέλεξαν τι, *they disputed about something, they became involved in some dispute.*

ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσιν, *about full market time, the latter part of the forenoon.*

ἀνὰ κράτος ἐλαύνων, *riding at full speed.*

ἀνὰ κράτος φυγεῖν, *to flee with all one's might, to be in full flight.*
 ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *at the rate of five parasangs a day.*
 ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *to mount on horseback.*
 ἀνάγκη ἐστίν, *it is necessary.*
 ἀνάγκη ἡμῖν ἐστίν, *we must.*
 ἄνεμος ἐναντίος ἔπνει αὐτοῖς, *a wind blew in their faces.*
 ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθε, *in return for the favors he had received.*
 ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, *to go against the enemy.*
 ἀντιποιεῖν κακῶς, *to do hurt in return, to retaliate.*
 ἀντιποιεῖν οὐδέν, *not to retaliate.*
 ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, *from the common fund, from the common stock.*
 ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *of their own accord.*
 ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, *with these funds, with this money.*
 ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, *on the left.*
 ἄσμενος ἑώρακα, *I am glad to have seen, I am glad to see.*
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο, *this very thing.*
 τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἡλιθίῳ, *the same thing as stupidity.*
 αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, *by themselves.*
 αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man himself.*
 ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος, *the same man.*
 ἄνθρωπός τις, *a certain man.*
 τίς ἄνθρωπος, *what man?*
 ἀπὸ πολοῦ τάχους, *with what swiftness.*
 αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι, *as he had just missed being stoned to death.*
 αὐτῷ μεταμέλει, *he repents, he is sorry.*
 ἀφ' ἵππου, *on horseback.*
 οὐκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχει, *I should not find it a thankless task.*
 βαρέως ἀκούειν, *to hear with disgust.*

βαρέως φέρειν, *to take to heart, to be annoyed.*
 βασιλεία Κύρῳ ἦν, *Cyrus had a palace.*
 βοιωτιάζειν τῇ φωνῇ, *to have a Boeotian accent.*
 δεξιὰν δίδοναι, *to give one's right hand as a pledge, to give a pledge.*
 δεξιὰν λαμβάνειν, *to accept one's hand-grasp as a pledge, to receive a pledge.*
 τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος, *the right wing.*
 τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, τὸ δεξιόν, *the right wing.*
 δηλὸς ἐστίν ἀνιώμενος, *he is evidently troubled.*
 δῆλος ἦν σπεύδων, *he was clearly hastening, it was clear that he was hastening.*
 διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου, *through the middle of the park.*
 διὰ μέσου τούτων, *between these.*
 διὰ παντὸς πολέμου αὐτοῖς ἰέναι, *to be on terms of uncompromising hostility with them.*
 διὰ πολλά, *for many reasons.*
 διὰ ταχέων, *rapidly, quickly.*
 διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *on account of his army having been scattered.*
 αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι, *to come to friendly terms with them.*
 δίδοναι δίκην, *to suffer punishment, to make amends, to pay the penalty.*
 δίκην ἐπιτιθέναι, *to inflict punishment.*
 τῆς δίκης τυχεῖν, *to receive one's deserts.*
 δόγμα ποιεῖσθαι, *to pass a resolution.*
 δοκεῖ μοι βουλευέσθαι, *it seems to me best to take counsel, I think we should take counsel.*
 τὰ δόξαντα τῇ στρατιᾷ, *what the army had resolved upon.*

δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις,
the soldiers broke into a run.

ἢ δυνατόν μάλιστα, *as much as possible, so far as possible.*

ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, *they thought best, they resolved.*

ἔδοξε ταῦτα, *this was voted, this was resolved upon.*

εἴ τι ἦν, *whatever there was.*

εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον ἦν, *whatever else there was of use.*

εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος, *if any one else, if any one does.*

εἶναι πρὸς τινος τρόπον, *to be consistent with one's character.*

εἰρήνην ἄγειν, *to keep the peace, to be at peace.*

εἰρήνην ἔχειν, *to enjoy peace.*

εἰς δικαιοσύνην, *in regard to justice, as far as justice is concerned.*

εἰς ἐπήκοον, *within hearing distance.*

εἰς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening, as evening came on.*

εἰς καλὸν ἤκειν, *to come at an opportune time.*

εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν, *to come to a conference.*

εἰς τὰ ὅπλα, *to arms.*

εἰς πεντήκοντα, *to the number of fifty, fifty in number.*

εἰς πλάγιον, *sidewise.*

εἰς τάναντία, *in the opposite direction, about.*

εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἑω, *on the following morning.*

εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, *on the following day.*

εἰς τὸ δέον καθίστασθαι, *to come out all right.*

εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, *for private use, for one's own advantage.*

εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, *to march down into the plain.*

εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων, *into the space between the two.*

εἰς τὸ πρᾶνές, *downward, head foremost.*

εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, *forward, to the front.*

εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, *back, toward the rear.*

οἱ εἰς τριάκοντα ἔτη, *those under thirty years of age.*

εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, *to come to blows, to be engaged in hostilities.*

εἰς χεῖρας τινὶ ἐλθεῖν, *to come into the power of any one.*

εἰς χιλίους, *a thousand in number, to the number of a thousand.*

ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, *in every way.*

ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, *unjustly.*

ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, *from the opposite side.*

ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, *in a fair way, justly.*

ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, *over against, opposite.*

ἐκ τούτου, *thereupon, accordingly, in consequence of this.*

ἐκποδὼν ποιεῖσθαι, *to put out of the way.*

ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, *to begin war.*

ἐλθόντας αἰτεῖν, *to go and ask.*

ἐμβαίνειν εἰς πλοῖον, *to go on board a transport, to embark on a transport.*

ἐμοὶ τοῦτο ποιητέον ἐστίν, *I must do this, I ought to do this.*

οἱ ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἔχοντες, *those who are acquainted with him.*

ἐν δεξιᾷ, *on the right.*

ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, *he came to himself.*

ἐν ἴσῳ προσιέναι, *to advance with even step.*

ἐν ὁρμῇ εἶναι, *to be on the point of starting.*

ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, *to have in mind, to intend.*

ἐν τούτῳ, *in the meantime, meanwhile.*

ἐντίμως ἔχειν, *to be in honor.*

ἐπ' ὀλίγων, *few deep.*

ἐπεὶ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε, *when he became of age.*

ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, *as soon as.*

ἐπὶ γῆς βεβηκότες, *standing firmly on the ground.*

ἐπὶ δόρυ, *to the right.*

ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν, *to have recourse to every expedient.*

ἐπὶ πολλῶν, *many deep.*

ἐπὶ πολὺ, *over a wide space, far.*

ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *for the most part.*

ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *for the most part, very generally.*

ἐπὶ τεττάρων, *four deep.*

ἐπὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ εἶναι, *to be in the power of the king.*

ἔσχατα παθεῖν, *to experience most intense sufferings.*

ἔτι παῖς ὢν, *while yet a boy.*

εὖ ἀκούειν, *to be spoken well of.*

εὖ γενέσθαι, *to turn out well.*

εὖ πάσχειν, *to be well off, to be well treated.*

εὖ ποιεῖν, *to treat well.*

εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων, *even from childhood, from childhood up.*

εὐθὺς παῖδες, *while yet children.*

εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες, *even while children, from childhood up.*

εὐθὺς μειράκιον ὢν, *even when a boy.*

εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν, *to be kindly disposed.*

εὐχομαι αὐτὸν εὐτυχεῖν, *I wish him success.*

τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, τὸ εὐώνυμον, *the left wing.*

ἐφ' ἵππου, *on horseback.*

ἔχειν τὴν δίκην, *to have one's deserts, to pay the penalty.*

ἔχετε τὴν γνώμην, *make up your minds.*

ἢ ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, *as much as possible, as much as he could.*

ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible, as quickly as he could.*

ἡδιστ' ἂν ἀκούσαιμι, *I should be exceedingly pleased to hear.*

ἡδομαι ἀκούων, *I am glad to hear.*

τῇ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ, *on the previous day, on the day before.*

τὴν ἡμέραν, *during the day.*

ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, *by day and by night.*

τῆς ἡμέρας, *in the course of the day.*

τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης, *in the course of the entire day.*

πρὸς ἡμέρα ἦν, *it was about day-break.*

δέκα ἡμερῶν, *within ten days.*

ἡμῖν ἐστίν, *we have.*

ἡμῖν ταῦτα δοκεῖ ὅπερ, *we hold just the same view as.*

ἦν τούτων τῶν σταθμῶν οὓς πάνν μακροὺς ἤλαυνεν, *some of the marches which he made were very long.*

ἦν ἐμοὶ πόλεμος πρὸς Μυσούς, *I was engaged in war with the Mysians.*

ἦσαν Παρυσάτιδος, *were the property of Parysatis, belonged to Parysatis.*

ἵνα τοῦ πρόσω, *to go forward.*

ἴσθι ἀνόητος ὢν, *know that you are a fool.*

ἐξ ἴσου εἶναι, *to be on an equality, to be on an equal footing.*

καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, *for pillage.*

καθ' ἡσυχίαν, *at one's leisure, quietly, peaceably.*

καθήκει μοι, *it is my duty.*

καὶ γάρ, *and with good reason, for; for.*

καὶ μὲν, *and moreover, and yet.*

κακὰ ποιεῖν τινα, *to do harm to any one, inflict evils upon any one.*

κάκιον πράττειν, *to fare worse, be less fortunate.*

κακῶς ἔχειν, *to be in bad condition, to be badly off.*

κακῶς πάσχειν, *to suffer hurt.*

κακῶς ποιεῖν, *to do hurt to, to inflict damage upon.*

κακῶς πράττειν, *to fare badly.*

κακῶς τῶν ἡμετέρων ἔχόντων, *since our affairs are in a bad condition.*

καλῶς ἔχειν, *to be in good condition, to present a fine appearance.*

καλῶς ποιεῖν, *to treat well, to do good to.*

καλῶς πράττειν, *to fare well, have good success.*

κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, *each year, yearly.*

κατὰ γῆν, *by land.*

κατὰ δύναμιν **οἱ εἰς δύναμιν**, *according to one's ability, as well as one can.*

κατὰ θάλατταν, *by sea.*

κατὰ τὸ μέσον, *at the middle.*

κατὰ τὸ μέσον τῶν πολεμίων, *against the middle of the enemy, against the enemy's centre.*

καταβαίνειν εἰς ἀγῶνα, *to enter the lists.*

κατ' ἔθνη, *by nations, nation by nation.*

τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀποτμηθέντες ἐτελεύτησαν, *they suffered death by being beheaded.*

κελεύοντος Κύρου, *at the bidding of Cyrus.*

κραυγῆς γενομένης, *when a shout went up.*

κρέα ἐσθλόντες διαγιγνόμεθα, *we continue to subsist on meat, we live on meat.*

τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον, *the camp of Cyrus, Cyrus's camp.*

Κύρου ἐν πείρᾳ ἐγενόμην, *I was personally acquainted with Cyrus.*

λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθὼν, *to get away without his knowing it, to get off without his knowledge.*

λάθρα τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *without the knowledge of the soldiers, unbeknown to the soldiers.*

τὸ λοιπόν, *thenceforth.*

ἕξ λόχοι ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, *six companies with a hundred men each.*

τὰ Λύκαια θύειν, *to offer the Lycæan sacrifices, to celebrate the Lycæan festival.*

μείον ἔχειν, *to be worse off, to be at a disadvantage.*

μελανία τις, *a kind of black cloud.*

μελήσει μοι, *I will take care, I will see to it.*

μέρος τι ἦν θεάσασθαι, *it was possible to see something.*

μέσας νύκτας, *midnight.*

μέση ἡ φάλαγξ, *the middle of the line.*

μέσον ἡμέρας, *mid-day.*

τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων, *the space between the flanks, the distance between the wings.*

μέσον τὸν σταθμόν, *the middle of the stage, the middle of the day's march.*

τὸ μέσον τῶν τειχῶν, *the distance between the walls.*

ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως, *between the king and us.*

ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος, *between the river and the canal.*

ἐν μέσῳ τούτων, *between these.*

μετὰ ταῦτα, *after this.*

μεταμέλει μοι, *I repent, I am sorry.*

μεταμέλειν μοι ἔφη, *I said that I had repented, that I was sorry.*

τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν στρατευμάτων, *the distance between the armies.*

μετεπέμψατο Κῦρον πρὸς ἑαυτόν, *he sent for Cyrus to come to himself.*

μέχρι οὗ, *to the place where, to where.*

οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, *the king and his men, the king's men.*

οἱ ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην, *Tissaphernes and his men.*

οἱ αὐτοῦ, *his own men.*

οἱ μὲν, οἱ δέ, *some, others.*

οἱ παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντες, *those in the service of the king.*

οἷς καθήκει ἀθροίζεσθαι, *whose duty it is to assemble, who are to assemble.*

οἷόν τε ἐστίν, οἷόν τε, *it is possible.*

ὀλίγου δεῖ, *it lacks little, all but.*

ὁμόσε θεῖν, *to rush to the attack, to rush to attack.*

ὄνομα αὐτῇ Κορσωτῇ, *its name is Corsôte, it bears the name Corsôte.*

ὄπλα προβαλέσθαι, *to present arms.*

ὄπλα τιθέναι, *to stack arms; to bring arms to rest.*

ὅσῳ θάττον τοσοῦτῳ ἀπαρασκευότατον, *the more quickly the more unprepared.*

ὅ,τι ἂν δέῃ, *whatever may be needful.*

ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατος, *as unprepared as possible.*

ὅτι βέλτιστος, *the best possible, as good as possible.*

ὅτι πλείστοι, *as many as possible.*

οὐ τῶν νικῶντων τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι, *it is not the place of victors to give up their arms.*

οὐ πολὺ ἐμοῦ ὕστερον, *not long after me.*

οὐδ' ὥς ἡμῖν ἀθυμητέον, *not even under these conditions should we despair.*

οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μέτεστι τούτων, *we share in none of these things, we have no share in these things.*

οὐκ ἐστίν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται, *it is not possible that he will not make an attack upon (us), he will inevitably attack.*

οὐκ ἦν αὐτοὺς λαβεῖν, *it was not possible to take them.*

οὕτω πολλαὶ ἡμέραι ἀφ' οὗ, *it is not many days since, not many days ago.*

οὔτε στρατηγοῦ οὔτ' ἰδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν ἐστίν, *neither general nor private is of any use.*

τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, *a protection for the eyes against the snow.*

οὕτως ἔχει, *it is so, this is the case.*

ὄχλον παρέχουσιν ἄγειν, *they are troublesome to carry, they are hard to take along.*

πάντων πάντα κράτιστος, *best of all in everything.*

παρ' ἀσπίδα, *to the left.*

παρέχειν ὑποψίαν, *to cause suspicion.*

πᾶσα ὁδός, *every road.*

πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός, *the entire road, the whole way.*

πεῖραν ἔχειν αὐτῶν, *to try them, to be acquainted with them.*

πειστέον ἐστὶ Κλεάρχῳ, *Clearchus must be obeyed, obedience must be rendered to Clearchus.*

περὶ μέσας νύκτας, *about midnight.*

περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider all-important.*

περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider of the highest importance.*

πλείστοι, *very many, most.*

οἱ πλείστοι, *the most, the majority.*

αἱ πλησίον κῶμαι, *the neighboring villages.*

ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν, *to call an assembly.*

ποιεῖν λόχους ὀρθίους, *to form company columns.*

ποιεῖσθαι πόλεμον, *to make war.*

ποιεῖν στόλον, *to make a journey, to make an expedition.*

ποιεῖσθαι στόλον πάλιν, *to march back again.*

πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, *to be very despondent.*

πολλοῦ χρόνου, *for a long time.*

τὸ πολὺ στράτευμα, *the greater part of the army, the bulk of the army.*

πολὺ τοῦ στρατεύματος, *a large part of the army.*

τὸ πολὺ τῶν πολεμίων, *the greater portion of the enemy.*

πορεύαν ποιεῖν, *to make a journey, to march.*

πράγματα παρέχειν, *to make trouble, to trouble, to disturb.*

πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι, *before it is evident.*

πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, *in the sight of gods and men.*

πρὸς φίλαν, *on friendly terms, in a friendly manner.*

πρόφασις τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα, *a pretext for collecting an army.*

πρῶτον ἔλεξε, *first he said.*

πρῶτος ἔλεξε, *he was the first to say.*

σημῆναι τὸ πολεμικόν, *to sound the signal for battle.*

σιγῇ ὡς δυνατόν, *as silently as possible.*

σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, *I think it ought to be considered.*

σπαισαμένου Κύρου, *when Cyrus had made a treaty.*

σπονδὰς ποιέσθαι, *to make a truce.*

σὺν ἡμῖν, *together with us, with our help, on our side.*

σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, *with the help of the gods, thanks be to the gods.*

συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντὶ, *with the (his) army all drawn up.*

σχεδὸν μέσαι νύκτες ἦσαν, *it was almost midnight.*

τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, *what was due to the gods was properly performed.*

τὰ παρ' ἐμοί, *the conditions of life with me, a life with me, service under me.*

τὰ παρόντα πράγματα, τὰ παρόντα, *the present circumstances, the present state of affairs.*

τὰ περὶ Προξένου, *the fate of Proxenus.*

τὰ οἴκοι, *the condition of affairs at home, a life at home.*

ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω, *this is my opinion.*

ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἐγώ, *this is MY opinion.*

ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἔγωγε, *this is at least MY opinion.*

ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο, *thus that day ended.*

τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the same day.*

τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας, *ten days previously.*

τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, *what will the soldiers have?*

φάλαγγός τι, *a part of the battle-line.*

τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις, *what is your opinion?*

τοιούτων ἔστε προγόνων, *such are your ancestors.*

τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς, *the part opposite themselves.*

τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *so far as this man is concerned.*

τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present.*

τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ὑποψία ἦν, *the generals had a suspicion, the generals were suspicious.*

τοῖς ὑποψία ἦν, *some had a suspicion, some were suspicious.*

τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, *in the following manner.*

ἐμοί τοῦτ' οὐ ποιητέον, *I ought not to do this.*

τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων, *since these things are so, since the case stands thus.*

τρεφόμενον τοῦτο ἐλάνθανεν, *this was secretly maintained.*

παρὼν τυγχάνει, *he happens to be present.*

ἔτυχεν ἑστηκώς, *he happened to be standing.*

τυγχάνει βουλόμενος, *he happens to be wishing.*

τυγχάνει ἔχων, *he happens to have.*

ἐτύγχανεν τεταγμένος, *he chanced to be stationed, he as it happened had been stationed.*

τῷ ὄντι, *in fact, in reality.*

ὑμᾶς προσήκει ἀμείνονας εἶναι, *you ought to be better men, you ought to be braver.*

ὑπηρεταὶ Κύρῳ ἐλέχθησαν γενέσθαι, *it was said that Cyrus had helpers.*

ὑπνου λαχεῖν, *to fall asleep.*

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, *on the following day.*

φανερὸς ἐγένετο ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, *he appeared desirous of exhibiting.*

φανερὸς ἦν πειρώμενος, *he was evidently striving.*

φανερὸς ἦν φοβούμενος, *he was evidently fearing, it was clear that he dreaded.*

φέρειν καὶ ἀγειν, *to plunder and devastate.*

χαλεπῶς φέρειν, *to take to heart, to be irritated, to be vexed.*

φόβον ποιεῖν, *to inspire fear.*

φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο, *in as guarded a manner as possible.*

χαλεπῶς ἔχειν, *to feel angry.*

χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, *to return a favor.*

χάριν εἰδέναι, *to feel grateful.*

χρὴ ἡμᾶς διαβῆναι, *we ought to cross over.*

ᾧρα βουλευέσθαι, *it is time to take counsel.*

ὥς ἂν δύνатаι πλείστους, *as many as possible, as many as he can.*

ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα, *as safely as possible.*

ὥς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, *as nobly as possible, as fine as possible.*

ὥς εἴκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος, *about twenty feet in width.*

ὥς εἰς μάχην, *apparently for battle, as if for battle.*

ὥς ἐπὶ τούτους, *apparently against these.*

ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *for the most part.*

ὥς ἐπιθησόμενος, *apparently in order to attack; with the purpose, it seemed, of attacking.*

ὥς κράτιστα, *as well as possible, as bravely as possible.*

ὥς οἷόν τε μάλιστα πεφυλαγμένως, *in as guarded a manner as possible.*

ὥς πλείστον, *as much as possible.*

ὥς πολεμίαν οὔσαν, *on the ground that it (the country) was hostile, with the pretext that it was hostile.*

ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, *to speak concisely; in a word; briefly.*

ὥς τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible.*

ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος, *as well as any one else, as well as any one.*

ὥφελε Κῦρος ζῆν, *would that Cyrus were living! oh that Cyrus were alive!*

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	= <i>active (voice).</i>	indef.	= <i>indefinite.</i>
abs.	= <i>absolute.</i>	indic.	= <i>indicative.</i>
acc.	= <i>accusative.</i>	infin.	= <i>infinitive.</i>
adj.	= <i>adjective.</i>	intens.	= <i>intensive.</i>
adv.	= <i>adverb, adverbial.</i>	interj.	= <i>interjection.</i>
aor.	= <i>aorist.</i>	intr.	= <i>intransitive.</i>
c.	= <i>common (gender).</i>	irr.	= <i>irregular.</i>
causat.	= <i>causative.</i>	Lat.	= <i>Latin.</i>
cf.	= <i>confer = compare.</i>	l., ll.	= <i>line, lines.</i>
chap.	= <i>chapter.</i>	lit.	= <i>literally.</i>
comp.	= <i>comparative (degree).</i>	loc.	= <i>locative (case).</i>
conj.	= <i>conjunction.</i>	m.	= <i>masculine.</i>
dat.	= <i>dative.</i>	mid.	= <i>middle (voice).</i>
decl.	= <i>declension.</i>	MSS.	= <i>manuscripts.</i>
def.	= <i>defective.</i>	n.	= <i>neuter.</i>
dem.	= <i>demonstrative.</i>	N., NN.	= <i>note, notes.</i>
dep.	(with parts of verbs) = <i>dependent.</i>	nom.	= <i>nominative.</i>
dim.	= <i>diminutive.</i>	num.	= <i>numeral.</i>
dir.	= <i>direct.</i>	opt.	= <i>optative.</i>
e. g.	= <i>exempli gratia = for example.</i>	p., pp.	= <i>page, pages.</i>
et al.	= <i>et alibi = and elsewhere.</i>	part.	= <i>participle.</i>
etc.	= <i>et cetera = and so forth.</i>	p., pass.	= <i>passive.</i>
et seq.	= <i>et sequentia = and what follows.</i>	pers.	= <i>person.</i>
excl.	= <i>exclamation.</i>	pf.	= <i>perfect.</i>
f.	= <i>feminine.</i>	pl.	= <i>plural.</i>
freq.	= <i>frequentative.</i>	plupf.	= <i>pluperfect.</i>
fut.	= <i>future.</i>	pred.	= <i>predicate.</i>
fut. pf.	= <i>future perfect.</i>	prep.	= <i>preposition.</i>
gen.	= <i>genitive.</i>	pres.	= <i>present.</i>
ibid.	= <i>ibidem = in the same place.</i>	pron.	= <i>pronoun.</i>
id.	= <i>idem = the same.</i>	reflex.	= <i>reflexive.</i>
i. e.	= <i>id est = that is.</i>	rel.	= <i>relative.</i>
imp.	= <i>imperative.</i>	sing.	= <i>singular.</i>
impers.	= <i>impersonal.</i>	subj.	= <i>subjunctive.</i>
impf.	= <i>imperfect.</i>	subst.	= <i>substantive.</i>
indecl.	= <i>indeclinable.</i>	sup.	= <i>superlative.</i>
		tr.	= <i>transitive.</i>
		v.	= <i>verb.</i>
		voc.	= <i>vocative.</i>

References such as I. v. 10 (Book I., chap. v., section 10) are to the books of the Anabasis.

VOCABULARY.

ἀ

A.

ἀγγέλλω

ἀ-, inseparable prefix, with two meanings (in the Anabasis), viz. :

1. **Negative or Privative** (ἀν before vowels), = *un-*, *in-*; as, βατός, *fordable, passable*; ἀ-βατος, *not fordable, impassable*; ἄξιος, *worthy*; ἀν-ἄξιος, *unworthy*.

2. **Collective**, from ἀ of ἄμα; as, ἀθρόος = ἀ + θρόος, *collected, compact*.

ἀ, ἄπερ, see ὅς, ὅσπερ.

ἀβατος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + βατός, from βαίνω], *not trodden, impassable, unfordable*. III. iv. 49; V. vi. 9.

Ἀβροζέλμης, -ου, ὁ, *Abrozelmēs*, a Thracian interpreter, belonging to the suite of Scuthes. VII. vi. 43.

Ἀβροκόμας, -α, ὁ, *Abrocōmas*. See N. to p. 57, 24. I. iii. 20; I. iv. 3, 5; I. vii. 12.

Ἀβῦδος, -ου, ἡ, *Abȳdos*, a city in the Troad, situated at the narrowest part of the Hellespont, where Xerxes built his celebrated bridge across the strait; modern *Aïdos* or *Avido*. I. i. 9.

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, adj., (comp. ἀμείνων, βελτίων, κρείττων, λφών; sup. ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λφστος), *good, noble, brave; propitious; useful; fertile*, II. ii. 22. [τὸ] ἀγαθόν, *favor*, II. iii. 20. [τὰ] ἀγαθὰ, *good things, goods*,

treasure; property, = provisions, III. v. 1; IV. iv. 9; IV. vi. 27.

ἀγάλλω, ἀγαλῶ, def., *adorn, decorate, make glorious, exalt*; pass., ἀγάλλομαι, *take pride in, glory in, rejoice*; followed by dat., or ἐπὶ with dat. II. vi. 26.

ἀγαμαι, no fut. in Attic, ἡγασάμην (rare), ἡγάσθην (aor. p. used as mid.), dep. and def., *wonder; admire, esteem*. I. i. 9.

ἀγαν, adv., *very, very much, too much, exceedingly*. VII. vi. 39.

ἀγαπάω, -ήσω, ἡγάπησα, ἡγάπηκα, *love, esteem*, implying affection, while φιλέω implies rather passion; of things or circumstances, *be well satisfied, content, well pleased*, as I. ix. 29.

Ἀγασίας, -ου, ὁ, *Agasias*, a captain (λοχαγός) of great courage, and friend of Xenophon's, from Stymphālus in Arcadia. III. i. 31, *et al.*

ἀγαστός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἀγαμαι], *worthy of admiration, admirable, praiseworthy*. I. ix. 24.

ἀγγεῖον, -ου, τό, [ἄγγος, vessel], *vessel, receptacle, reservoir*. VI. iv. 23.

ἀγγελία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄγγελος], *message, announcement, news, report*. II. iii. 19.

ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγέλκα, ἡγγειλα, *announce, report, bring message, carry news*. I. vii. 13; II. iii. 19.

ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ, *messenger, envoy, herald*. Cf. ANGEL.

ἀγείρω, ἀγεροῦμαι, ἀγήγερμαι, ἡγείρα, *gather, bring together, assemble*. III. ii. 13.

ἀγένειος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., γένειον, *chin, beard*], *beardless*. II. vi. 28.

Ἀγησιλάος, -ου, ὁ, *Agésilāus*, a famous king of Sparta. His best known exploits are an expedition against Artaxerxes (396–395 B.C.), and a war with the allied forces of Athens and Thebes, culminating in the battle of Coronēa (394 B.C.). V. iii. 6.

Ἀγίας, -ου, ὁ, *Agiās*, one of the Greek generals of Cyrus. See N. to p. 50, 1. II. v. 31, vi. 30.

ἄγκος, -εος or -ους, τό, *valley, glen, defile*. IV. i. 7.

ἄγκυρα, -ας, ἡ, *anchor*. III. v. 10.

ἀγνοέω, -ήσω, ἡγνόηκα, ἡγνόησα, [ἀ priv., γνο = νο in νοέω], *be ignorant of, not know, be in doubt*.

ἀγνωμοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [ἀγνώμων], *thoughtlessness; misunderstanding*, II. v. 6.

ἀγνώμων, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., γνώμη], *thoughtless, ungrateful, inconsiderate*. VII. vi. 23, 38.

ἀγορά, -ᾱς, ἡ, [ἀγείρω], *assembly; by synecdoche, place of assembling, market-place, = Latin forum; also, whatever is offered for sale in the market, provisions, supplies*.

ἀγοράζω, -άσω, ἡγόρακα, ἡγόρασα, perf. p. ἡγόρασμαι, aor. p. ἡγοράσθην, [ἀγορά], *frequent the market-place; buy in the market, purchase*.

ἀγορανόμος, -ου, ὁ, [ἀγορά + νόμος, from νέμω], *market-clerk, superintendent of the market; an officer (there were ten or twelve in Athens) appointed to see that there was fair play in open commercial dealings*.

ἀγορεύω, -εύσω, ἡγόρευκα, ἡγόρευσα, [ἀγορά], *speak in the assembly; speak in public, harangue, address*. V. vi. 27.

ἀγρεύω, -εύσω, perf. wanting, ἡγρευσα, [ἄγρα, *chase*], *hunt, chase*. ἀγρευόμενα θηρία, *game*. V. iii. 8.

ἄγριος, -ία, -ιον, adj., [ἄγρός], *living in or belonging to the fields; wild, savage*.

ἄγρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *ager*, Eng. *acre*, Germ. *acker*], *field, land*.

ἀγρυπνέω, -ήσω, ἡγρύπνηκα, ἡγρύπνησα, [ἄγρυπνος, *wakeful*, from ἀγρέω, *seek*, + ὕπνος, *sleep*], *be wakeful, lose sleep*. VII. vi. 36.

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤχα, ἤξα, 2 aor. act. ἡγαγον, perf. p. ἡγμαι, aor. p. ἤχθην, [cf. Lat. *ago*], *lead, bring*: — of things with life, *lead, conduct, drive*; of things without life, *bring, carry, convey*; — figuratively, *live through, lead a life of, pass*, as εἰρήνην ἄγειν, *keep the peace*; ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, *remain quiet*; — idiomatically, ἄγε, *come!* ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν (= *ferre et agere*), *have complete control of; plunder and devastate* (φέρειν having reference to things, ἄγειν to men and animals).

ἀγώγιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀγωγή, *conveying*], *portable, easily conveyed, manageable*. τὰ ἀγώγιμα, *cargo of a ship, freight*. V. i. 16.

ἄγών, -ῶνος, ὁ, [ἄγω], *place of gathering; by synecdoche, that which takes place at the ἀγών, contest, game; strife, rivalry, competition*.

ἀγωνίζομαι, -ίσομαι or -ιοῦμαι, ἡγωνισμαι, ἡγωνισάμην, [ἀγών], *compete, struggle, contest, fight*.

ἀγωνοθέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἀγών, τίθημι], *one who institutes the contest or offers the prize, director of the contest; arbiter, umpire, judge*. III. i. 21.

ἄδειπνος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., δεῖπνον],

dinnerless, supperless. See under δεῖπνον.

ἀδελφός, -οῦ, (voc. ἀδελφε), ὁ, brother; intimate friend.

ἀδεῶς, adv., [ἀδεής, fearless], fearlessly, without fear.

ἀδηλος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + δηλος], not clear, not plain, obscure, uncertain; followed by a clause with ὅτι, or by indir. question.

ἀδιάβατος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., διά, root βα of βαίνω], not to be gone through, unfordable, impassable.

ἀδικέω, -ήσω, ἡδίκηκα, ἡδίκησα, [ἀδικος], do injustice, do wrong, wrong, treat unfairly. μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν, do no wrong, do nothing out of the way. I. ix. 13.

ἀδικία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀδικος], injustice, unrighteousness, wrong. II. vi. 18.

ἀδικος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., δίκη], unjust, unfair, wrong, wicked. ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου (from τὸ ἀδικον), unjustly, by unfair means.

ἀδίκως, adv., [ἀδικος], unjustly, unrighteously, wrongfully.

ἀδόλως, adv., [ἀδολος, -ον, guileless], guilelessly, without deceit, without treachery.

ἀδύνατος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., δυνατός], powerless, weak, feeble; impossible, impracticable.

ᾄδω or αἰδω, ᾄσομαι, aor. ᾄσα, sing.

αἰεὶ or αἰεῖ, adv., always, forever; constantly.

ἀετός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἀετός, avis], eagle; ἀετὸς χρυσοῦς, golden eagle, borne by a standard-bearer or attached to a chariot as the special ensign of the Persian king. I. x. 12.

ἄθεος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + θεός], godless, wicked. II. v. 39.

Ἀθῆναι, -ῶν, αἱ, Athens, chief city of Attica. Ἀθήνησι, loc., at Athens. IV. viii. 4.

Ἀθηναία, -ας (also Ἀθηνᾶ, -ᾶς), ἡ, Athēne, the goddess Pallas Athe-

ne, identified with Minerva of the Roman mythology; daughter of Zeus, and patroness of wisdom, especially of wisdom combined with courage; hence also patroness of war systematically carried on; tutelary deity of Athens. See *Dict. of Biography and Mythology*, or Murray's *Manual of Mythology*.

Ἀθηναῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἀθῆναι], Athenian; as subst., an Athenian.

ἄθλον, -ου, τό, [ἄθλος, contest], prize, reward. I. ii. 10.

ἄθροίζω, -οίσω, ἡθροίκα, ἡθροισα, [ἄθροος], assemble, collect, muster; mid. and pl., gather themselves together, be mustered, collected together.

ἄθροος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀ coll. + θρόος, noise], in a mass, compact, serried, collected, thick.

ἄθυμέω, -ήσω, ἡθύμηκα, ἡθύμησα, [ἄθυμος], be discouraged, disheartened; despond, lose heart. Hence ἄθυμητέος, -ον, III. ii. 23.

ἄθυμια, -ας, ἡ, [ἄθυμος], despondency, dejection, gloom. ἄθυμIAN ἔχειν = ἄθυμεῖν, be despondent, lose heart.

ἄθυμος, -ον, [ἀ priv. + θυμός, soul], spiritless, despondent, down-hearted, dejected, gloomy.

ἄθύμως, adv., gloomily, despondently, without heart, without spirit.

αἰγιαλός, -οῦ, ὁ, shore, strand, beach, coast; also, later, the sea.

Αἰγύπτιος, -α, -ον, adj., Egyptian; as subst., an Egyptian. See N. to p. 79, 10.

Αἴγυπτος, -ου, ἡ, Egypt; in ancient times often called the "Nile country," because in breadth it extends only a few miles on each side of the Nile. See Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography*.

αἰδέομαι, -έσομαι, ἡδεσμαι, ἡδεσάμην, ἡδέσθην, [αἰδώς, respect],

dep., *be ashamed*; transitive, *respect, have regard for*.
αἰδήμων, -ον, adj., [αἰδώς], *respectful, reverent, modest*. I. ix. 5.
αἰδοῖα, -ων, τὰ, [αἰδώς], *the private parts, groin*. IV. iii. 12.
αἰδώς, -οὖς, ἡ, *shame, reverence, respect, bashfulness*.
Αἰήτης, -ου, ὁ, *Æetes*, a mythical king of Colchis, said to be son of Helios (the sun) and Persēis, and father of Medēa. In later times the name was applied to a series of kings, one of whom is mentioned in the *Anabasis*, V. vi. 37.
αἰθρία, -ας, ἡ, [αἰθήρ, *clear sky*], *clear weather, open sky, open air*.
αἶθω, def. verb, found only in pres. and impf., poetic synonyme of *κάω*, *set on fire, burn, consume*; mid., *be on fire, burn*.
αἰκίζω, def. verb, in act. found only in pres. As dep., *αἰκίζομαι, αἰκιοῦμαι, ἡκισμαι, ἡκισάμην*, [αἰκία, *injury*], *treat injuriously, maltreat, abuse, plague, torment*.
αἶμα, -ατος, τό, *blood*.
Αἰνέας, -α, ὁ, *Aeneās*, a captain from Stymphālus, in Arcadia. IV. vii. 13.
Αἰνιᾶνες, -ων, οἱ, *Aenianians*, a people who dwelt on the south-eastern borders of Thessaly, on Mount Oeta, and the banks of the Spercheios. I. ii. 6; VI. i. 7.
αἶξ, αἰγός, ἡ, *goat*.
Αἰολίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *Æolis*, a country in Asia Minor between Ionia and the Hellespont. See Map. V. vi. 24.
αἰρετέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [αἰρέω], *to be taken, that must be taken or captured*. IV. vii. 3.
αἰρετός, -ή, -όν, verbal adj., [αἰρέω], *taken, selected, chosen*; in pl., as subst., οἱ αἰρετοί, *the delegates, the deputies*. I. iii. 21.
αἰρέω, -ήσω, ἤρῃκα, 2 aor. εἶλον,

aor. p. ἤρέθην, *take, capture, seize*; — mid., *take for one's self*; hence of things, *select, pick up*; of persons, *elect, choose*.
αἶρω, ἀρῶ, ἤρκα, ἤρα, *lift up, elevate, raise*.
αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ἦσθημαι, ἦσθησάμην, ἦσθόμην, *notice, perceive, become aware of, learn through the senses*.
αἰσθησις, -εως, ἡ, [αἰσθάνομαι], *observation, notice, perception*. IV. vi. 13.
αἰσιος, -ον, adj., [αἶσα, *fate, fortune*], *of good omen, lucky, auspicious*. VI. v. 2.
Αἰσχίνης, -ου, ὁ, *Aeschines*, a native of Acarnania and commander of Achaean peltasts. IV. iii. 22, viii. 18.
αἰσχροός, -ά, -όν, adj., [αἰσχος, *shame*], comp. αἰσχίων, sup. αἰσχιστος, *shameful, base, despicable, contemptible; disgraceful*.
αἰσchrōs, adv., [αἰσchrōs], *basely, shamefully, contemptibly*.
αἰσχύνη, -ης, ἡ, [αἰσχος], *shame, disgrace*. πᾶσιν αἰσχύνη ἦν, *all were ashamed*.
αἰσχύνω, αἰσχυνῶ, ἥσχυγκα, ἥσχυνα, [αἰσχος], *make ugly, disfigure; disgrace, dishonor*. Mid., αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυνοῦμαι, ἥσχυμαι, ἥσχύνην (aor. p. as mid.), *feel ashamed; feel shame before, stand in awe of*.
αἰτέω, -ήσω, ἤτηκα, ἤτησα, *ask, demand, beg*, followed by acc. of obj. or by acc. of obj. and acc. of person; — mid., *ask for one's self, entreat, beseech, obtain by entreaty*.
αἰτία, -ας, ἡ, [αἰτέω], *charge, guilt, fault, accusation, blame*.
αἰτιάομαι, -άσομαι, ἤτιαμαι, ἤτιασάμην, [αἰτία], mid. dep., *blame, accuse, charge, censure, reproach*; followed by acc. of person and inf.
αἷτιος, -α, -ον, adj., [αἰτέω], *causing*

anything, often best translated *the cause*, as I. iv. 15; hence, *responsible for, chargeable, blameworthy, guilty*. As substantive, ὁ αἷτιος, *the accused, the culprit*; τὸ αἷτιον, *the cause*, IV. i. 17.

αἰχμάλωτος, -ον, adj., [αἷχμή, *spear*, and ἀλίσκομαι], *taken in war, captive, captured*. As subst., οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι, *the captives, prisoners of war*, IV. viii. 27; τὰ αἰχμάλωτα, *the booty*, including captives as well as animals and treasure, V. iii. 4.

Ἀκαρνάν, -ἄνος, ὁ, *Acarnanian*, a resident of Acarnania, a province of western central Greece.

ἄκαυστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κᾰῶ], *unburnt, that had not been burned*. III. v. 13.

ἀκέραιος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. and κεράννυμι, κεραῖω], *unmixed*; of troops, *not confused, fresh*. VI. v. 9.

ἀκήρυκτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κηρύσσω], *unannounced*; with πόλεμος, *a war in which no herald would be received*; hence, *truceless, implacable*. III. iii. 5.

ἀκινάκης, -ον, ὁ, *Persian short-sword*. Cf. Pl. I., fig. 1.

ἀκίνδυνος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + κίνδυνος], *without danger, free from danger, safe*.

ἀκινδύνως, adv., [ἀκίνδυνος], *without danger, in security*. II. vi. 6.

ἀκμάζω, -άσω, ἤκμακα, ἤκμασα, [ἀκμή], *be at one's best, be at the best time of life*. III. i. 25.

ἀκμή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀκή, *point*, cf. Lat. *acies*], *summit, highest point, maturity, ripeness*; ἀκμήν, acc. used adverbially, = *just at that point, at that very moment*, IV. iii. 26.

ἀκόλαστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κολάζω], *unpunished, undisciplined, unruly*. II. vi. 9.

ἀκολουθεῖω, -ήσω, ἠκολούθηκα, ἠκολούθησα, [ἀκόλουθος], *follow, pur-*

sue; followed by dat. or σύν with dat. VII. v. 3.

ἀκόλουθος, -ον, adj., [ἀ coll., κέλευθος, *way*], *taking the same path as another*; *consistent*. II. iv. 19.

ἀκοντίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, ἠκόντικα, ἠκόντισα, [ἀκόντιον], *hurl the dart*; *strike or wound with the dart or spear*.

ἀκόντιον, -ον, τό, [ἄκων, from ἀκή], *dart*, hurled either with the hand alone or by means of a leather strap. See p. 32, and Pl. II. 2.

ἀκόντισις, -εως, ἡ, [ἀκοντίζω], *dart-hurling*. I. ix. 5.

ἀκοντιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἀκοντίζω], *dart-hurler, darter, javelin-thrower*. See p. 32.

ἀκούω, -ούσομαι, ἀκήκοα, ἤκουσα, perf. p. ἤκουσμαι, aor. p. ἤκουσθην, *hear, listen, learn by hearsay*; *heed, obey*; followed by acc. of obj. and gen. of person from whom heard. εἰς ἀκούειν ὑπὸ τινος, *to be well spoken of by any one*, VII. vii. 23.

ἄκρα, -ας, ἡ, [ἄκρος], *summit*; *citadel, stronghold*.

ἄκρατος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κεράννυμι], *unmixed, pure* (especially of wine), hence *strong*. The Greeks usually drank their wine mixed with water, looking upon the use of strong liquors as barbaric. IV. v. 28.

ἄκριτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κρίνω], *not judged, without trial, uncondemned*. V. vii. 28.

ἀκροβολίζομαι, -ίσομαι, ἠκροβόλισμαι, ἠκροβολισάμην, [ἄκρος + βολίζω, from βολή, from βάλλω], *throw from above or from a distance, fight at a distance, skirmish*.

ἀκροβόλις, -εως, ἡ, [ἀκροβολίζομαι], *skirmishing, skirmish*.

ἀκρόπολις, -εως, ἡ, [ἄκρον + πόλις], *citadel, fortress, stronghold, fastness*.

ἄκρος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀκή, *acies*], *lying*

at the summit, highest, extreme, topmost. As subst., τὸ ἄκρον, summit, height, peak; τὰ ἄκρα, heights, summits.

ἀκρωνυχία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄκρος, δνυξ, finger-nail], the tip or extremity of the finger-nail; hence, mountain ridge.

ἀκτῆ, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἄγνυμι, break], land against which waves break, headland, promontory, strand.

ἄκυρος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κύρος, authority], without authority, not authoritative, invalid. VI. i. 28.

ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον, adj., [ἀ priv., ἐκών], unwilling, not willing. ἄκοντος ἐμοῦ, against my will, without my consent.

ἀλαλάζω, -άξομαι, aor. ἠλάλαξα, [ἀλαλά, war-shout], raise the war-shout, give the war-cry. See p. 37.

ἄλεινός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [ἀλέα, warmth], warm, imparting warmth. IV. iv. 11.

ἀλέξω, ἀλέξῃσω and ἀλέξω, 1 aor. ἤλεξα, 2 aor. ἄλαλκον, ward off, keep off, defend; recompense, requite, repay in kind.

ἀλέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἀλέω, grind], grinder. ὕνος ἀλέτης, millstone; see N. to p. 69, 10.

ἄλευρον, -ου, τό, [ἀλέω], usually in pl., flour, fine flour, as distinguished from coarse meal (ἄλφιτα.)

ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀληθής], truth, fairness, reality, sincerity.

ἀληθεύω, -σω, ἠλήθευσα, [ἀληθής], say what is true, tell the truth; conjecture or predict correctly; report correctly.

ἀληθής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., λαθ, root of λανθάνω, conceal], open, true, honest, frank, real, sincere. As subst., τὸ ἀληθές, truth.

ἀληθινός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [ἀληθής], true, to be trusted, trustworthy. I. ix. 17.

ἄλιευτικός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [ἄλιεύω, to fish], for fishing. πλοῖον ἄλιευτικόν, fishing-smack, fishing-boat.

ἄλλῃω, ἄλλισω, ἡλικά, ἡλιστα, [ἄλλis, together], collect, assemble, bring together; — mid., congregate, come together.

ἄλιθος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + λίθος], without stones, free from stones. VI. iv. 5.

ἄλλis, adv., in a heap, enough; with part. gen., V. vii. 12.

Ἀλυσάρνη -ης, ἡ, Halisarne, a town not far south of Pergamos in Mysia, belonging to the principality of the Spartan Damarātus. VII. viii. 17.

ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώσομαι, def., used as pass. of αἰρέω, hence perf. ἐάλωκα or ἤλωκα, 2 aor. ἐάλων or ἤλων, be captured, taken, seized, caught; fall as result of attack or siege.

ἄλκιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀλκή, strength], brave, daring, warlike. IV. iii. 4.

ἄλλά, adversative conj., [ἄλλα, neut. pl. acc. of ἄλλος with accent thrown forward], otherwise, but, on the other hand, on the contrary; yet, still, however; sometimes, at the beginning of a paragraph or section, resumptive, well, now, well now. ἀλλὰ γάρ, but [this is not the case] for; ἀλλὰ δὲ, but of course, but you see; ἀλλὰ μέντοι, but nevertheless; ἀλλὰ μὲν, but certainly; ἀλλ' ἢ, except; ἀλλ' ὅμως, but yet.

ἄλλαχοῦ, adv., [ἄλλος], elsewhere, in another place. II. vi. 4.

ἄλλῃ, adv., [dat. of ἄλλος], elsewhere, in another place; otherwise, in another way or direction.

ἄλλήλων, -οis, reciprocal pron., used only in the gen., dat., and acc., dual and pl., [reduplicated form of ἄλλος], one another, each other. G. 74; H. 268.

ἄλλοθεν, adv., from another place. I. x. 13.

ἄλλομαι, ἄλοῦμαι, ἡλάμην and ἡλόμην, [Lat. *salio*], *leap, jump*. IV. ii. 17; VI. i. 5.

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, adj., [Lat. *alius*], *other, another*, as ἄλλο στράτευμα, *another army; the rest*, as τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *the rest of the army*; used adverbially, ἄλλῃ, *in another way*, τὰλλα, *in other respects*; idiomatically, ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, *some from one place and some from another*: ἄλλος ἄλλον, *one another*; ἄλλοι ἄλλως, *some in one way, some in another*; ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει, *some say one thing, some another*; ἄλλο τι ἤ, (interrog.), *is it not so that? (literally, is there any other possibility than or is the case any other than?)*

ἄλλοτε, adv., [ἄλλος, ὅτε], *at other times, at another time*. ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, *from time to time, now and then*. II. iv. 26.

ἄλλότριος, -ία, -ιον, adj., [ἄλλος], *belonging to others, belonging to another; foreign, alien*.

ἄλλως, adv., [ἄλλος], *otherwise, in a different way*; otherwise than to the purpose, hence *vainly, in vain, at random*; often used with other words, as ἄλλως πως, *in any other way*; ἄλλως τε καί, *both in other ways and, = especially*.

ἄλόγιστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., λογίζομαι], *devoid of sense, without forethought, foolish*. II. v. 21.

ἄλσος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ἀλδαίνω, *cause to grow*], *primarily overgrown vegetation; then, grove, especially sacred grove*. V. iii. 11.

Ἄλυσ, -υος, ὅ, [ἄλς, *salt*], *Halys (= 'Salt River')*, the most important river of Asia Minor. It rises in the western part of Armenia, and flows first westward and then north into the Black Sea. From very early times it has formed a natural division between states and provinces, and

has many historical associations. To-day *Kizil Irmak*, = 'Red River.'

ἄλφιτα, -ων, τά, *coarsely ground grain, meal; especially barley-meal*. I. v. 6.

ἄλῳ, see ἀλίσκομαι.

ἄλωπεκῇ, -ῆς, or ἄλωπεκίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [ἄλώπηξ, *fox*], *fox-hide, fox-skin*; by metonymy, *cap made of fox-skin, fox-skin cap*. VII. iv. 4.

ἄλώσιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀλίσκομαι], *liable to be taken, easy to take or capture*.

ἄμα, adv., [for σάμα; cf. Lat. *simul*, Germ. *zu-sammen*], *at once, at the same time*. ἄμα μὲν — ἄμα δέ, *partly — partly*; followed by participles, *as soon as, as ἄμα ταῦτ' εἰπών, as soon as he had said this*. As prep. with dat., *at the same time with, along with*. ἄμα (τῇ) ἡμέρᾳ, *at day-break*. ἄμα ἡλίῳ ἀνίσχοντι, *at sunrise*. ἄμα ἡλίῳ δύνοντι, *at sunset*.

Ἄμαζών, -όνος, ἡ, [ἀ priv., μαζός, i. e. *breastless*], usually in pl., *Amazon*. See N. to IV. iv. 16.

ἄμαξα, -ης, ἡ, [ἄμα, ἄξων, *axle*], *wagon, especially a heavy wagon for freight*; also, by metonymy, *load, wagon-load*. δέκα ἄμαξαι πετρῶν, *ten wagon-loads of stones*. Cf. N. to p. 57, 13.

ἄμαξιαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἄμαξα], *large enough to load a wagon; each a load for a wagon*. IV. ii. 3.

ἄμαξιτός, -όν, adj., [ἄμαξα, and -ιτός from εἶμι], *wide enough for a wagon, traversed by wagons*. ἄμαξιτὸς ὁδός, *wagon-road*.

ἁμαρτάνω, -ήσομαι, ἡμάρτηκα, 2 aor. ἡμαρτον, *fail to hit, miss (with gen.)*; *fail, err, do wrong*.

ἁμαχεί, adv., [ἄμαχος, from ἀ priv. and μαχ- of μάχομαι], *without fighting, without a battle*.

ἄμεινον, adv., see εὖ.

ἀμείνων, -ονος, adj., [irr. comp. of ἀγαθός], *better, braver, nobler, superior*; sometimes with κρείττων, as ἀμείνων καὶ κρείττων, *better and stronger*, almost = *far better*. ἀμέλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀμελής], *negligence, carelessness*. IV. vi. 3.

ἀμελέω, -ήσω, ἡμέληκα, ἡμέλησα, [ἀμελής], *be heedless, neglect, slight, be negligent of*. ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, *be neglectful of our own safety*.

ἀμελῶς, adv., [ἀμελής, *negligent*], *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*.

ἄμετρος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., μέτρον], *measureless, boundless, immense*. III. ii. 16.

ἀμήχανος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., μηχανή, *contrivance*], *without resources*; of persons, *without means, destitute, perplexed, at a loss*; of things, *impracticable, insurmountable, inextricable, impossible*.

ἀμιλλάομαι, -ήσομαι, ἡμίλλημαι, ἡμιλλησάμην, [ἄμιλλα, *contest*], *compete, vie, contest*; followed by ἐπὶ or πρὸς, *race for, vie for the attainment of, struggle for*.

ἄμπελος, -ου, ἡ, *vine*.

Ἀμπρακιώτης, -ου, ὁ, *Ambraciot, Ambracian*, a resident of Ambracia (modern *Arta*), a colony of Corinth in Epīrus, about seven miles north of the Ambracian gulf.

ἀμυγδάλινος, -η, -ον, adj., [ἀμυγδάλη, *almond*], *made from almonds, of almonds*. IV. iv. 13.

ἀμύνω, -νῶ, 1 aor. ἡμῦνα, [cf. Lat. *munio*], *ward off, keep off, defend one's self; avenge one's self upon, retaliate upon, requite, punish*.

ἀμφί [cognate with ἄμφω, Lat. *ambo*], *on both sides of, hence, about, around*: (1) followed by gen. of cause or occasion, as διαφέρεισθαι ἀμφί τινος, *to differ in regard to something*; (2) followed by acc. of place, as ἀμφί

Μίλητον, *about Miletus, around Miletus*; ἀμφί Κῦρον, *around Cyrus*; (3) with acc. in general expressions of time, as ἀμφί μέσας νύκτας, *about midnight*; ἀμφί πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν, *about full market time*; (4) with acc. in expressions of indefinite number, as ἀμφί τοὺς δισχιλίους, *about two thousand*.

ἀμφιγνοέω, -ήσω, impf. ἡμφεγνόουν or ἡμφιγνόουν, [ἀμφί, and γνο = νο of νοέω], lit. *think on both sides*; hence, *doubt, be perplexed, wonder*. II. v. 33.

Ἀμφίδημος, -ου, ὁ, *Amphidēmus*, father of Amphicrates. IV. ii. 13.

Ἀμφικράτης, -ου, ὁ, *Amphicrates*, a captain, native of Athens and son of Amphidēmus; slain by the Carduchi. IV. ii. 13, 17.

ἀμφιλέγω, -λέξω, 1 aor. ἀμφέλεξα, [ἀμφί + λέγω], lit. *speak on both sides*; hence, *discuss, dispute about, quarrel about*. I. v. 11.

Ἀμφιπολίτης, -ου, ὁ, [Ἀμφίπολις, ἀμφί + πόλις], *Amphipolitan, Amphipolite*, a resident of Amphipolis, a colony of Athens in Thrace, near the mouth of the Strymon, which nearly surrounded the city, giving rise to the name.

ἀμφορεύς, -έως, ὁ, [ἀμφί, and φορεύς, from φέρω, i. e. *carried on both sides*], a clay vessel with two handles and short neck, *jar*. V. iv. 28.

ἀμφοτέρος, -α, -ον, [ἄμφω], generally used in dual or pl., *both*.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, adv., [ἀμφοτέρος], *from both sides, on both sides*.

ἄμφω, gen. and dat., ἀμφοῖν, [Lat. *ambo*], *both*.

ἄν, adv., implying hypothesis or condition in the statement in which it is found. It cannot generally be translated into English, but its force may sometimes

be indicated by *perhaps*, or *-ever*, especially with relative words; as ὅταν (= ὅτε ἀν), *whenever*; ἐπειδάν, (= ἐπεὶ δ' ἀν), *whenever*. ἀν is used in the apodosis of conditional sentences contrary to fact and of the vague future form sometimes called potential.

ἀν, conj., [= εἰδάν, = εἰ + ἀν], *if, if ever*.

ἀνά, prep., [akin to ἀνω], *up*, followed by acc.: (1) of place, *along*, *upon*, as ἀνά τὸ πεδῖον, *along the plain*, ἀνά τὰ ὄρη, *on the mountains, among the mountains*; (2) of manner, *at*, as ἀνά κράτος, *at full speed* (lit. *up to one's strength*); (3) distributive, as ἀνά πέντε παρσάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *at the rate of five parasangs a day*.

ἀναβαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, 2 aor. ἀνέβην, [ἀνά + βαίνω], *go up, ascend, climb up, mount, march up; embark; go up from the coast into the interior*.

ἀναβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἀνέβαλον, [ἀνά + βάλλω, *throw*], *throw up, lift, help up*.

ἀνάβασις, -εως, ἡ, [ἀναβαίνω], *ascent, upward march, march to the interior, expedition into the interior, up-march*.

ἀναβιβάζω, βιβάσομαι and -βιβῶμαι, ἀνεβίβασα, [ἀνά + βιβάζω], *make to go up, lead up*. I. x. 14.

ἀναβοάω, -βοήσομαι, -βεβόηκα, ἀνεβόησα, [ἀνά + βοάω], *raise a cry, call, shout, yell*. V. iv. 31.

ἀναβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀναβάλλω], *rampart, bulwark, made of earth thrown up*. V. ii. 5.

ἀναγγέλλω, ἀναγγελῶ, ἀνήγγελκα, ἀνήγγειλα, [ἀνά + ἀγγέλλω], *bring back word, report*.

ἀναγιγνώσκω, -γνώσομαι, ἀνέγνωκα, 2 aor. ἀνέγνω, [ἀνά + γιγνώσκω], *recognize*; hence, as reading implies recognition of the letters, *read*.

ἀναγκαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀνάγκη], *necessary*. As subst., ἀναγκαῖος, -ου, ὁ, *kinsman, relative*.

ἀναγκάζω, -άσω, ἠνάγκακα, ἠνάγκασα, [ἀνάγκη], *force, compel, necessitate; oblige, require, constrain*.

ἀνάγκη, -ης, ἡ, *necessity, constraint*; often with ἐστὶ expressed or understood, *it is necessary*. ἀνάγκη μοι ἐστίν, *I must*.

ἀνάγω, -άξω, -ῆχα, 2 aor. ἀνήγαγον, [ἀνά + ἄγω], *lead up, bring up, carry up*; of vessels at sea, mid., *weigh anchor, put out, set sail*.

ἀναξεύγνυμι, -ξεύξω, ἀνέξευξα, ἀνέξευγμαι, 1 aor. p. ἀνεξεύχθην, [ἀνά + ξεύγνυμι], *yoke up, harness up; break camp, = castra mouere*.

ἀναθαρρέω, -θαρρήσω, ἀνατεθάρρηκα, ἀνεθάρρησα, [ἀνά + θαρρέω], *regain confidence, again take courage*. VI. iv. 12.

ἀνάθημα, -ατος, τό, [ἀνατίθημι, *set up*], lit. anything set up, what is set up, especially in a temple as an offering; hence, *offering, sacred gift, votive offering*. V. iii. 5.

ἀναθορυβέω, -θορυβήσω, ἀνατεθορύβηκα, ἀνεθορύβησα, [ἀνά + θορυβέω, *make a noise*], *make a noise; applaud, cheer*.

ἀναιρέω, -αιρήσω, ἀνήρηκα, 2 aor. ἀνεῖλον, [ἀνά + αἰρέω], *take up*; of oracles, *appoint, ordain, make response, signify*; — mid., *take up for one's self, undertake, commence*.

ἀνακάω or ἀνακαίω, -καύσω and -καύσομαι, -κέκαυκα, ἀνέκαυσα, [ἀνά + κάω], *light up, kindle*. ἀνακάειν πῦρ, *make a fire*. III. i. 3.

ἀνακαλέω, -έσω, ἀνακέκληκα, ἀνεκάλεσα, [ἀνά + καλέω], *call out again and again, cry out, call back*. τῇ σάλπιγγι ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, *sound the retreat, = Lat. receptui canere*.

ἀνακοινῶ, -κοινῶσω, -κεκοίνωκα, ἀνεκοίνωσα, [ἀνά + κοινῶ from κοινός, *common*], *communicate*: — mid., *consult, confer with*. ἀνα-

κοινοῦσθαι τῷ θεῷ, *ask counsel of the god.*

ἀνακομίζω, -κομίσω or -ιῶ, -κεκόμικα, ἀνεκόμισα, [ἀνά + κομίζω], *bring up, carry up*; — mid., *carry up for one's self, store up.* IV. vii. 1, 17.

ἀνακράζω, -κράξομαι, -κέκραγα, 2 aor. ἀνέκραγον, [ἀνά + κράζω, *scream*], *cry out, raise a shout.*

ἀναλαλάζω, -αλαλάξομαι, [ἀνά + ἀλαλάζω], *raise the war-shout.* IV. iii. 19.

ἀναλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, ἀνείληφα, 2 aor. ἀνέλαβον, [ἀνά + λαμβάνω], *take up, take away; take back, recover, regain.*

ἀναλάμπω, -λάμψω, def., [ἀνά + λάμπω, *shine*], *flame up, blaze up.* V. ii. 24.

ἀναλέγω, see ἀναιπεῖν.

ἀναλίσκω, ἀναλώσω, ἀνήλωκα, ἀνήλωσα, [ἀνά + ἀλίσκω], *use up, spend, consume, waste.*

ἀνάλωτος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀλωτός from ἀλίσκομαι, *be taken*], *not taken; not to be taken, impregnable.* V. ii. 20.

ἀναμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, ἀνέμεινα, [ἀνά + μένω], *stay back, remain, wait*; with acc., or acc. and infin., *wait for.*

ἀναμίγνυμι, -μίξω, -μέμιχα, ἀνέμιξα, [ἀνά + μίγνυμι, *mix*], *mix up, mix together*; — pass., *be mixed up with, be united with, join.* IV. viii. 8.

ἀναμιμνήσκω, -μνήσω, ἀνέμνησα, aor. p. ἀνεμνήσθην, [ἀνά + μιμνήσκω], *remind, bring to mind*; — mid. and pass., *remember, recall, recollect.*

ἀνανδρος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀνήρ], *unmanly, cowardly, weak.* II. vi. 25.

Ἀναξίβιος, -ου, ὁ, *Anaxibius*, commander of the Spartan fleet at Byzantium. Bribed by Pharnabazus, he allured the Ten Thou-

sand from Asia Minor over to Byzantium under false pretences. He was afterwards sent to carry on war with the Athenians about the Hellespont, and was killed in battle.

ἀναξυρίδες, -ων, αἱ, [Persian word], *trousers.* See N. to p. 70, 2. I. v. 8.

ἀναπαύω, -παύσω, -πέπαυκα, ἀνέπαυσα, [ἀνά + παύω], *stop, cause to rest, cause to cease*; — mid., *take breath, pause, rest, refresh one's self.*

ἀναπείθω, -πείσω, -πέπεικα, ἀνέπεισα, [ἀνά + πείθω], *persuade; win over to a different opinion, gain over.*

ἀναπετάννυμι, -πετάσω or -πετώ, ἀνέπέτασα, [ἀνά + πετάννυμι, *spread out*], *open wide, throw open wide.* VII. i. 17.

ἀναπηδάω, -πηδήσομαι, -πεπήδηκα, ἀνεπήδησα, [ἀνά + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap up, spring up; mount.*

ἀναπνέω, -πνεύσομαι, -πέπνευκα, ἀνέπνευσα, [ἀνά + πνέω, *breathe*], *breathe again, take breath, breathe; revive, rest.*

ἀναπράττω, -πράξω, -πέπραχα, ἀνέπραξα, *levy, exact.* VII. vi. 40.

ἀναπτύσσω, -πτύξω, [ἀνά + πτύσσω, *fold*], *unfold*; as a military term, *wheel round, fold back.* See N. to p. 89, 1. I. x. 9.

ἀνάπτω, ἀνάψω, [ἀνά + ἄπτω, *touch, kindle*], *light up, kindle, light.*

ἀναπυνθάνομαι, -πεύσομαι, -πεπυσμαι, 2 aor. ἀνεπυνθόμην, [ἀνέ + πυνθάνομαι], mid. dep., *inquire again, inquire closely, learn by careful inquiry*; followed by περί with gen. or by acc. with a participle.

ἀναριθμητος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀριθμητός, from ἀριθμέω, *number*], *innumerable, countless.* III. ii. 13.

ἀνάριστος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀριστον, *breakfast*], *without breakfast.*

ἀναρπάζω, -αρπάσω, ἀνήρπακα, ἀνήρ-
πασα, [ἀνά + ἀρπάζω], *snatch up*,
seize; *plunder, pillage*.

ἀναρχία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀναρχος, *without a leader*], *lack of leaders, want of government*. III. ii. 29.

ἀνασκευάζω, -σκευάσω, [ἀνά + σκευά-
ζω, from σκεῦος], *pack up, pack up and carry*. VI. ii. 8.

ἀνασταυρόω, -ώσω, ἀνεσταύρωκα, ἀνε-
σταύρωσα, [ἀνά, σταυρόω, *crucify*],
impale, crucify; *fasten up on a cross*. III. i. 17.

ἀναστέλλω, -στελῶ, ἀνέσταλκα, ἀνέ-
στειλα, [ἀνά + στέλλω], *send back*,
drive back, restrain. V. iv. 23.

ἀναστρέφω, -ψω, ἀνέστροφα, 2 aor.
p. ἀνεστράφη, [ἀνά + στρέφω, *turn*],
turn around, turn back, wheel around; intr., *face about, rally*.

ἀναταράττω, -ταράξω, -τετάραχα,
ἀνετάραξα, [ἀνά + ταράττω, *dis-*
turb], *stir up, make disorder, dis-*
turb; pf. p. part., ἀνατεταραγμέ-
νον, *in disorder*. I. vii. 19.

ἀνατείνω, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, ἀνέτεινα,
[ἀνά + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch up-*
ward, lift up, hold up, as the hand
in voting. αἰετὸς ἀνατεταμένος,
eagle with extended wings.

ἀνατέλλω, -τελῶ, -τέταλκα, ἀνέ-
τειλα, [ἀνά + τέλλω, *raise, rise*],
tr., *raise, cause to rise*; intr., *rise*.
ἤμα ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντι, *at sunrise*.
II. iii. 1.

ἀνατίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, ἀνέθηκα,
[ἀνά + τίθημι], *put up*; *lay upon*,
place upon, load; of votive or
religious offerings, *set up in a*
temple, dedicate, consecrate.

ἀνατρέφω, -θρέψω, -τέτροφα, ἀνέ-
θρεψα, [ἀνά + τρέφω, *nourish*],
feed, raise; *fatten*. IV. v. 35.

ἀναφεύγω, -φεύξομαι, -πέφευγα, 2
aor. ἀνέφυγον, [ἀνά + φεύγω], *flee*
up, escape up, as up a mountain.
VI. iv. 24.

ἀναφρονέω, -φρονήσω, -πεφρόνηκα,

ἀνεφρόνησα, [ἀνά + φρονέω], *re-*
gain one's wits, come to one's senses,
become rational. IV. viii. 21.

ἀναχάζω or ἀναχάζομαι, [ἀνά +
χάζω, *force back*, poetic word],
draw back, retreat, retire. IV. i.
16, vii. 10.

ἀναχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, ἀνε-
χώρησα, [ἀνά + χωρέω, *with-*
draw], *retreat, withdraw, go back*.
ἀναχωρεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον,
withdraw to the camp.

ἀναχωρίζω, -χωριῶ, [ἀναχωρέω],
withdraw, draw off. V. ii. 10.

ἀνδραγαθία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθός],
manliness, bravery, courage, valor;
reputation for courage. V. ii. 11.

ἀνδράποδον, -ου, τό, [ἀνὴρ and πούς,
foot, because a victor often put
his foot on the neck of the cap-
tive as a sign of enslavement],
slave; see N. to p. 59, 28.

ἀνδρεῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός],
manly, brave. VI. v. 24.

ἀνδρειότης, -τητος, ἡ, [ἀνδρεῖος], =
Lat. VIRTUS, *manliness, bravery,*
courage. VI. v. 14.

ἀνδρίζομαι, -ίσομαι, [mid. of ἀνδρίζω,
from ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός], *show one's self*
a man; *take courage, act man-*
fully.

ἀνέβην, see ἀναβαίνω.

ἀνεγείρω, -εγερῶ, ἀνεγήγερκα, aor.
p. ἀνηγέρθην, [ἀνά + ἐγείρω,
rouse], *awaken, rouse*: — pass,
be awakened, awake, wake up.
III. i. 12.

ἀνειπεῖν [aor. of ἀναλέγω, from ἀνά,
εἶπον], *give notice, announce, pro-*
claim.

ἀνεκπύμπλημι, -πλήσω, -πέπληκα,
ἀνέπλησα, [ἀνά + ἐκ + πύμπλημι],
fill up again, fill out again.

ἀνεμος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *animus*],
wind. IV. v. 4.

ἀνεπιλήπτως, adv., [ἀνεπίληπτος,
from ἀνά, ἐπί, λαμβάνω], *blame-*
lessly, beyond reproach. VII. vi.
37.

ἀνερεθίζω, -ερεθίσω or -ιῶ, ἀνηρέθισα, [ἀνά, ἐρέθω, *provoke*], irritate, provoke, stir up. VI. vi. 9.

ἀνερωτάω, -ερωτήσω, ἀνηρώτηκα, ἀνηρώτησα, [ἀνά + ἐρωτάω], question, press with questions; ask as with authority, demand.

ἀνευ, prep. with gen., without, apart from.

ἀνευρίσκω, -ευρήσω, ἀνεύρηκα, 2 aor. ἀνεῦρον, [ἀνά + εὐρίσκω], find out, discover, find. VII. iv. 14.

ἀνέχω or ἀνίσχω, ἀνέξω or ἀνασχήσω, ἀνέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἀνέσχον, [ἀνά + ἔχω], hold up, lift up; of the sun, rise: — mid., hold out, sustain, endure, bear, tolerate, restrain one's self.

ἀνεψιός, -οῦ, ὁ, cousin, nephew, kinsman. VII. viii. 9.

ἀνήγαγον, see ἀνάγω.

ἀνήκεστος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv. + ἀκεστός, from ἀκέομαι, heal], incurable, irreparable.

ἀνήκω, -ήξω, [ἀνά + ἥκω], come up; reach, extend.

ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, = VIR, man, as distinguished from woman or child; hence, husband; sometimes in pl. used instead of στρατιῶται, soldiers, or πολέμιοι, enemy; often equivalent to person and not to be translated, as ἀνὴρ Πέρσης, a Persian; ἀνὴρ μάντις, soothsayer; ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, fellow-soldiers. κατ' ἄνδρα, man by man. See ἄνθρωπος.

ἀνθ' = ἀντί.

ἀνθέμιον, -ου, τό, [ἄνθος, blossom], blossom, flower. V. iv. 32.

ἀνθίστημι, ἀντιστήσω, ἀνθέστηκα, 2 aor. ἀντέστην, [ἀντί + ἵστημι, set], tr. set against; oppose, withstand, resist. VII. iii. 11.

ἀνθρώπινος, -η, -ον, adj., [ἄνθρωπος], human; neut. pl. as subst., τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων, of things human. II. v. 8.

ἄνθρωπος, -ου, ὁ, = HOMO, man, as

distinguished from other beings, such as gods and lower animals, as a member of the human race; human being, person; sometimes, like ἄνδρες, used in pl. for στρατιῶται or πολέμιοι, as IV. ii. 7; sometimes implying contempt, as I. vii. 4, while ἄνδρες usually implies respect; often not to be translated, as ἄνθρωπος Ἡρακλεώτης, a Heracleot.

ἀνιάω, -άσω, ἠνίακα, ἠνίασα, [ἀνία, grief], tr. grieve, annoy, distress; — pass., with mid. fut., be distressed, be troubled. δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, he was evidently troubled.

ἀνίημι, ἀνήσω, ἀνείκα, ἀνήκα, [ἀνά + ἵημι], let go, allow to go, suffer to escape.

ἀνιμάω, [ἀνά, ἱμάς, strap], lit. 'draw up with a strap,' draw up, raise up. IV. ii. 8.

ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, ἀνέστηκα, ἀνέστησα, 2 aor. ἀνέστην, [ἀνά + ἵστημι, cause to stand], tr., set up, cause to stand up, raise up, rouse up; intr., stand up, rise, get up, as from sitting, from a meal, from one's seat with a view to making a speech, or from sickness.

ἀνίσχω, see ἀνέχω.

ἀνοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἀνά + ὁδός], = ἀνάβασις, journey upward, journey up to the interior, up-march.

ἀνοδος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ὁδός], pathless, inaccessible, hard to ascend. IV. viii. 10.

ἀνόητος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., νοητός from νοέω], witless, senseless, foolish, silly. II. i. 13.

ἀνοίγω, ἀνοίξω, ἀνέφχα, ἀνέφξα, [ἀνά + οἶγω, open], open up, open.

ἀνομία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄνομος, lawless], lawlessness.

ἀνομοίως, adv., [ἀνόμοιος, ἀν priv. + ὁμοιος, similar], differently. ἀνομοίως ἔχειν, be differently situated, be thought of differently. VII. vii. 49.

ἀνομος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + νόμος, law], lawless. VI. vi. 13.

ἀνταγοράζω, -άσω, ἀντηγόρακα, ἀντηγόρασα, [ἀντί + ἀγοράζω, purchase], buy in return, purchase in return. I. v. 5.

ἀντακούω, -σομαι, ἀντακήκοα, ἀντήκουσα, [ἀντί + ἀκούω], hear in turn, listen in turn. II. v. 16.

Ἄντανδρος, -ου, ἡ, Antandrus, a town in the Troad, on the north coast of the Adramyttian gulf, at the foot of Mt. Ida; said to have been founded by the Pelasgians; colonized by Aeolians; sometimes under Persian and sometimes under Greek rule; modern *Auchilar*. VII. viii. 7.

ἀντεμπλήμι, -εμπλήσω, -εμπέπληκα, -ενέπλησα, [ἀντί + ἐν + πλέμπλημι, fill], fill in return. IV. v. 28.

ἀντεπιμέλομαι, -επιμελήσομαι, -επιμεμέλημαι, -επεμελησάμην, [ἀντί + ἐπί + μέλομαι], take care in return, care in return. III. i. 16.

ἀντενποιέω, written more correctly ἀντ' εὖ ποιέω, do a kindness in return. V. v. 21.

ἀντί, prep., followed by gen., opposite, over against, against; instead of; behind, IV. vii. 6. βασιλεύειν ἀντ' ἐκείνου, to reign in his place, in his stead. ἀντὶ βασιλέως δοῦλον ποιεῖν, to make him a slave instead of king.

ἀντιδίδωμι, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, ἀντέδωσα, 2 aor. ἀντέδων, give instead, give in return. III. iii. 19.

ἀντικαθίστημι, -καταστήσω, -καθέστηκα, -κατέστησα, 2 aor. -κατέστην, [ἀντί + κατά + ἵστημι], appoint instead.

ἀντιλέγω, -λέξω, ἀντέλεξα, speak in opposition, speak against, contradict, oppose, object; followed by inf., or by clauses with μή, ὥς.

Ἀντιλέων, -οντος, ὁ, Antileon, one of the Ten Thousand, and native

of Thurii, a colony of Athens in the southern part of Italy, on the gulf of Tarentum. V. i. 2.

ἀντλος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀντί], opposite, facing over against; opposed, contrary, different; hostile; often best translated as an adv. or prep., as ἵεναι ἀντλος, to go against. ἐκ τοῦ ἀντλου [μέρους], directly opposite, in front. ἀντλος ἤ, other than, different from what.

ἀντιπαραθέω, -θεύσομαι, [ἀντί + παρά + θέω], def., run against, run along against. IV. viii. 17.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι, -άσομαι, -παρασκευάσμαι, aor. p. -παρασκευάσθην, [ἀντί + παρά + σκευάζομαι], prepare in turn, make preparations in turn. I. ii. 5.

ἀντιπαρατάττομαι, -παρατάξομαι, -παρατέταγμαι, -παραταξάμην, [ἀντί + παρά + τάττω], array one's self against, draw up in array against. IV. viii. 9.

ἀντιπάρειμι, imperf. -παρήειν or -παρήα, [ἀντί + παρά + εἶμι], irr. and def., march along side of and opposite, march abreast. IV. iii. 17.

ἀντιπάσχω, -πέισομαι, -πέπονθα, 2 aor. ἀντέπαθον, [ἀντί + πάσχω], suffer in return, experience. II. v. 17.

ἀντιπέρασ, adv., [ἀντί, πέρασ, across], over against, on the opposite side. κατ' ἀντιπέρασ, over against. I. i. 9.

ἀντιποιέω, -ποιήσω, -πεποίηκα, ἀντεποίησα, [ἀντί + ποιέω], do in return, retaliate; — mid., do for one's self in return, claim in opposition, dispute, vie, compete; followed by dat. of person and gen. of thing. ἀντιποιεῖσθαι ἀρχῆς τινι, to contend with any one for the sovereignty.

ἀντίπορος, -ον, adj., [ἀντί + πόρος from περάω, cross], on the other side of, over against; with dat. IV. ii. 18.

ἀντιστασιάζω, -άσω, ἀντεστασίακα, ἀντεστασίασα, [ἀντί + στασιάζω], *oppose, contend with*; followed by dat. IV. i. 27.

ἀντιστασιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἀντί, στασιώτης, *partisan*], *adversary, antagonist, opponent*. I. i. 10.

ἀντιστοιχέω, -στοιχήσω, ἀντεστοίχηκα, ἀντεστοίχησα, [ἀντίστοιχος, *over against*], *stand in rows opposite one another, stand in pairs facing one another*. V. iv. 12.

ἀντιστρατοπεδεύομαι, -στρατοπεδεύομαι, ἀντεστρατοπεδεύομαι, ἀντεστρατοπεδευσάμην, [ἀντί + στρατοπεδεύω], *encamp over against, take the field against*. VII. vii. 33.

ἀντιτάττω, -τάξω, -τέταχα, ἀντέταξα, [ἀντί + τάττω], *marshal against, draw up against, array in opposition*: — mid., *array one's self against*.

ἀντιτιμάω, -τιμήσω, -τετίμηκα, ἀντετίμησα, [ἀντί + τιμάω], *honor in return, honor in turn*. V. v. 14.

ἀντιτοξεύω, -τοξεύσω, -τετόξευκα, ἀντετόξευσα, [ἀντί + τοξεύω, from τόξον, *bow*], *shoot arrows back, shoot arrows in turn*. III. iii. 15.

ἀντιφυλάττομαι, -φυλάξομαι, -πεφύλαγμαι, ἀντεφυλαξάμην, [ἀντί + φυλάττουαι], *guard one's self in turn, be on one's guard in turn*. II. v. 3.

ἀντρον, -ου, τό, [= Latin *antrum*], *cave, grotto, cavern*. I. ii. 8.

ἀντρώδης, -ες, adj., [ἀντρον, εἶδος], *full of caves, cavernous*. IV. iii. 11.

ἀνυστός, -όν, adj., [ἀνύω, *accomplish*], *practicable, capable of being accomplished, possible*. Cf. IDIOMS. I. viii. 11.

ἀνύτω or ἀνύω, ἀνύσω, ἤνυκα, ἤνυσα, [ἀνω, *finish*], *bring about, accomplish*; — mid., *accomplish for one's own advantage*. VII. vii. 24.

ἄνω, adv., comp. ἀνωτέρω, sup. ἀνωτάτω, [ἀνά], *up, upwards, above, high up*; *up* from the sea-coast into the interior. ἡ ἄνω ὁδός, *the upper road, the inland road*. ὁ ἄνω βασιλεὺς, *the king in the interior*.

ἀνώγειον, -ω, τό, [ἀνω, γαῖα = γῆ, *earth*], lit. 'what is above the earth,' *upper floor*. V. iv. 29.

ἄνωθεν, adv., [ἀνω, -θεν, *from*], *from above; from the interior*.

ἄξια, -ας, ἡ, [ἄξιος], *worth, value, desert*. τὴν ἄξιαν ἐκάστοις νεῖμαι, *to give to each his due*.

ἄξινη, -ης, ἡ, *axe*.

ἄξιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἄγω, *bring, weigh*], lit. *bringing or weighing as much as*; hence, *worth, worthy, deserved, fitting*; — used absolutely, or with gen. of value, or with gen. of value and dat. of person, or with inf. ἄξιος πολλοῦ τινι, *worth much to any one, of great value or use to any one*. ἄξιος ἄρχειν, *worthy to rule*.

ἄξιοστράτηγος, -ον, adj., comp. ἄξιοστρατηγότερος, [ἄξιος, στρατηγός], *worthy to be general, worthy of command*. III. i. 24.

ἄξιόω, ἀξιόσω, ἡξίωκα, ἡξίωσα, impf. ἡξίουν, [ἄξιος], *deem worthy, think proper, consider fitting, think fit*; hence, *claim, demand, ask as one's right*. See N. to p. 52, 23.

ἄξιωμα, -ατος, τό, [ἀξιόω], lit. 'that of which one is deemed worthy,' *position, dignity*. English deriv. *axiom*. VI. i. 28.

ἄξων, -ονος, ὁ, [ἄγω], *axle, axle-tree*. I. viii. 10.

ἄοπλος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., ὄπλον], *unarmed, without armor*. II. iii. 3.

ἀπ', ἀφ, = ἀπό.

ἀπαγγέλλω, -αγγελῶ, ἀπήγγελα, ἀπήγγειλα, [ἀπό + ἀγγέλλω], *announce from, bring news from*;

bring word back, send back word; report; followed by acc., or by acc. of obj. and dat. of pers., or by εἰς or πρὸς with acc. instead of the dat. of person.

ἀπαγορεύω, -αγορεύσω, ἀπηγόρευκα, ἀπηγόρευσα; or ἀπαγαρεύω, ἀπερῶ, ἀπείρηκα, 2 aor. ἀπεῖπον, [ἀπό + ἀγορεύω], *renounce, give up, abandon; grow weary, become fatigued.*

ἀπάγω, -άξω, ἀπῆχα, 2 aor. ἀπήγαγον, [ἀπό + ἄγω], *lead away, conduct away; carry off, bring away.*

ἀπαγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀπάγω], *conducting away, removal.* VII. vi. 5.

ἀπαθής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., πάθος, *suffering*], *devoid of suffering, free from suffering.* VII. vii. 33.

ἀπαίδευτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + παιδευτός, verbal adj. from παιδεύω], *untrained, stupid, simple.* II. vi. 26.

ἀπαίρω, -αρῶ, ἀπῆρκα, ἀπῆρα, [ἀπό + αἶρω], *lift off; sc. ναῦν, set sail, sail away, depart.*

ἀπαιτέω, -αιτήσω, ἀπήτηκα, ἀπήτησα, [ἀπό + αἰτέω], *demand from, demand of, ask from, ask back; followed by two acc., also by dat. and acc.*

ἀπαλλάττω, -αλλάξω, ἀπήλλαχα, ἀπήλλαξα, [ἀπό + ἀλλάττω, *change*], *get rid of, dispose of; escape: — mid. and pass., be freed from, be delivered from, be rid of; leave, go away (from), depart.*

ἀπαλός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. ἀπαλώτερος, *soft, tender.* I. v. 2.

ἀπαμείβομαι, ἀπαμείψομαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἀπημείβην, [ἀπό + ἀμείβω, *change*], *reply, respond.* II. v. 15.

ἀπαντάω, ἀπαντήσω, ἀπήντηκα, ἀπήντησα, [ἀπό + ἀντάω from ἀντί], *meet, in either a friendly or a hostile manner; encounter, meet in battle; followed by dat.*

ἅπαξ adv., *once, at once; after ἐάν, ἐπάν, ἐπεί, or ὥς, once for all.*

ἀπαράσκευος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., παρασκευάζω], *without preparation, unprepared, unequipped, not ready.*

ἅπας, ἅπασα, ἅπαν, [ἀ coll. + πᾶς], *all together, all, the whole, entire.* ἅπασα ἡ χώρα, *the whole region.* τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἅπαν, *all the rest of the army.* πεδῖον ἅπαν, *a plain level throughout.*

ἀπαυθημερίζω, -αυθημερίσω, or -αυθημεριῶ, [αὐθημερόν, from αὐτός, ἡμέρα], *come back the same day, return the same day.* V. ii. 1.

ἀπέβην, see ἀποβαίνω.

ἀπειθέω, ἀπειθήσω, ἠπειθήσα, [ἀπειθής, from ἀ priv., πειθ in πείθω], *disobey, disregard, be disobedient.*

ἀπειλέω, ἀπειλήσω, ἠπείληκα, ἠπείλησα, [ἀπειλή], *threaten.*

ἀπειλή, -ῆς, ἡ, *threat, menace.* VII. vii. 24.

ἄπειμι, ἀπέσομαι, impf. ἀπῆν, [ἀπό + εἶμι, = Latin *absum*], *be away, be absent.*

ἄπειμι (used as fut. of ἀπέρχομαι, = Latin *ibo*), impf. ἀπῆα or ἀπῆιν, [ἀπό + εἶμι], *go off, go away, withdraw, retire, depart; go back, retreat; go over to any one.* See ἀπέρχομαι.

ἀπεῖπον, see ἀπαγορεύω.

ἀπείρηκα, see ἀπαγορεύω.

ἄπειρος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., πείρα], *inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant, unfamiliar with, unacquainted with; used with or without a dependent gen.*

ἀπελαύνω, -ελάσω or -ελῶ, -ελήλακα, ἀπήλασα, [ἀπό + ἐλαύνω, *drive*], *drive away, dislodge, lead away; intr. (properly with obj. understood), march away, go off, march off.*

ἀπερύκω, ἀπερύξω, ἀπήρυξα, [ἀπό + ἐρύκω, *curb*], *keep off, ward off; shield, prevent.* V. viii. 25.

ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπελεύσομαι, ἀπελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἀπῆλθον, [ἀπό + ἔρχομαι], go away, come away, depart, retire, withdraw; go over to any one. παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἀπῆλθε, he went over to Clearchus.

ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθήσομαι, ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθόμην, [ἀπό, ἔχθω, hate], be hated, make one's self hated, incur hatred, displease, offend, become hateful to any one.

ἀπέχω, ἀφέξω, ἀπέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέσχον, [ἀπό + ἔχω], be away from, be distant, as οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχειν, be not very far away; ἀπέχειν παρὰ σάγγην, be a parasang distant: — mid., keep one's self away from, abstain from, refrain from, spare.

ἀπῆν, see ἀπειμι.

ἀπηλλάγην, see ἀπαλλάττω.

ἀπιστέω, ἀπιστήσω, ἠπίστηκα, ἠπίστησα, [ἀπιστος], not believe in, disbelieve; distrust; disobey, be disobedient.

ἀπιστία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀπιστος], unbelief, mistrust, distrust; lack of good faith, faithlessness, treachery.

ἀπιστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + πιστός], faithless, perfidious; unbelieving, distrustful. πιστὰ ἄπιστα ποιεῖν, to make pledges void.

ἀπιτέον, verbal adj. of ἀπειμι [from εἶμι], necessary to go away, necessary to depart. V. iii. 1.

ἄπλετος, -ον, [ἀ priv., πῖμπλημι, fill], boundless, immense. χιῶν ἄπλετος, a prodigious snow-storm. IV. iv. 11.

ἄπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, for ἀπλός, -η, -ον, adj., single; straightforward, sincere; as subst., τὸ ἀπλοῦν, straightforwardness, sincerity.

ἀπό, by elision ἀπ', by elision and aspiration ἀφ', [cf. Lat. ab, Eng. of, off], prep. with gen., expressing relations of place, time, and origin (origin whether as source, cause, means, instrument, or agent), from, away from, off;

with, by, by means of, through, because of. ἀφ' ἵππου, on horse-back. ἀπὸ τῶν χρημάτων, with these funds. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου, at the same signal. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, of one's own will, of one's own accord. ἀφ' ἑσπέρας, from (the beginning of) evening, at eventide. ἀπὸ τούτου, because of this. In composition ἀπό = from, away, off, back.

ἀποβαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέβην, [ἀπό + βαίνω], go off, get off; disembark from a ship; reach an issue, be fulfilled.

ἀποβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἀπέβαλον, [ἀπό + βάλλω, throw], throw away, lose, throw off.

ἀποβιβάζω, -βιβάσω or -βιβῶ, ἀπεβίβασα, [ἀπό + βιβάζω, cause to mount], put off from a vessel, disembark, land. I. iv. 5.

ἀποβλέπω, -βλέψομαι, -βέβλεφα, ἀπέβλεψα, [ἀπό + βλέπω, look], look off, look away, gaze, watch.

ἀπογιγνώσκω, -γνώσομαι, ἀπέγνων, 2 aor. ἀπέγνων, [ἀπό + γιγνώσκω], renounce, abandon the thought of, give up the thought of. I. vii. 18.

ἀποδείκνυμι, -δείξω, -δέδειχα, ἀπέδειξα, [ἀπό + δείκνυμι], point out, show; declare, direct; designate, appoint: — mid., express one's opinion, declare one's views.

ἀποδέρω, ἀποδερῶ, aor. ἀπέδειρα, 2 aor. p. ἀπεδάρην, [ἀπό + δέρω, flay], take the skin off, skin, flay. III. v. 9.

ἀποδέχομαι, -δέξομαι, -δέδεγμαι, ἀπεδέξαμην, [ἀπό + δέχομαι], receive, accept.

ἀποδημέω, -δημήσω, -δεδήμηκα, ἀπεδήμησα, [ἀπό, δῆμος, people], leave home, be away from home. VII. viii. 4.

ἀποδιδράσκω, -δράσομαι, -δέδρακα, 2 aor. ἀπέδραν, [ἀπό + διδράσκω], run away, run off, flee; escape, desert. See N. to p. 65, 24.

ἀποδίδωμι, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, ἀπέδωκα, [ἀπό + δίδωμι], *give*, especially what has been promised, or what is due; *give back, give up, give over, deliver*: — mid., *give in exchange, sell*.

ἀποδοκέω, -δόξω, pf. wanting in Attic, ἀπέδοξα, [ἀπό + δοκέω], *be unacceptable, appear improper, not to appear good*; third pers. sing. used impersonally, *it does not seem best, it is decided not*. ἀποδοκεῖ ἡμῖν, *we think best not*, with infin. II. iii. 9.

ἀποδραμοῦμαι, see ἀποτρέχω.

ἀποδύω, -δύσω, -δέδυκα, 2 aor. ἀπέδυν, [ἀπό + δύω], *strip, take off, rob, despoil*; 2 aor. ἀπέδυν and mid., *strip one's self, take off one's clothes, undress*.

ἀποθνήσκω, -θανοῦμαι, -τέθνηκα. 2 aor. ἀπέθανον, [ἀπό + θνήσκω], *die, die off, perish*; with ὑπό and gen., *be killed, be slain*.

ἀποθύω, -θύσω, -τέθυκα, ἀπέθυσσα, [ἀπό + θύω, *sacrifice*], *offer up in fulfilment of a vow, offer up as a votive sacrifice, sacrifice in payment of a vow*. III. ii. 12.

ἀποικία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀποικος, *colonist*], *colony, settlement away from home*.

ἀποικος, -ον, adj., [ἀπό, οἶκος, *house*], *away from home*. ἀποικος πόλις, *colony*. As subst., ἀποικος, -ου, ὁ, *colonist, settler*.

ἀποίχομαι, -οιχήσομαι, -οίχωκα, [ἀπό + οἴχομαι], *depart, go away, go off*.

ἀποκαλέω, καλέσω, -κέκληκα, ἀπεκάλεσα, [ἀπό + καλέω], *call away, call off, call aside, call apart*. VII. iii. 35.

ἀποκάμνω, ἀποκαμοῦμαι, -κέκμηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέκαμον, [ἀπό + κάμνω], *become fatigued, be tired out, give out, give up from weariness* IV vii. 2.

ἀποκάω, -καύσω, -κέκαυκα, ἀπέκαυσα, *burn off*; of cold, *freeze, blight*.

ἀπόκειμαι, -κείσομαι, impf. ἀπεκείμεν, [ἀπό + κείμαι], def., *be laid aside, be laid up, be reserved, be stored up*.

ἀποκλήω, or ἀποκλείω, -κλήσω, -κέκληκα, ἀπέκλησα, aor. p. ἀπεκλήσθην, [ἀπό + κλήω, *shut*], *shut off, shut out from, exclude; cut off, head off, intercept*.

ἀποκλίνω, -κλινῶ, -κέκλικα, ἀπέκλινα, [ἀπό + κλίνω, *bend*], *bend out, incline away; turn aside*. II. ii. 16.

ἀποκόπτω, -κόψω, -κέκοφα, ἀπέκοψα, [ἀπό + κόπτω, *cut*], *cut off; beat off, drive off, force back*.

ἀποκρίνομαι, -κρινοῦμαι, -κέκριμαι, ἀπεκρινάμην, aor. p. (as mid.) ἀπεκρίθην, [ἀπό + κρίνομαι], *answer, respond, reply*.

ἀποκρύπτω, -κρύψω, -κέκρυφα, ἀπέκρυψα, [ἀπό + κρύπτω], *hide away, conceal from, conceal*. I. ix. 19.

ἀποκτείνω, -κτενῶ, ἀπέκτονα, ἀπέκτεινα, [ἀπό + κτείνω], *kill, slay, put to death*; stronger than κτείνω.

ἀποκτίννῃμι, pres. indic. third pers. pl. ἀποκτιννύασι, impf. indic. third pers. pl. ἀπεκτιννυσαν, = ἀποκτείνω.

ἀποκωλύω, -κωλύσω, -κεκώλυκα, ἀπεκώλυσα, [ἀπό + κωλύω, *hinder*], *hinder from, keep away from, prevent from*.

ἀπολαμβάνω, ἀπολήψομαι, ἀπείληφα, 2 aor. ἀπέλαβον, aor. p. ἀπελήφθην, [ἀπό + λαμβάνω], *take away; receive back, recover, retake; receive what is due as pay; intercept, cut off*.

ἀπολείπω, -λείψω, 2 pf. ἀπολέλοιπα, 2 aor. ἀπέλιπον, [ἀπό + λείπω], *leave, leave behind, desert; fail, fall short* — mid. and pass., *be left behind, fall behind*.

ἀπόλεκτος, -ον, adj., [ἀπολέγω, *select*], *selected, choice, select*. II. iii. 15.

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέσω or ἀπολῶ, ἀπολώλεκα, [ἀπό + ἔλλυμι, *destroy*], *destroy, kill; lose; 2 pf. ἀπόλωλα and mid., perish, die, fall away, be lost or destroyed*.

* Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, dat. -ωνι, acc. -ωνα or -ω, voc. Ἀπολλον, *Apollo*, son of Zeus and Leto (Latona), god of archery and of healing, of song, poetry, and divination. There were many oracles in his name, of which the most renowned was that at Delphi. The priesthood of Apollo was well organized and rendered the influence of his worship prevalent throughout Greece.

* Ἀπολλωνία, -ας, ἡ, *Apollonia*, a city in Mysia, in the region of Teuthrania, east of Pergamus. VII. viii. 15.

* Ἀπολλωνίδης, -ου, ὁ, *Apollonides*, a Lydian, suspected of treachery and driven from a meeting of the Greek officers. III. i. 26.

ἀπολογέομαι, -λογήσομαι, -λελόγημαι, ἀπελογησάμην, [ἀπόλογος], *vindicate one's self, plead off, apologize, defend one's self*. V. vi. 3.

ἀπολύω, -λύσω, -λέλυκα, ἀπέλυσα, [ἀπό + λύω], *release, set free, let loose, acquit*. VI. vi. 15.

ἀπομάχομαι, -μαχοῦμαι, -μεμάχημαι, ἀπεμαχεσάμην, [ἀπό + μάχομαι], *fight from, fight off; decline, resist, refuse*. VI. ii. 6.

ἀπόμαχος, -ον, adj., [ἀπό, μάχη], *unfit for battle, kept from fighting, non-combatant, like the French hors-de-combat*.

ἀπονοστήω, -νοστήσω, -νενόστηκα, ἀπενόστησα, [ἀπό + νοστήω, *return*], *return home, go home, reach home*. III. v. 16.

ἀποπέμπω, -πέμψω, -πέπομφα, ἀπέπεμψα, [ἀπό + πέμπω], *send off,*

send away, send back, remit; send what has been promised or is due: — mid., send away from one's self, dismiss.

ἀποπήγνυμι, -πήξω, -πέπηχα, ἀπέπηξα, [ἀπό + πήγνυμι, *freeze*], *curdle, freeze*.

ἀποπηδάω, -πηδήσομαι, -πεπήδηκα, ἀπεπήδησα, [ἀπό + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap away, spring away, spring back, hasten away*. III. iv. 27.

ἀποπλέω, -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι, -πέπλευκα, ἀπέπλευσα, [ἀπό + πλέω], *sail away, sail off, sail back, sail home*.

ἀπόπλους, -ου, ὁ, for ἀπόπλοος, -ου, [ἀποπλέω], *voyage back, voyage home*. V. vi. 20.

ἀποπορεύομαι, -πορεύσομαι, -πεπόρευμαι, ἀπεπορευσάμην, [ἀπό + πορεύομαι], *go off, leave, depart*.

ἀπορέω, ἀπορήσω, ἠπόρηκα, ἠπόρησα, [ἀπορος], *be without means, be without resources; be at a loss, be in doubt, be in perplexity, be troubled; be in want, lack*.

ἀπορία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀπορος], *difficulty of passing, V. vi. 10; difficulty, straits, embarrassment, perplexity, distress; lack, want*.

ἀπορος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., πόρος, *way*], *without means; of persons, at a loss, lacking in means, without resources, devoid of resources; of places and things, impassable, impracticable, difficult, insuperable*. As subst., ἀπορον, -ου, τό, *strait, difficulty, obstacle*.

ἀπόρητος, -ον, adj., [ἀπό, ἔρω, *speak*], *not to be told, secret*. ἐν ἀπορήτῳ ποιεῖσθαι, *to keep secret*.

ἀπορρώξ, -ῶγος, adj., [ἀπό, ῥήγνυμι, *break*], *broken off, abrupt, sheer, steep*. ἀπορρώξ πέτρα, *precipice*. VI. iv. 3.

ἀποσθήπομαι, 2d fut. ἀποσαπήσομαι, pf. (act.) ἀποσέσηπα, 2 aor. ἀπασάην, [ἀπό + σθήπομαι, *rot*], *rot away, rot off, mortify*. τοὺς δακτύ-

λους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσεσηπότες, *having lost their toes by mortification*. IV. v. 12.

ἀποσκάπτω, -σκάψω, ἀπέσκαφα, ἀπέσκαψα, [ἀπό + σκάπτω, *dig*], *cut off by a trench, dig a trench to cut off, dig a trench to intercept*. II. iv. 4.

ἀποσκεδάννυμι, -σκεδάσω or -σκεδῶ, ἀπεσκέδακα, ἀπεσκέδασα, [ἀπό + σκεδάννυμι, *scatter*], *scatter abroad, disperse*: — mid. and pass., *be scattered, disperse, stray, stray away from*. οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι, *the stragglers*.

ἀποσκηνόω, -σκηνώσω, impf. ἀπεσκήνουν, [ἀπό + σκηνόω, from σκηνή], *pitch tents at a distance, encamp at a distance*. III. iv. 35.

ἀποσπάω, -σπάσω, ἀπέσπακα, ἀπέσπασα, aor. p. ἀπεσπάσθην, [ἀπό + σπάω, *draw*], *draw away, draw off, draw back*; intr. and mid., *separate one's self, remove one's self, withdraw*.

ἀποσταυρόω, -σταυρώσω, ἀπεσταύρωκα, ἀπεσταύρωσα, [ἀπό + σταυρόω, from σταυρός, *stake*], *stake off, surround with stockade, enclose with palisades*. VI. v. 1.

ἀποστέλλω, -στελῶ, ἀπέσταλκα, ἀπέστειλα, [ἀπό + στέλλω], *send away, send off, send back*. II. i. 5.

ἀποστερέω, -στερήσω, ἀπεστέρηκα, ἀπεστέρησα, [ἀπό + στερέω, *deprive*], *deprive of, defraud of, rob, despoil of*.

ἀποστρατοπεδεύομαι, -στρατοπεδεύομαι, ἀπεστρατοπεδεύομαι, ἀπεστρατοπεδευσάμην, [ἀπό + στρατοπεδεύομαι], mid. dep., *pitch a camp away from, encamp away from, encamp at a distance*. III. iv. 34. VII. vii. 1.

ἀποστρέφω, -στρέψω, ἀπέστροφα, ἀπέστρεψα, 2 aor. p. ἀπεστράφην, [ἀπό + στρέφω], *turn away, turn back; recall*.

ἀποστροφή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀποστρέφω], *place of refuge, refuge, retreat, resort*.

ἀποσυλάω, -συλήσω, -σεσύληκα, ἀπεσύλησα, [ἀπό + συλάω, *plunder*], *plunder, rob*. ἀποσυλᾶν τινα τὰ χρήματα, *to rob any one of his money*.

ἀποσώζω, -σώσω, -σέσωκα, ἀπέσωσα, [ἀπό + σώζω, *save*], *save from some danger; conduct in safety back, bring safely back*. II. iii. 18.

ἀποταφρεύω, -ταφρεύσω, -τετάφρευκα, ἀπετάφρευσα, [ἀπό + ταφρεύω, from τάφος, *ditch*], *cut off by a trench, dig a trench as means of defence, trench off*. VI. v. 1.

ἀποτείνω, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, ἀπέτεινα, pf. p. ἀποτέταμαι, [ἀπό + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch from, stretch off, extend*. I. viii. 10.

ἀποτειχίζω, -τειχιῶ, -τετείχικα, ἀπετείχισα, [ἀπό + τειχίζω, from τεῖχος], *wall off, shut off by means of a wall, cut off by a wall*. II. iv. 4.

ἀποτέμνω, -τεμῶ, -τέτμηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέταμον, aor. p. ἀπετμήθην, [ἀπό + τέμνω, *cut*], *cut off, sever; intercept*. ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, *by being beheaded*. II. vi. 1.

ἀποτίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, ἀπέθηκα, aor. p. ἀπετίθην [ἀπό + τίθημι], *put away, lay aside, lay up*. II. iii. 15.

ἀποτίνω, -τίσω, -τέτικα, ἀπέτισα, [ἀπό + τίνω, *pay*], *pay off, pay back; requite, punish*.

ἀπότομος, -ον, adj., [ἀποτέμνω], *abrupt, precipitous, steep*. IV. i. 2.

ἀποτρέπω, -τρέψω, 2 pf. τέτροφα, ἀπέτρεψα, 2 aor. mid. ἀπετραπόμην, [ἀπό + τρέπω], *turn away, turn off, turn aside*.

ἀποτρέχω, ἀποδραμοῦμαι, -δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέδραμον, [ἀπό + τρέχω], *run from, run off, run away, run back*.

ἀποφαίνω, -φανῶ, -πέφαγκα, ἀπέφηνα, 2 aor. p. ἀπεφάνην, [ἀπό + φαίνω, *show*], *show forth*: — mid., *show one's self*; *declare, make known, express*; *appear*.

ἀποφεύγω, ἀποφεύξομαι, -πέφευγα, 2 aor. ἀπέφυγον, [ἀπό + φεύγω], *flee away*; *escape, escape from, avoid*. θεῶν πόλεμον ἀποφυγεῖν, *to escape from a war with the gods*.

ἀπόφραξις, -εως, ἡ, [ἀποφράττω, *obstruct*], *shutting off, blockade, obstruction, impediment*.

ἀποχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, ἀπεχώρησα, [ἀπό + χωρέω, *proceed*], *go away, go back, withdraw, retire, retreat*. ἔξω βελῶν ἀποχωρεῖν, *retreat beyond the reach of arrows*.

ἀποψηφίζομαι, -ψηφίσομαι or -ιούμαι, ἀπεψηφισμαι, ἀπεψηφισάμην, [ἀπό + ψηφίζομαι, *vote*], *vote against, vote otherwise, vote in the negative, vote not to*. I. iv. 15.

ἀπρόθυμος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + πρόθυμος, *eager*], *not inclined, reluctant, unwilling, disinclined*. VI. ii. 7.

ἀπροσδόκητος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + προσδόκητος, *expected*], *unexpected*. ἔξ ἀπροσδοκήτου, *unexpectedly*.

ἀπροφασίστως, adv., [ἀπροφασιστος, *without pretext*, from ἀ priv., πρόφασις], *offering no excuse, without hesitation, readily*. II. vi. 10.

ἄπτω, ἄψω, pf. mid. ἤμμαι, ἤψα, *fasten*; of fire, *kindle*: — mid., *touch, undertake*; followed by gen.

ἄρα, conj., [probably connected with ἄρω, *fit*], illative, but weaker than οὕν, *fittingly, consequently, accordingly*; *then, so then, therefore*; *it appears*. οἱ δ' ἄρα ταῦτ' ἔλεγον, *but they, it appears, said this*.

ἄρα, interrogative adv., [strengthened form of ἄρα], when standing alone simply indicating a question, and usually not to be trans-

lated. ἄρ' οὐ, = Lat. *nonne vero*, *not indeed?* expects an affirmative answer. ἄρα μή, = *num vero*, *not indeed (true)*, *is it?* expects a negative answer.

Ἀραβία, -ας, ἡ, *Arabia*, properly the peninsula lying between the Arabian and Persian gulfs, and bounded on the north by the river Euphrates; but often used by ancient writers in a broader sense, as comprising all regions inhabited by nomad Arabs. Thus in I. v. 1 the southern portion of Mesopotamia is called *Arabia*.

Ἀράξης, -ου, ὁ, *Araxes*, an important tributary of the Euphrates, entering it from the north below Thapsacus, usually known as the *Chabōras* (Χαβώρας); scriptural *Chebar*, modern *Khabūr* or *Chabour*. There is a large river in Armenia of the same name. I. iv. 19.

Ἀρβάκης, -ου, ὁ, *Arbaces*, one of the four captains-general of Artaxerxes. I. vii. 12.

Ἀργεῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἀργος], *of Argos, Argive*. As subst., Ἀργεῖος, -ου, ὁ, *an Argive*, native of the city Argos, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus. IV. ii. 13, 17.

ἀργός, -όν, adj., [for ἀ-εργος, ἀ priv., root εργ in ἐργον], *without work, doing nothing, idle, at one's ease*. III. ii. 25.

ἀργύριον, -ου, τό, [dim. of ἀργυρος, *silver*, from root αργ, meaning *bright*], lit. *silver coined in small pieces for money, money*.

ἀργυρόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, [ἀργυρος, ποῦς], *with silver feet, silver-footed*. IV. iv. 21.

ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν, contr. for ἀργύρεος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀργυρος], *made of silver, of silver, silver*. IV. vii. 27.

Ἄργω, -οῦς, ἡ, [ἀργός, *swift*], *Argo*, the ship on which Jason with his fifty companions is said to have sailed from Iolcus in Thessaly to Aea in Colchis to get the golden fleece. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, article ARGONAUTAE. VI. ii. 1.

ἄρδην, adv., [αἶρω, *lift*], *lifted up*; *utterly, wholly, entirely*.

ἄρδω, in Att. found only in pres. and impf., *water, irrigate*. II. iii. 13.

ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσσω, ἤρεσα, impf. ἤρεσκον, *please, be agreeable, be acceptable, satisfy, suit*; followed by dat. II. iv. 2.

ἀρετή, -ῆς, ἡ, like Latin *virtus*, *excellence*, whether shown in moral qualities or in physical prowess; *virtue, goodness, manliness, magnanimity; courage, valor, prowess, bravery*. ἡ περὶ ἐμὲ ἀρετή, *their good service in my behalf*, I. iv. 8.

ἀρήγω, ἀρήξω, def., *help, assist, give aid, succor*. I. x. 5.

Ἀρηξίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Arexion*, a soothsayer from Parrhasia, in Arcadia.

Ἀριαῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Ariacus*, the commander of Cyrus's barbarian troops, who held the left wing at the battle of Cunaxa and afterwards went over to the king.

ἀριθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, *number, numbering, counting, enumeration; whole number, summary*. ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ, *entire length of the road or way*. ἀριθμὸν ποιεῖν, *to make an enumeration, to number*.

Ἀρίσταρχος, -ου, ὁ, *Aristarchus*, Spartan governor (harmost) of Byzantium, who proved treacherous to the Ten Thousand.

ἀριστάω, ἀριστήσω, ἠρίστηκα, ἠρίστησα, [ἄριστον, *breakfast*], = *prandeo, take breakfast, breakfast*.

Ἀριστεάς, -ου, ὁ, *Aristeas*, a Chian of great bravery, who commanded a division of light-armed troops in the Greek force.

ἀριστερός, -ά, -όν, adj., *on the left side, left*. ἐν ἀριστερᾷ (sc. χειρὶ), *on the left*. ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς (χειρὸς), *from the left, on the left*, IV. viii. 2.

Ἀρίστιππος, -ου, ὁ, *Aristippus*, a Thessalian of noble birth from the city Larissa. He obtained money from Cyrus and enlisted troops in order to oppose a party formed against him, and afterward sent a contingent under Menon to join Cyrus's expedition.

ἄριστον, -ου, τό, [ἤρι, *early*], *breakfast*, the first hearty meal of the day, usually partaken of about 10 or 11 A.M. The Greeks ate three times a day. The first meal, ἀκράτισμα, was simply a light lunch. The *breakfast*, ἄριστον, was more substantial; but the chief meal was the *dinner*, δεῖπνον, which came near evening.

ἀριστοποιέομαι, -ποιήσομαι, [ἄριστον, ποιέω], dep. mid., *prepare breakfast, get breakfast*.

ἄριστος, -η, -ον, adj., [sup. of ἀγαθός], *best, noblest; bravest; most excellent, most fitting, most advantageous*; — neut. pl. as adv., ἄριστα, *in the best way, best; most advantageously*.

Ἀρίστων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Aristo*, an Athenian, sent to Sinōpe as an ambassador for the Ten Thousand. V. vi. 14.

Ἀριστώνυμος, -ου, ὁ, *Aristonymus*, a hoplite captain from Methydriion in Arcadia, distinguished for bravery. IV. i. 27.

Ἀρκαδικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Ἀρκαδία], *Arcadian, belonging to Arcadia*. τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν (sc. στράτευμα), *the Arcadian troops*. IV. viii. 18.

Ἀρκάς, -άδος, ὁ, *an Arcadian*, native of Arcadia, a mountainous and rude province in the centre of the Peloponnesus. Half of the whole number of Cyrus's

mercenaries were Arcadians and Achaeans; for the inhabitants of these districts, warlike and without adequate means of support at home, were easily induced to enter foreign service.

ἀρκέω, ἀρκέσω, pf. wanting, ἤρκεσα, *be sufficient, suffice, satisfy, be enough*, with or without dat. of person; used impersonally, ἀρκεῖ, *it is enough, it is sufficient*. αὐτοῖς ἤρκει, *they were content*, V. viii. 13.

ἄρκτος, -ου, ἡ, *bear, she-bear*; also the constellation *Great Bear (Ursa Major)*; hence, *north, the north*.

ἄρμα, -ατος, τό, *chariot, war-chariot*. ἄρμα δρεπανηφόρον, *scythe-bearing chariot*. See p. 18, and Pl. I.

ἀρμάμαξα, -ης, ἡ, [ἄρμα + ἄμαξα, *carriage*], *covered carriage*. See N. to p. 57, 13.

Ἀρμενία, -ας, ἡ, *Armenia*, a mountainous country in the eastern part of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea and west of the Caspian. Its highlands contain the headwaters of the Euphrates, Tigris, Halys, and many other rivers.

Ἀρμένιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἀρμενία], *Armenian*. IV. v. 33.

Ἀρμήνη, -ης, ἡ, *Harmēne*, a village and harbor in Paphlagonia, situated about five miles west of Sinōpe; modern *Ak Liman*, = 'White Haven.' VI. i. 15, 17.

ἄρμοστής, -οῦ, δ, [ἀρμόζω, *arrange*], official title bestowed on the representatives of Sparta in subject cities, *governor, harmost*.

ἄρνεος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀρνός, *of a lamb*], *of a lamb or sheep*. ἄρνεια κρέα, *lamb's flesh, mutton*. IV. v. 31.

ἀρπαγή, -ης, ἡ, [ἀρπάζω], *seizure, plunder, robbery, pillage, rapine*. καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, *for plunder*.

ἀρπάζω, -άσω or -άσομαι, ἤρπακα, ἤρπασα, [cf. Lat. *rapio*], *take quickly, seize, snatch up, plunder, pillage, carry off; occupy*. οἱ ἀρπάζοντες, *the pillagers*. τὰ ἤρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, *the slaves that had been taken*. ἤρπαξεν ὁ ποταμὸς τὰ ὄπλα, *the river would quickly bear their weapons away*, IV. iii. 6.

Ἄρπασος, -ου, δ, *Harpasus*, a river in Armenia, now *Tchoruk-Soo*. IV. vii. 18.

Ἀρταγέρσης, -ου, δ, *Artagerses*, commander of cavalry in the army of Artaxerxes, slain by Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa. See N. to p. 81, 28. I. vii. 11; viii. 24.

Ἀρτακάμας, -α, δ, *Artacamas*, satrap of Phrygia. VII. viii. 25.

Ἀρταξέρξης, -ου, δ, *Artaxerxes*, the name of several of the Persian kings; but in the *Anabasis*, referring only to Artaxerxes II. (Mindful), the oldest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Cyrus. See p. 20 *et seq.*

Ἀρτάοζος, -ου, δ, *Artaozos*, a friend of Cyrus, who after the battle of Cunaxa went over to Artaxerxes. II. iv. 16, v. 35.

Ἀρταπάτης, -ου, δ, *Artapates*, a devoted sceptre-bearer of Cyrus. I. vi. 11, viii. 28.

ἀρτάω, ἀρτήσω, ἤρτηκα, ἤρτησα, [αἶρω, *lift up*], *hang, fasten, attach*. III. v. 10.

Ἄρτεμις, -ιδος, ἡ, *Artēmis*, often identified with the Roman *Diāna*, daughter of Zeus and Leto (Latona), twin-sister of Apollo; goddess of the chase and of virginity; worshipped extensively among the Greeks, especially at Ephesus. Cf. Acts, Chap. xix.

ἄρτι, adv., [root ἄρ, *fit*], *just now, just at that time, just*.

Ἀρτίμας, -α, δ, *Artimas*, satrap of Lydia. VII. viii. 25.

ἀρτοκόπος, -ου, δ, [ἄρτος], *baker*.

ἄστρος, -ου, ὁ, *loaf of bread, bread*, especially bread made of wheat flour; barley bread was called *μαῖζα*.

Ἀρτούχας, -α, ὁ, *Artūchas*, a general of Artaxerxes in command of troops near the Centrites. IV. iii. 4.

Ἀρύστας, -α or -ου, ὁ, *Arystas*, a glutton from Arcadia. VII. iii. 23.

Ἀρχαγόρας, -α, ὁ, *Archagoras*, an exile from Argos, serving as captain in Cyrus's Greek army.

ἀρχαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀρχή, *beginning*], *old, ancient*. Κύρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, *Cyrus the Elder*. ξένος ἀρχαῖος, *a guest-friend of long standing*, III. i. 4. τὸ ἀρχαῖον, acc. used adverbially, *formerly, previously*.

ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (1) *beginning, origin*; (2) *rule, lordship, sovereignty, command*; (3) *province, government, realm*. ἀρχήν, acc. used adverbially, *to begin with, at all*. ἡ πατρίδα ἀρχή, (*our*) *father's realm*, I. vii. 6. ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ, *in Cyrus's province*.

ἀρχικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἀρχω], *fitted to command, skilled in governing*.

ἀρχω, ἀρξω, ἤρξα, ἤρξα, *start, begin, commence*, implying that others are to follow; hence, *be in the lead; command, rule, manage, govern, reign over*; pass., *be ruled, be governed; submit to authority, obey, serve*; — mid., *begin, start*, without reference to others. ἀρχεσθαι ἀπὸ θεῶν, *to begin with the gods*.

ἀρχων, -οντος, ὁ, [pres. part. of ἀρχω], *commander, leader, ruler, governor*.

ἄρωμα, -ατος, τό, *spice, spice-plant*. I. v. 1.

ἀσέβεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀσεβής], *impiety, impiousness, godlessness, ungodliness*. III. ii. 4.

ἀσεβής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., σέβομαι, *reverence*], *impious, irreverent, godless, ungodly*.

ἀσθενέω, ἀσθενήσω, ἡσθένηκα, ἡσθένησα, [ἀσθενής, *weak*], *be ill, be sick, be weak or feeble, be infirm*.

ἀσθενής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., σθένος, *strength*], *without strength, weak, feeble, infirm*. I. v. 9.

Ἀσία, -ας, ἡ, *Asia*; sometimes limited to Asia Minor, which was divided by the Greeks into ἡ κάτω Ἀσία, *Lower Asia*, the part lying west of the river Halys, and ἡ ἄνω Ἀσία, *Upper Asia*, the part east of the Halys.

Ἀσιδάτης, -ου, ὁ, *Asidates*, a wealthy Persian, captured by Xenophon in a marauding expedition. VII. viii. 9, 12, 21.

Ἀσιναῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Asinaean*, a native of Asine, a small town in Laconia, south of Sparta; modern Passava.

ἀσινῶς, comp. ἀσινέστερον, sup. ἀσινέστατα, adv., [ἀσινής, *harmless*], *without injury, harmlessly, doing no harm, without depredation*.

ἄσιτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., σῖτος, *grain*], *without food, in want of food*.

ἀσκέω, ἀσκήσω, ἡσκηκα, ἡσκησα, *practice, exercise, cultivate, observe, maintain*. ἀσκεῖν ἀλήθειαν, *to practice truthfulness*.

ἀσκός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bag made of skin* (particularly goat-skin), *leather bag*, used for carrying wine and other commodities; also, inflated with air, used as a float in crossing streams.

ἀσμενος, -η, -ον, adj., [root ἀδ in ἡδομαι], *glad, pleased, well pleased*; often with the force of an adv., *gladly, with pleasure, cheerfully*. ἀσμενός σε ὀρῶ, *I am glad to see you*. ἀσμενος ἀκούει, *he is glad to hear*.

ἀσπάζομαι, ἀσπάζομαι, ἡσπασμαι, ἡσπασάμην, dep. mid., [ἀ coll., σπᾶω, *draw together*], *embrace; greet, welcome, bid welcome; take leave of*.

Ἀσπένδιος, -ου, ὁ, [Ἀσπενδος, *Aspendus*], an *Aspendian*, native of Aspendus, a city in Pamphylia, near the mouth of the Eurymedon; to-day *Minugat*. I. ii. 12

ἀσπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *shield*, in general, whether the *large oval shield* or the *small round shield*, but usually referring to the former; by metonymy, as a collective noun, *shield-men*, = *hoplites, heavy infantry*, as ἀσπίς μυρία, 10,000 *shield-bearers* or *heavy-armed troops*. As the shield was carried and used on the left side, παρ' ἀσπίδα, = *to the left* (IV. iii. 26). See pp. 30-32, and Pl. IV.

Ἀσσυρία, -ας, ἡ, [Semitic *Asshūr*], *Assyria*, the country of the Assyrians, comprising first the territory about Nineveh, east of the Tigris, later the greater part of Mesopotamia also. In Xenophon's time the cities of the once powerful Assyrian Empire were nearly all in ruins. The Assyrian language has been deciphered only in the present century. Read pp. 5, 6.

Ἀσσύριος, -ου, ὁ, *Assyrian*, native of Assyria.

ἀσταφίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *dried grape, raisin*. IV. iv. 9.

ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἡστραψα, impf. ἡστραπτον, [ἀστραπή, *lightning*], *lighten; gleam, glance, flash*. I. viii. 8.

ἀσφάλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀσφαλής], *safety, security*.

ἀσφαλής, -ές, adj., comp. ἀσφαλέστερος, sup. ἀσφαλέστατος, [ἀ priv., root σφαλ in σφάλλομαι, *fall*], *not liable to fall, steadfast, unfailing, safe, secure*. ἐν ἀσφα-

λεῖ, *in safety*. νομίζοντες ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, *thinking that they would be least exposed to danger*.

ἀσφαλῶς, adv., comp. ἀσφαλέστερον, sup. ἀσφαλέστατα, [ἀσφαλής], *safely, securely, without danger*. ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα, *as safely as possible*.

ἀσφαλτος, -ου, ἡ, *asphalt, bitumen*, a plastic, inflammable mineral product, resembling pitch, and in its chemical composition closely allied with petroleum and coal; found in lumps on the surface of springs near Babylon, and used as mortar in ancient as well as modern times. II. iv. 12.

ἀσχολία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀσχολος, *without leisure*, from ἀ priv., σχολή], *lack of leisure, occupation, business, employment*; pl., *engagements, affairs*. VII. v. 16.

ἀτακτέω, ἀτακτήσω, pf. wanting, ἡτάκτησα, [ἄτακτος], *be disorderly, cause disturbance, be undisciplined*. V. viii. 21.

ἄτακτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + τακτός, verbal adj. of τάττω], *not in order, out of order, in disorder, disorderly; confused, in confusion, disarranged*.

ἀταξία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄτακτος], opposite of εὐταξία, *disorder, disorderliness, want of order, lack of discipline, confusion*.

ἀτάρ, adversative conj., *but, yet, but yet, however, nevertheless*; introduces a correction or objection, usually in the form of a question.

Ἀταρνεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Atarneus*, a city and narrow region along the Aegean Sea, in southwestern Mysia, across the strait from Lesbos; modern *Dikeli Kioi*.

ἀτασθαλία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀτάσθαλος, *reckless*], *wantonness, recklessness, wickedness*. ὑπ' ἀτασθαλίας, *from wantonness*. IV. iv. 14.

ἄταφος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., root ταφ in θάπτω, *bury*], *unburied, without burial*. VI. v. 6.

ἄτε, neut. pl. of ὅστε, used as an adv., *such as, just as*; with part., especially in gen. abs., *inasmuch as, because, since*.

ἀτέλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀτελής, *free from tax*, see τέλος], *freedom from taxation, exemption, immunity. ἄλλην τινὰ ἀτέλειαν, exemption from some other service*. III. iii. 18.

ἀτιμάζω, ἀτιμάσω, ἡτίμακα, ἡτίμασα, [ἀτιμος], *dishonor, disgrace*; — pass., *be in dishonor, be in disgrace*.

ἀτίμος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., τιμή, *honor*], *without honor, in dishonor, dishonored, disgraced*. VII. vii. 24.

ἀτμίζω, ἀτμίσω, ἤτμικα, ἤτμισα, [ἀτμός, *vapor*], *give off steam, exhale vapor, emit vapor, steam*. IV. v. 15.

Ἀτραμύτειον, -ου, τό, *Atramytiūm*, a city in Mysia, across from Lesbos, at the head of the gulf of the same name; modern *Edremid*, VII. viii. 8.

ἀτριβής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., τρίβω, *wear*], *unworn, untrodden*. ὁδὸς ἀτριβής, *via non trita, untrodden road*.

αὖ, adv., with reference to time or place, pointing to what precedes; *back; again, further, besides, moreover*; — adversative, *on the other hand, on the contrary, in turn*.

αὐθαίρετος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός + αἰρετός, from αἰρέω], *self-chosen, self-appointed*. V. vii. 29.

αὐθημερόν, adv., [αὐτός, ἡμέρα], *on the same day*.

αὖθις, adv., [αὖ], *again, back; moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand; afterwards, at another time, hereafter*. πρῶτον μὲν . . . αὖθις δέ, *in the first place . . . and again*. II. iv. 5.

αὐλέω, αὐλήσω, ἠύληκα, ἠύλησα. [αὐλός, *flute*], *play the flute, make sound with the flute or horn*; — mid., *have the flute played, listen to flute-playing, hear flute-playing*.

αὐλίζομαι, αὐλίσσομαι, ἠύλισμαι, ἠύλισάμην, aor. p. ἠύλισθην, [αὐλή, *court*], *lodge in the open air, bivouac, encamp; quarter, take quarters*.

αὐλός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἄλω, *blow*], any wind instrument, *flute, clarionet, pipe*. The Greek flute had a mouth-piece, and resembled a modern clarionet.

αὐλών, -ῶνος, ὁ, *channel, canal*. II. iii. 10.

αὔριον, adv., [root αF in ἡώς, ἔως, *dawn*, cf. Lat. *aurora*], *to-morrow*. ἡ αὔριον (ἡμέρα), *the morrow*, the following day, the next day.

αὐστηρότης, -τητος, ἡ, [αὐστηρός, *rough*], *roughness, harshness*; of wine, *strength, sharpness*. V. iv. 29.

αὐτίκα, adv., [αὐτός], *at the very time, in a moment, at once, immediately, forthwith, presently, directly*; strengthened, αὐτίκα μάλα, *on the spot, shortly*.

αὐτόθεν, adv., [αὐτοῦ], *from the very spot, from that point, thence, hence*.

αὐτόθι, adv., [αὐτός], = αὐτοῦ, *on the spot, there, here, in the very place*.

αὐτοκείμενος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός + κείμενος, from κελεύω], *self-bidden, of one's own accord, of one's own motion*; Lat. *sua sponte*. III. iv. 5.

αὐτοκράτωρ, -ορος, adj., [αὐτός, κρατέω, *rule*], *with absolute power, absolute, with unlimited authority, arbitrary, sole*. VI. i. 21.

αὐτόματος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός, ματός, from μάομαι, *seek*], *self-moving, of one's own will, self-prompted*,

spontaneous. ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, spontaneously.

αὐτομολέω, αὐτομολήσω, ηὐτομόληκα, ηὐτομόλησα, [αὐτόμολος], *go of one's own accord, desert. οἱ αὐτομολοῦντες, the deserters. οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες, those who had deserted.*

αὐτόμολος, -ου, ὁ, [αὐτός, root μολ in βλώσκω, ἔμολον, go], *deserter.*

αὐτόνομος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός + νόμος], *living according to one's own law, independent, self-managing, self-ruling, autonomous. VII. viii. 25.*

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, intensive pron., self; in the oblique cases frequently used simply for the personal pronoun of the third person, *him, her, it*; with the article, *ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό*, often contracted to *αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό* or *ταυτόν*, *the very, the same. αὐτὸς ἔχω, I myself have. αὐτὸς ἔφη, he himself said. αὐτὸ τοῦτο, this very thing. αὐτὸν ἡγάσθην, I esteemed him. αὐτοῦ χρήματα, his money, ὁ αὐτὸς λόφος, the same hill. εἰς ταὐτὸ ἐλθεῖν, to come to the same place. See IDIOMS.*

αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό or **ταυτόν, = ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό**, by crasis.

αὐτόσε, [αὐτός], adv., thither, to that place. IV. vii. 2.

αὐτοῦ, [αὐτός], adv., = αὐτόθι, in the same place, on the spot, here, there; to be carefully distinguished from the gen. masc. and neut. of *αὐτός*.

αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, contracted from ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς.

αὐχὴν, -ένος, ὁ, neck; by metonymy, *neck of land, isthmus. VI. iv. 3.*

ἀφαιρέω, ἀφαιρήσω, ἀφῆρηκα, 2 aor. ἀφείλον, aor. p. ἀφῆρέθην, [ἀπό + αἰρέω], *take away, abstract, detach*; — mid., *take away for one's self, take off; deprive of, rob of*; followed by two acc., one of the

person, the other of the thing, or by gen. of person and acc. of thing. **ἀφαιρεῖσθαι Ἑλληνας τὴν γῆν,** *deprive Greeks of their country.*

ἀφανής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., root φαν in φαίνομαι, appear], *not seen, unseen, not apparent; out of sight, obscure; secret, private, occult. ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, they were out of sight, = they were gone.*

ἀφανίζω, ἀφανίσω or -ιῶ, ἠφάνικα, ἠφάνισα, [ἀφανής], *cause to disappear, make invisible, hide from view; annihilate, blot out, utterly destroy.*

ἀφειδῶς, adv., comp. ἀφειδέστερον, sup. ἀφειδέστατα, [ἀφειδής, from ἀ priv., stem φειδ in φείδομαι, spare], *unsparingly, unmercifully, without mercy.*

ἀφείλον, see ἀφαιρέω.

ἀφηγέομαι, ἀφηγήσομαι, ἀφήγημαι, ἀφηγησάμην, [ἀπό + ἡγέομαι], *lead away; relate, narrate. VII. ii. 26.*

ἀφθονία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄφθονος], *abundance, plenty. εἰς ἀφθονίαν, in abundance.*

ἄφθονος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + φθόνος, envy], *ungrudging, generous, abundant, lavish, bounteous, plentiful. ἐν ἀφθόνοις βιοτεῦειν, to live in the midst of abundance. ἄφθονος χώρα, fertile land.*

ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφῆκα, irr., [ἀπό + ἵημι], *send away, send back, dismiss; allow to escape, suffer to go; set free, release, let loose, let drop; of water, let flow. Cf. G. 127, III.; H. 476.*

ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφίγμαι, 2 aor. ἀφικόμεν, [ἀπό + ἵκνέομαι], *come to, arrive at, reach, return; followed by dative or by prepositional phrase.*

ἀφιππεύω, ἀφιππεύσω, ἀφίππευσα, [ἀπό + ἵππεύω, ride], *ride away, ride off, ride back. I. v. 12.*

ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφέστηκα, ἀπέστησα, 2 aor. ἀπέστην, [ἀπό + ἵστημι], transitive forms (see ἵστημι), *cause to withdraw, remove, alienate*; intransitive forms, *withdraw, stand away from, desert, revolt, stand aloof*. Cf. G. 123; H. 331, 351.

ἀφοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἀπό + ὁδός], *retreat; way out, way of escape*. IV. ii. 11.

ἀφροντιστέω, ἀφροντιστήσω, ἡφροντίστησα, [ἀφρόντιστος, *thoughtless*], *be thoughtless, act carelessly; neglect, make light of*. V. iv. 20.

ἀφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [ἄφρων], *unreasonableness, folly, lack of sense, want of understanding*. V. i. 14.

ἄφρων, ἄφρον, adj., [ἀ priv., φρῆν, *sense*], *senseless, without sense, foolish; delirious, out of one's head*. IV. viii. 20.

ἀφυλακτέω, ἀφυλακτήσω, ἡφυλάκτηκα, ἡφυλάκτησα, [ἀφύλακτος, *be unguarded*], *be off one's guard*. VII. viii. 20.

ἀφύλακτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + φυλακτός, from φυλάττω], *unguarded, off one's guard*.

ἀφύλακτως, adv., [ἀφύλακτος], *unguardedly*. V. i. 6.

Ἀχαιός, -ά, -όν, adj., [Ἀχαια], *Achaean*. As subst., Ἀχαιός, -οῦ, ὁ, *an Achaean*, resident of Achaea, a mountainous region in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. Arcadians and Achaeans formed about one half of the whole number of Cyrus's Greek mercenaries.

ἀχάριστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., χαρίζομαι, *be pleasing*], *graceless, lacking in charm; thankless, ungrateful; without reward, unrewarded*: acc. pl. neut. as adv., ἀχάριστα, *without charm, ungracefully*.

ἀχαρίστως, adv., [ἀχάριστος], *ungratefully, thanklessly, without reward*.

Ἀχερουσιάς, -άδος, adj., [Ἀχέρων, *Acheron*], *Acherusian, pertaining to Acheron*, the fabled river of the lower world. Ἀχερουσιάς Χερρόνησος, *Acherusian Peninsula, Hades Point*, a tongue of land near Heraclea, in Bithynia, containing a cave through which Hercules is said to have descended to Hades; modern *Baba Burun*. VI. ii. 2.

ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, ἤχθημαι, aor. p. ἤχθεσθην, [ἄχθος, *pain, burden*], *be burdened, vexed, pained, troubled, chagrined, provoked*.

ἄχρεϊος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., χρεία, *need, use*], *useless, unserviceable*.

ἄχρηστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., χρηστός, *useful*], *useless, of no use*.

ἄχρι, prep. and conj.: — 1. As prep., with gen., *till, until*. 2. As conj., *till, until*.

ἀψίνθιον, -ου, τό, *wormwood*.

B.

Βαβυλών, -ῶνος, ἡ, [Assyrian word *Bāb-ilu*, *Gate of Il*, Il being the name of a god], *Babylon*, one of the most famous cities of antiquity, situated on both sides of the Euphrates, below Nineveh. According to Herodotus, its ground-plan was a square, twelve miles each way, and it was surrounded by a wall 300 feet high and 80 broad, with 100 brazen gates. It was captured by Cyrus in B.C. 538, and by Alexander in B.C. 331. The ancient site is now covered with broad hills, the remains of once imposing palaces, in which excavations have recovered innumerable objects of interest and value. The modern name of the site is *Hillah*.

Βαβυλωνία, -ας, ἡ, [Βαβυλών], *Babylonia*, a large district about Babylon. See Map, and p. 2.

Βαβυλώνιος, -α, -ον, [Βαβυλών], *Babylonian*, of *Babylonia*, of *Babylon*. II. ii. 13.

βάδην, adv., [root βα of βαίνω], *step by step*. βάδην ταχύ, *at quick march, double quick*.

βαδίζω, -ιούμαι, βεβάδικα, ἐβάδισα, [root βα of βαίνω], *walk, march; go, proceed*.

βάθος, -εος or -ους, τό, *depth*.

βαθύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., *deep, high*.

βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 aor. ἔβην, *step, walk*; pf. part. βεβηκώς, *having stepped, having planted foot*, = *standing firmly*. III. ii. 19.

βακτηρία, -ας, ἡ, [βαίνω], *staff, cane, cudgel, walking-stick*.

βάλανος, -ου, ἡ, *acorn*, or any fruit resembling an acorn, as *date*.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἔβαλον, *throw, hurl*; *throw at, pelt, stone, hit with missiles*.

βάπτω, βάψω, ἔβαψα, dip. II. ii. 9.

βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [βάρβαρος], *not Greek, foreign, non-Hellenic, barbaric*; in the *Anabasis* refers especially to the Persians, almost = *Persian*. τὸ βαρβαρικὸν (στράτευμα) usually refers to Cyrus's native army as distinguished from his Greek force.

βαρβαριστί, adv., [βάρβαρος], *in a foreign tongue*, = *in Persian*. I. viii. 1.

βάρβαρος, -ον, adj., *not Greek, foreign*; hence, as the Greeks considered themselves alone cultured, *rude, rough, barbaric*; in the *Anabasis* used often of the Persians. As subst., βάρβαρος, -ου, ὁ, *foreigner, barbarian*.

βαρέως, adv., [βαρύς, *heavy*], *heavily; grievously, with difficulty*. βαρέως φέρειν, *to take to heart, be vexed*. βαρέως ἀκούειν, *to hear with disgust, hear with displeasure*.

Βασίλας, -ου, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the *Anabasis*:—

1. *Basias*, an Arcadian who was killed by the Carduchi. IV. i. 18.

2. *Basias*, a soothsayer from Elis, in the Peloponnesus. VII. viii. 10.

βασίλεια, -ας, ἡ, [βασιλεύς], *queen*.

βασίλεια, -ας, ἡ, [βασίλειος], *kingship, royalty, sovereign power, sovereignty, royal authority, kingdom*. καταστήναι εἰς τὴν βασιλειαν, *to be established in the sovereignty*, = *to be made king, to ascend the throne*.

βασίλειος, -ον, adj., [βασιλεύς], *royal, kingly, regal, belonging to the king*. As subst., βασιλείον, -ου, τό, or pl. βασιλεια, -ων, τὰ, *palace of the king, royal residence*. See N. to p. 55, 12.

βασιλεύς, -έως, ὁ, *king*; often refers to the Persian king, usually without the article, sometimes with μέγας; used also as epithet of Zeus.

βασιλεύω, -εύσω, βεβασίλευκα, ἐβασίλευσα, [βασιλεύς], *be king, rule, reign*; followed by gen., *govern, reign over*.

βασιλικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [βασιλεύς], *king-like; kingly, of the king, the king's, belonging to the king*. II. ii. 16.

βάσιμος, -ον, adj., [βαίνω], *passable*. ἕως βάσιμα ἦν (τῷ Ἰππῳ), = *so long as he could ride*. III. iv. 49.

βατός, -ή, -όν, adj., [βαίνω], *passable*. IV. vi. 17.

βέβαιος, -α, -ον, adj., [βαίνω], *firm, steadfast, constant*. I. ix. 30.

βεβαίω, -ώσω, ἐβεβαίωσα, [βέβαιος], *make sure, confirm, fulfil, complete, carry out*. VII. vi. 17.

Βέλεσος, -ος, ὁ, *Belesys*, a governor of Syria. See N. to p. 66, 15. I. iv. 10.

βέλος, -εος or -ους, τό, [βάλλω], *missile of any kind, sometimes dart or arrow, sometimes sling shot*,

- sling stone.* ἔξω (τῶν) βελῶν, *beyond the reach of missiles, out of range.*
- βέλτιστος**, -η, -ον, irr. sup. of ἀγαθός, *best, noblest, bravest, most advantageous.*
- βελτίων**, -ον, gen. -ονος, irr. comp. of ἀγαθός, *better, nobler, braver, more advantageous.* III. ii. 32.
- βῆμα**, -ατος, τό, [βαίνω], *step, pace*; as a measure of length, *pace*, = about 2½ feet. IV. vii. 10.
- βία**, -ας, ἡ, [Lat. *vis*], *force*, especially physical force, *strength, violence.* βίᾳ, *by violence, forcibly.* βίᾳ with gen., *in spite of*; as, βίᾳ μητρός, *in spite of his mother.*
- βιάζομαι**, βιάσομαι, βεβιάσμαι, ἐβιάσάμην, aor. p. ἐβιάσθην, [βία], mid. dep., *force, compel, use force, use violent means, overpower; force one's way.* VII. viii. 11.
- βίαιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [βία], *violent, with violence.*
- βιαίως**, adv., [βίαιος], *violently, with great force, with violence.* I. viii. 27.
- βίβλος**, -ου, ἡ, inner bark of the papyrus; hence *book.* VII. v. 14.
- Βιθυνός**, -ῆ, -όν, adj., *Bithynian.* As subst., Βιθυνός, -οῦ, ὁ, *a Bithynian*, from Bithynia, in Asia Minor. Originally the Bithynians were a tribe of Thracians, who were driven from Europe by warlike neighbors, and settled in Asia.
- βίκος**, -ου, ὁ, [Semitic word], *wine-jar, jar, flagon.* I. ix. 25.
- βίος**, -ου, ὁ, *life; living, means of subsistence.*
- βιοτεύω**, -εύσω, βεβιότευκα, ἐβιότευσα, [βίος], *live, pass one's life.* III. ii. 25, 26.
- Βισάνθη**, -ης, ἡ, *Bisanthe*, a fortified Thracian city on the European shore of the Propontis; modern *Rodosto.* VII. ii. 38 *et seq.*
- Βίων**, -ωνος, ὁ, *Bion*, envoy of the Spartan Thimbron to the Ten Thousand. VII. viii. 6.
- βλάβη**, -ης, ἡ, or βλάβος, -εος or -ους, τό, [βλάπτω], *hurt, injury, harm, damage, detriment.*
- βλακεύω**, βλακεύσω, ἐβλάκευσα, [βλάξ, *slack*], *be slack, be lazy, shirk.*
- βλάπτω**, βλάψω, βέβλαφα, ἐβλαψα, *injure, do damage to, hurt, harm.* μέγала βλάπτειν τινά, *to do great harm to any one.*
- βλέπω**, βλέψω, βέβλεφα, ἐβλεψα, *look, see*; of inanimate things, *point, be directed.* δρέπανα εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, *scythes pointed toward the earth.*
- βλώσκω**, μολοῦμαι, μέμβλωκα, 2 aor. ἔμολον, (poetic word), *go, come.* VII. i. 32.
- βοάω**, βοήσομαι, βεβόηκα, ἐβόησα, [βοή], *cry out, call out, shout, shriek*; followed by dat., *call out to, shout to.*
- βοεικός**, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [βοῦς], *of an ox, ox.* ζεύγος βοεικόν, *yoke of oxen, span of oxen, ox-team.*
- βοή**, -ῆς, ἡ, *cry, shout, outcry, shouting.* IV. vii. 23.
- βοήθεια**, -ας, ἡ, [βοηθός], *aid, assistance, help, succor, rescue; auxiliary troops.*
- βοηθέω**, -ήσω, βεβοήθηκα, ἐβοήθησα, [βοή + θέω, *run*], *come to the rescue, bring assistance, aid, assist, help, succor, render aid.*
- βόθρος**, -ου, ὁ, *pit, hole, hollow; hole in the snow.* IV. v. 6.
- βοῖσκος**, -ου, ὁ, *Boiscus*, a Thessalian wrestler. V. viii. 23.
- Βοιωτία**, -ας, ἡ, *Boeotia*, a province of Central Greece, north of Attica. Its capital was Thebes. It reached its height of power under Epaminondas, 371–362 B. C. III. i. 31.
- Βοιωτιάζω**, -άσω, pf. not used, ἐβοιωτίασα, [Βοιωτία], *speak with*

Boeotian accent, speak like a Boeotian, i. e. with broad sounds and coarse voice. III. i. 26.

Βοιωτίος, -α, -ον, [Βοιωτία], *Boeotian*. As subst., **Βοιωτίος**, -ου, ὁ, *a Boeotian, native of Boeotia*.

Βοιωτός, -οῦ, ὁ, [Βοιωτία], *a Boeotian; native of Boeotia, inhabitant of Boeotia*.

βορέας, -ου, ὁ, or **βορρᾶς**, -ᾶ, ὁ, *north wind, which in Greece, coming down over the mountains, brought clearing and cold weather*.

βόσκημα, -ατος, τό, [βόσκω, *feed*], *cattle in pasture, cattle*. III. v. 2.

βουλεύω, **βουλεύσω**, **βεβούλευκα**, **ἐβούλευσα**, *plan, devise*; — mid., *take counsel, take advice, deliberate, counsel, consult, concert, consider*; in past tenses, *resolve, determine, after deliberation*.

βουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [βούλομαι], *counsel, plan, consideration*. VI. v. 13.

βουλιμιάω, -άσω, pf. wanting, **ἐβουλιμίασα**, [βουλιμία, from βούς + λιμός, *famine, lit. ox-hunger*], *be intensely hungry, faint from hunger*. IV. v. 7, 8.

βούλομαι, **βουλήσομαι**, **βεβούλημαι**, aor. p. (as mid.) **ἐβουλήθην** or **ἡβουλήθην**, impf. **ἐβουλόμην**, *will, wish, desire, be willing; prefer, choose*. ὁ βουλόμενος, *whoever may desire, any one who pleases*.

βουπόρος, -ον, adj., [βούς, πείρω, *pierce*], lit. *ox-piercing*. ὀβελίσκος βουπόρος, *spit on which a whole ox could be turned, ox-spit; spear large enough for an ox-spit*. VII. viii. 14.

βούς, **βοός**, ὁ or ἡ, [Lat. *bos*], *ox, cow*; pl. *cattle*; fem. often *ox-hide, cow-hide, leather*.

βραδέως, adv., [βραδύς], *slowly, deliberately*. I. viii. 11.

βραδύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., comp. **βραδύτερος**, sup. **βραδύτατος**, *slow*. τὸ βραδύτατον, *the slowest section of*

the army, i. e. the heavy infantry. VII. iii. 37.

βραχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., comp. **βραχύτερος**, sup. **βραχύτατος**, *brief, short*. **βραχύ**, ἐπὶ βραχύ, *a short distance, for a short distance*. **βραχύτερον τοξεύειν**, *to shoot arrows a less distance*.

βρέχω, **βρέξω**, **βέβρεχα**, **ἔβρεξα**, aor. p. **ἐβρέχθην**, *wet*; — pass., *be wet*.

βροντή, -ῆς, ἡ, *thunder*. III. i. 11.

βρωτός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [βιβρώσκω, *eat*], *eatable, edible*. **βρωτόν τι**, *anything to eat, something to eat*. IV. v. 5.

Βυζάντιον, -ου, τό, *Byzantium*, a city founded B. C. 667 by the Megarians, on the Thracian Bosphorus, between the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) and the Black Sea. It followed the fortunes of the leading Greek cities, being now under Athenian and now under Spartan control. In 330 A. D. it was made the capital of the Roman Empire, when its name was changed to *Constantinopolis*, — modern *Constantinople*.

Βυζάντιος, -α, -ον, adj., *Byzantine, of Byzantium*. As subst., **Βυζάντιος**, -ου, ὁ, *a Byzantine, native of Byzantium, inhabitant of Byzantium*.

βωμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [βαλνω], *raised place; hence altar, shrine*.

Γ.

γαλήνη, -ης, ἡ, *quiet, peace, stillness, calm, especially of the sea*. V. vii. 8.

γαμέω or **γαμῶ**, **γεγάμηκα**, **ἔγημα**, [γάμος], *take to wife, marry, wed*, said of a man; — mid., *be married, get married*, said of a woman. **γεγαμημένη**, *having been married, married*. IV. v. 24.

γάμος, -ου, ὁ, *wedding, marriage, wedlock*. ἄγειν ἐπὶ γάμῳ, *to have as wife*, II. iv. 8.

Γάνος, -ου, ἡ, *Ganus*, a city in Thrace, on the Propontis, south of Bisanthe; still retaining the same name. VII. v. 8.

γάρ, causal conj., [γέ, ἄρα], post-positive, *for, since, because*; introducing an explanation or explanatory narration, *namely because, namely, then, now*; with an interrogative adv., strengthening the question, as ἦ γάρ; *what, was it...? why, is it...?* Often used with other conjunctions implying an ellipsis, as ἀλλὰ γάρ, *but (far otherwise) for, but (not so) for, but certainly, but indeed*. καὶ γάρ, *and (with good reason) for, and (not without reason) for, and accordingly, and therefore, and so*. καὶ γὰρ οὖν, *and (with good reason) for accordingly, and therefore, and consequently*.

γαστήρ, -τέρος or -τρός, ἡ, *abdomen, belly, stomach*.

γαυλικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [γαῦλος, *merchant-ship*], *of or pertaining to a freight-ship*. χρήματα γαυλικά, *ship's freight, cargo of a vessel*.

Γαυλῆτης, -ου, ὁ, *Gaulites*, an exile from Samos, in the service of Cyrus. I. vii. 5.

γέ, adv., post-positive and enclitic, emphasizing or limiting the word with which it belongs, *at least, indeed, of course, surely*, = Lat. *quidem*; used often with conjunctions and pronouns; sometimes to be expressed in English only by emphasis of the voice. ἀλλὰ γε, *but at least, still at least*. ἐγώ γε, *I at least, I indeed, I for one*. μᾶλλον γε, *the more*. ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ δυνατώτερός ἐστι, *since of course he is stronger*.

γείτων, -ονος, ὁ, *neighbor, borderer*.

γέλαω, -άσομαι, γεγέλακα, ἐγέλασα, *laugh; laugh at, mock, deride*.

γελοῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [γέλως], *laughable, ridiculous, absurd*.

γέλως, -ωτος, ὁ, *laughter*.

γελωτοποιός, ὁ, [γέλως, ποιέω], *mirth-maker, sport-maker, jester, clown, buffoon*. VII. iii. 33.

γέμω, def., found only in pres. and impf., *be full, be full of*. IV. vi. 27.

γενεά, -ᾱς, ἡ, [γένος], *race, birth, age*. ἀπὸ γενεᾱς, *from birth, = of age*. II. vi. 29.

γενειάω, -άσω, ἐγενείασα, [γένειον, *beard*], *have a beard*.

γενναιότης, -ητος, ἡ, [γενναῖος, *noble*], *good birth, nobility; generosity*. VII. vii. 41.

γένος, -εος or -ους, τό, [γεν, root of γίγνομαι], *birth, race, stock, descent, family*.

γεραιός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. γεραίτερος, sup. γεραίτατος, [root γερ in γέρων], *old*. As subst., οἱ γεράιτεροι, *the elders, the senators*.

γερόντιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of γέρων], *little old man; spoken with contempt, feeble old man*.

γέρρον, -ου, τό, *shield of wicker-work, usually of oblong shape and covered with leather*. It was used by the ancient Chaldaeans and Assyrians; later by the Persians.

γεροφόρος, -ου, ὁ, [γέρρον, φέρω], *shield-bearer*. οἱ γεροφόροι, *shield-men*, light-armed troops in the Persian army who carried the wicker-work shields. I. viii. 9.

γέρων, -οντος, ὁ, *old man*.

γεύω, γεύσω, γέγευκα, ἔγευσα, *give a taste of; — mid., taste, taste of, eat, partake of; followed by gen.*

γέφυρα, -ας, ἡ, *bridge*. γέφυρα ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις, *pontoon bridge*. Cf. N. to p. 55, 4.

γεώδης, -ες, adj., [γῆ, εἶδος], *of earth, earthy*. VI. iv. 5.

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, [contracted from γέα], *earth, land, ground, country*. κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by land and by sea, on land and sea*.

γῆϊνος, -ον, adj., [γῆ], *made of earth, of earth, earthen*. VII. viii. 14.

γῆλοφος, -ου, ὁ, [γῆ + λόφος, *hill*], lit. 'earth-hill,' *rise of ground, knoll, eminence, hill, height, elevation*.

γῆρας, γήραος, contracted to γήρως, τό, *old age, age*.

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, 2 pf. γέγονα, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, [root γεν], dep. mid., *become, come into existence, come to be, be born, be descended, spring from; occur, happen, come to pass, take place; prove to be, become possible, be*. ἐγένετο καὶ Ἑλληνι καὶ βαρβάρῳ, *it became possible both for Greek and for barbarian*. ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, *day dawned*. χιῶν γίγνεται, *snow falls*. τὰ γιγνομένα χρήματα, *the accruing revenues*. ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, *he came to himself*. ἐὰν εὖ γένηται, *if it turns out well*. πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα, *all that had happened*. γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δαμαράτου, *a descendant of Damaratus*. τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονῶς, *thirty years old*.

γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, 2 aor. ἔγνω, aor. p. ἐγνώσθην, [root γνο, *know*], *know, mark, recognize, observe, perceive; understand, think, discern, judge, resolve, make up one's mind*.

Γλοῦς, -οῦ, dat. -οῦ, acc. -οῦν, voc. -οῦ, ὁ, *Glus, an Egyptian, son of Tamos*. See N. to p. 67, 25.

Γνήσιππος, -ου, ὁ, *Gnesippus, a captain from Athens*. VII. iii. 28.

γνώμη, -ης, ἡ, [root γνο in γινώσκω], lit. 'means of knowing,' *understanding, mind, thought; conviction, opinion, judgment; design, intention, expectation*. οὕτως γνώμην ἔχειν, *so to be disposed,*

to have one's mind so made up. γνώμῃ ἐκόλαζεν, *he used to punish on principle*, II. vi. 9.

Γογγύλος, -ου, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the *Anabasis*: — 1. *Gongylus*, a descendant of the *Gongylus*, who during the Persian wars was chosen by *Pausanias* to assist him in his treacherous plans, and having been banished from Greece, settled in Asia Minor under the protection of *Xerxes*. VII. viii. 8, 17. 2. *Gongylus*, a son of the preceding, brother of *Gorgion*. VII. viii. 8.

γονεὺς, -έως, ὁ, [root γεν in γίγνομαι], *father*; often in pl., *γονεῖς, parents*.

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, *knee; knot, joint of a plant*.

Γοργίας, -ου, ὁ, *Gorgias*, a renowned teacher of rhetoric, born at *Leontini*, in *Sicily*, and contemporary with *Socrates*. He came to *Athens* first as an ambassador, and afterwards settled there, receiving exorbitant prices for his instruction. II. vi. 16.

Γοργίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Gorgion*, a descendant of *Gongylus* of *Eretria*, and son of *Gongylus* and *Hellas*. VII. viii. 8.

γούν, adv., [γέ + οὖν], *at least then, indeed therefore, at any rate, at all events, assuredly*; in force often hardly distinguishable from simple γε.

γραιδιον, -ου, contracted from γραιδιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of γραις, *old woman*], *feeble old woman*. VI. iii. 22.

γράμμα, -ατος, τό, [γράφω], *a letter*; in pl., *writing, especially inscription*. V. iii. 13.

γράφω, γράψω, γέγραφα, ἔγραψα, originally *scrape, scratch*; then *draw, paint; write*.

γυμνάζω, γυμνάζω, γεγύμνακα, ἐγύ-

- μυαα, [γυμνός], *exercise, train in gymnastic exercise, train, practice*. I. ii. 7.
- γυμνής, -ῆτος, [γυμνός], *light-armed soldier*; general name for light infantry, including particularly darters, bowmen, and slingers. See p. 32.
- Γυμνιάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Gymnias*, a city of the Scythini, in Armenia. IV. vii. 19.
- γυμνικός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [γυμνός], *gymnastic*. γυμνικός ἀγών, *gymnastic contest, contest in gymnastic exercises*. IV. viii. 25.
- γυμνός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., *naked, unclad; lightly dressed, in under-garments; without armor, unprotected by armor, exposed*.
- γυνή, γυναικός, dat. γυναικί, acc. γυναῖκα, voc. γύναι, ἡ, *woman; wife, spouse*. I. ii. 12.
- Γωβρύας, -ου or -α, ὁ, *Gobryas*, one of the four captains-general of Artaxerxes. I. vii. 12.

Δ.

- δ' = δέ, by elision.
- δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα, aor. p. ἐδήχθην, *bite*.
- δακρύω, δακρύσω, δεδάκρυκα, ἐδάκρυσσα, [δάκρυ, *tear*], *weep, shed tears, be in tears*.
- δακτύλιος, -ου, ὁ, [δάκτυλος], *finger-ring, ring*. IV. vii. 27.
- δάκτυλος, -ου, ὁ, *finger*. δάκτυλοι τῶν ποδῶν, *toes*.
- Δαμάρατος, -ου, ὁ, *Damarātus*, a king of Sparta, deposed by his associate, King Cleomenes I., in B. C. 491. He took refuge at the Persian court, and later advised Xerxes in regard to many matters connected with the great expedition against Greece. He received as a gift from the court a principality in Mysia, including

- the cities Halisarne and Teuthrania.
- δαπανάω, -ήσω, δεδαπάνηκα, ἐδαπάνησα, [δαπάνη, *expense*], *spend, expend, consume, use up*.
- δάπεδον, -ου, τό, [for ζάπεδον, διάπεδον], *ground, surface of the ground*.
- Δαρδανεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Δάρδανος], *Dardanian*, a resident of the town Dardanus, in the Troas, near the Hellespont; hence the name *Dardanelles*.
- Δάρδας, -ατος, ὁ, a water-course of uncertain location, above Thapsacus. See N. to p. 66, 13.
- δαρειακός, -οῦ, ὁ, sc. στατήρ, [Δαρείος], *daric*, a Persian gold coin, first struck by Darius I. and named after him; = 20 Attic drachmae, or about \$3.50. Cf. N. to p. 53, 4, and Pl. III.
- Δαρείος, -ου, ὁ, *Darius*, name of several Persian kings, of whom only one is mentioned in the *Anabasis*, Darius II. (Nothus), father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the Younger. He was a natural son of Artaxerxes I., and gained the throne by putting to death his brother Sogdianus. Cf. pp. 12, 13. I. i. 1.
- δάσμευσις, -εως, ἡ, *division, dividing, distribution*.
- δασμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [root δα in δαίω, *divide*], *division, distribution; impost, tribute, tax, revenue*; in the *Anabasis* referring always to the tribute collected by the Persian government.
- δασύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., *dense, thick; shaggy, bushy, hairy*. τὸ δασύ, *the thicket*.
- Δαφναγόρας, -ου, ὁ, *Daphnagoras*, a Mysian. VII. viii. 9.
- δαψιλής, -ές, adj., [root δαπ in δάπτω, *devour*, and Lat. *dapes*], *abundant, ample, plentiful, in abundance*.

δέ, conj., post-positive, copulative, adversative, *but, and*. (1) When used alone, slightly adversative, not so strong as *ἀλλά*, *but, still, however, now, indeed, moreover*; or loosely copulative, *and, further*. (2) Used in correlation with preceding *μέν*, *μέν . . . δέ*, *on the one hand . . . on the other, indeed . . . and, indeed . . . but*, often hardly translatable. (3) Often used with other conjunctions, as *δέ . . . καί*, *καί . . . δέ*, *and . . . also, and . . . even, even . . . and*; *καί πάντες δέ*, *and in fact all, but in truth all*; *δὲ δὴ*, *but indeed, but moreover, but you see, and you see*. (4) With the article, which gains a pronominal force, *ὁ δέ*, *and he, but he, he now*; *οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ*, *some . . . others, these . . . those*; *ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ*, *the one . . . the other, the former . . . the latter*.

δεῖ, see **δέω**.

δέλδω, **δέλσομαι**, 2 pf. (with force of pres.) *δέδοικα* or *δέδια*, *ἔδεισα*, *fear, be afraid, be anxious*; pf. part. *δεδιώς*, *fearing*. Cf. H. 490, 5.

δείκνυμι, **δείξω**, **δέδειχα**, **ἔδειξα**, impf. *ἔδεικνύμην*, 3d pl. *ἔδεικνυσαν*, *show, indicate, designate, point out*.

δείλη, -ης, ἡ, *afternoon*; often divided into two parts, — *πρωτὰ δείλη*, *early afternoon*, *ὀψία δείλη*, *late in the afternoon*; as gen. of time, *δείλης*, *in the afternoon*. Cf. N. to p. 78, 1.

δειλός, -ή, -όν, adj., [*δέος*, *fear*], *fearful, timid, cowardly, craven*.

δεινός, -ή, -όν, adj., [*δέλδω*, *fear*], *fearful, fear-inspiring, dreadful, terrible*; *extraordinary, wonderful, strange*; *severe, grievous, shameful, outrageous*; *able, skilful, clever*. As subst., *δεινόν*, -οῦ, *τό*, *peril, strait, difficulty*. *ἐν δεινῷ εἶναι*, *to be in danger, to be in trouble*.

δεινῶς, adv., [*δεινός*], *dreadfully, fearfully, terribly*. *δεινῶς ἔχειν*, *to be in a dreadful condition, to suffer severely*. VI. iv. 23.

δειπνέω, -ήσω, *δεδείπνηκα*, *ἔδειπνησα*, [*δείπνον*], *dine, take dinner*; *make a meal on, eat for dinner*; as the dinner was late in the afternoon, = *sup*, *take supper*.

δείπνον, -ου, *τό*, *dinner, supper*; the principal meal of the Greeks, partaken of late in the afternoon. See **ἄριστον**.

δειπνοποιέω, -ήσω, *δεδειπνοποίηκα*, *ἔδειπνοποίησα*, [*δείπνον* + *ποιέω*], *prepare dinner or supper for any one*; — mid., *prepare supper for one's self, get dinner, get supper*.

δέκα, indecl. num., *ten*.

δεκα-πέντε, indecl. num., *fifteen*.

δεκατεύω, -εύσω, *δεδεκάτευκα*, *ἔδεκάτευσα*, [*δέκα*], *tithe, take the tenth part of*, as of the produce of a field. V. iii. 9.

δέκατος, -η, -ον, adj., [*δέκα*], *tenth*; fem. *δεκάτη* (sc. *μοῖρα*) as subst., *tithe, tenth, tenth part*.

Δέλτα, *τό*, indecl., *Delta*, in the Anabasis the peninsula lying between Salmydessos and Byzantium, near the Bosphorus; so named because of its triangular shape, resembling the letter Δ.

δελφίς, -ῖνος, ὁ, *dolphin*. V. iv. 28.

Δελφοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Delphi*, a town in Phocis, on the southern slope of Mt. Parnassus, famous for its temple and oracle of Apollo. It was the seat of the Pythian games, and one of the places for the meeting of the Amphictyonic Council. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*. V. iii. 5.

δένδρον, -ου, dat. pl. *δένδροις* or *δένδρεσι*, *τό*, *tree*.

δεξιόμαι, -ώσομαι, *δεδεξίωμαι*, *ἔδεξιωσάμην*, [*δεξιός*], *give the right*

hand, greet with the right hand, welcome, congratulate. VII. iv. 19.
δεξιός, -ά, -όν, adj., [root δεχ in δέχομαι, Lat. *dexter*], right, on the right hand, on the right side, as opposed to ἀριστερός, left. ἡ δεξιὰ, (sc. χεῖρ), the right (hand), the right. τὸ δεξιόν, (sc. κέρας), the right wing of an army, the right. ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right. ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν, above their right, above them on the right. δεξιὰν διδόναι, to extend the right hand. δεξιὰς δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν, to give and take pledges. δεξιὰς φέρειν, to bring pledges, II. iv. 2. αἶψός τε δεξιός, an eagle of good omen.
Δέξιππος, -ου, ὁ, *Dexippus*, a treacherous Greek, who slandered Xenophon. V. i. 15, et al.
Δερκυλίδας, -ου, ὁ, *Dercylidas*, a renowned Spartan general, who served against the Persians on behalf of the Ionians and with the Ten Thousand. V. vi. 24.
δέρμα, -ατος, τό, [δέρω, *flay*], skin, hide.
Δέρνης, -ου or -εος, ὁ, *Dernes*, satrap of Phoenicia and Arabia.
δεσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [δέω, *bind*], band, bond, feller; strap, yoke-strap, halter. III. v. 10.
δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ, master of a house, owner, lord; ruler, despot. II. iii. 15.
δεῦρο, adv., hither, here.
δεύτερος, -α, -ον, num. adj., [ordinal of δύο], second. δεύτερον as adv., a second time, I. viii. 16. As subst., τὸ δεύτερον, adverbial acc., a second time, for the second time.
δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι, ἐδεξάμην, aor. p. ἐδέχθην, receive in either a friendly or a hostile way, take, accept; admit, welcome, entertain; await the attack of, meet. εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι, meet at close quarters, receive with hand-to-hand combat.

δέω, δήσω, δέδεκα, ἔδεσα, pf. p. δέδεμαι, bind, tie up, chain, fasten.
δέω, δεήσω, δεδέηκα, ἐδέησα, need, miss, feel the need of, lack, want; — mid., δέομαι, δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, stand in need of, want; ask, beseech, pray, beg, request. As impers., δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε, it is necessary, there is need of, it is due, it is proper, it behooves; often best translated personally, must, ought, as δεῖ ἡμῖν, we ought. ὀλίγου δεῖν, to lack little of, be near to, = almost. πολλοῦ δεῖν, to lack much of, be far from. τὸ δέον, the proper thing, the necessary thing. εἰς τὸ δέον, to the proper end, satisfactorily.
δή, [shortened from ἤδη], adv., post-positive, now, just, then, even, already; surely, indeed, truly, you see, of course; accordingly, forsooth; in questions, pray.
δηλός, -η, -ον, adj., plain, evident, clear, manifest, apparent; often used with the force of an adverb, as δηλός εἰμι, clearly I am; δηλός ἦν ἀνιώμενος, he was evidently troubled. δηλὸν ὅτι, lit. 'it (is) clear that,' often used without influence on the construction, = manifestly, clearly; as I. iii. 9.
δηλώω, δηλώσω, δεδήλωκα, ἐδήλωσα, pf. p. δεδήλωμαι, [δηλός], make plain, make clear, manifest, show, demonstrate; set forth, declare, relate.
δημαγωγέω, -ήσω, pf. wanting, ἐδημαγωγήσα, [δημαγωγός, demagogue], act the demagogue; curry favor with, win over through popular acts. VII. vi. 4.
Δημοκράτης, -ου, ὁ, *Democrates*, one of the Ten Thousand, who acted as scout in Armenia. IV. iv. 15.
δημόσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δῆμος, people], belonging to the people, of the people, related to the people. τὰ δη-

μόσια, *public property, state property, public moneys*. IV. vi. 16.

δηόω, δηώσω, δεδήωκα, ἐδήωσα, [contracted from δηϊόω, from δήϊος, *hostile*], *ravage, lay waste, as a country*. V. v. 7.

δήπου, adv., [δή + πού], *indeed, certainly, assuredly, doubtless; of course, you know*.

δι', = διά.

διά, prep., with gen. and acc.:—

1. With gen., *through, by means of*. 2. With acc., *on account of, by reason of, for the sake of*.

In composition, διά adds the force of *through, thorough*; sometimes *apart*, indicating separation.

διὰ νυκτός, *through the night*. δι'

ἐρμηνέως, *through an interpreter*.

διὰ ταχέων, *quickly, rapidly*. διὰ

πίστεως, *from good faith*. δι' ἡμᾶς,

on our account, for our sake. διὰ

τοῦτο, *on this account, therefore*.

διὰ πολλά, *for many reasons*. διὰ

τὸ ἐν τοιοῦτῳ εἶναι, *on account of being in such straits*.

διαβαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, 2 aor.

διέβην, [διά + βαίνω], *go through, pass through; step across, cross, go across, pass over; make a stride, stride*.

διαβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor.

διέβαλον, [διά + βάλλω], *put through; slander, traduce, accuse falsely, calumniate*.

διάβασις, -ews, ἡ, [διαβαίνω], *crossing; place of crossing, passage; ferry, bridge, ford*.

διαβατέος, -α, -ον, adj., [verbal adj. from διαβαίνω], Lat. transeundus, *to be crossed, that must be crossed; impersonal, διαβατέον, it is necessary to cross, one must cross*.

διαβατός, -ή, -όν, adj., [διαβαίνω], *capable of being crossed, able to be crossed, fordable, passable*.

διαβιβάζω, -βιβάσω or -βιβῶ, aor. διεβίβασα, [διά + βιβάζω, causa-

tive of βαίνω], *cause to go over or through, lead through, convey across, carry across, carry through, transport*.

διαβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [διαβάλλω], *calumniation, calumny, slander, false accusation*. II. v. 5.

διαγγέλλω, διαγγελῶ, διήγγελκα, διήγγειλα, [διά + ἀγγέλλω], *give notice by a messenger, send as a message, report by message, send word, report*; — mid., *pass the command from mouth to mouth, notify one another*.

διαγελᾶω, -άσομαι, διαγεγέλακα, διεγέλασα, [διά + γελάω, laugh], *make sport of, ridicule, mock*. II. vi. 26.

διαγίγνομαι, -γενήσομαι, -γεγέννημαι, 2 pf. διαγέγονα, 2 aor. διεγενόμην, [διά + γίγνομαι], *go through; continue, pass*. τὴν νύκτα διαγίγνεσθαι, *to pass the night*. πολεμῶν διεγένετο, *he was ever waging war*.

διαγκυλόομαι, -ώσομαι, διηγκύλωμαι, διηγκυλωσάμην, [ἀγκύλη, *thong of a dart*], *hold a dart by the thong, i. e. with the thong about one's finger in readiness to shoot*. διηγκυλωμένος, *with the thong of a dart about one's finger, = ready to shoot*. See Pl. II. 2.

διάγω, διάξω, διήχα, 2 aor. διήγαγον, [διά + ἄγω], *carry through, carry over, lead through, bring over, transport*; of time, *pass, live through*; with part., *continue*. ἐλπιδας λέγων διήγε, *he continued mentioning hopes, = meanwhile he kept speaking of his hopes*.

διαγωνίζομαι, -ίσομαι or -ιοῦμαι, διηγώνισμαι, διηγωνισάμην, [διά + ἀγωνίζομαι], *compete to the end, vie, struggle, contend*. διαγωνίεσθαι πρὸς τινά, *vie with any one*.

διαδέχομαι, διαδέξομαι, διαδέδεγμαι, διεδεξάμην, [διά + δέχομαι], *re-*

lieve one another, succeed one another. Cf. N. to p. 68, 23. I. v. 2.

διαδίδωμι, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, διέδωκα, [διά + δίδωμι], *give from hand to hand, divide up, distribute, scatter, give freely.*

διάδοχος, -ου, ὁ, [διαδέχομαι], *successor.* VII. ii. 5.

διαζεύγνυμι, διαζεύξω, διέζευξα, pf. p. διέζευγμαι, [διά + ζεύγνυμι, yoke], *unyoke; separate, cut off.* IV. ii. 10.

διαθεάομαι, -θεάσομαι, διατεθέσθαι, διεθεασάμην, [διά + θεάομαι], *look through, look into; observe, consider.* III. i. 19.

διαιθριάζει, [διά + αἰθριάζω, from αἶθρα, *clear sky*], *def., impers., it clears up, it is clear. ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν, it seemed likely to be fine weather.* IV. iv. 10.

διαιρέω, διαιρήσω, διήρηκα, 2 aor. διεῖλον, [διά + αἰρέω], *take apart, destroy, put out of the way.*

διάκειμαι, -κείσομαι, [διά + κεῖμαι], *def., be disposed. φιλικῶς διακεῖσθαι, be well disposed. οὕτω διακείμενος, being in this condition. διέκειντο πρὸς αὐτὸν ὥσπερ, they stood in the same relation to him as.*

διακελεύομαι, -σομαι, διακεκέλευσμαι, διεκελευσάμην, [διά + κελεύω], *urge through, urge on, encourage, cheer one another on.*

διακινδυνεύω, -εύσω, [διά + κινδυνεύω], *incur danger, run all risk, risk all, hazard all.*

διακλάω, -κλάσω, -κέκλακα, διέκλασα, [διά + κλάω, *break*], *break in pieces. διακλάειν κατὰ μικρόν, to break in small pieces.* VII. iii. 22.

διακονέω, -κονήσω, pf. wanting, διεκόνησα, [διάκονος, *servant*], *act as servant, serve, wait upon.* IV. v. 33.

διακόπτω, -κόψω, -κέκοφα, διέκοψα, [διά + κόπτω, *cut*], *break in pieces, cut to pieces, break through.*

διακόσιοι, -αι, -α, *two hundred.* I. ii. 9.

διακρίνω, -κρινῶ, -κέκρικα, διέκρινα, [διά + κρίνω, *judge*], *distinguish, discriminate, decide between, judge, settle.* VI. i. 22.

διαλαγχάνω, διαλήξομαι, διείληχα, 2 aor. διέλαχον, [διά + λαγχάνω, *obtain by lot*], *allot, assign by lot, divide up by lot, distribute by lot.* IV. v. 23.

διαλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, διείληφα, 2 aor. διέλαβον, [διά + λαμβάνω], *take apart, separate, divide; take separately, take one by one.*

διαλέγομαι, διαλέξομαι, διείλεγμαι, διελεξάμην, aor. p. (as mid.) διελέχθην, [διά + λέγω], *confer with, converse with, hold converse with.*

διαλείπω, -λείψω, -λέλοιπα, 2 aor. διέλιπον, [διά + λείπω], *intermit, leave between, leave an interval, leave intervals; stand at intervals, be distant. τὸ διαλείπον (sc. χωρίον), the intervening distance, the interval.*

διαμαρτάνω, -ήσομαι, διημάρτηκα, 2 aor. διήμαρτον, [διά + ἁμαρτάνω, *err*], *miss entirely, go quite astray from, fail to find.*

διαμάχομαι, -μαχέσομαι or -μαχοῦμαι, -μεμάχημαι, διεμαχεσάμην, [διά + μάχομαι], *fight to the end, fight it out, fight against.*

διαμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, διέμεινα, [διά + μένω], *remain through, be still standing, remain by, still remain.*

διαμετρέω, -μετρήσω, -μεμέτρηκα, διεμέτρησα, [διά + μετρέω, from μέτρον], *measure out in portions, deal out by measurement. οὐδὲν διαμετρεῖσθαι, to give out no rations.*

διαμπερές, adv., [διά, ἀνά, πείρω, *pierce*], *through and through, entirely through, clear through.*

διανέμω, -νεμῶ, -νενέμηκα, διένειμα, [διά + νέμω, *distribute*], *distribute,*

apportion, divide up among. VII. v. 2.

διανοόμαι, -ήσομαι, διανενόημαι, aor. p. διενόηθην, [διά + νοέομαι], mid. dep., *have in mind, intend, purpose, design.*

διάνοια, -ας, ἡ, [διά, νοῦς]. *thought, purpose, aim, project, design.* V. vi. 31.

διαπέμπω, -πέμψω, διαπέπομφα, διέπεμψα, [διά + πέμπω], *send about, send out in different directions, send around.*

διαπλέω, -πλεύσομαι, διαπέπλευκα, διέπλευσα, [διά + πλέω], *sail through, sail across.*

διαπολεμέω, -ήσω, διαπεπολέμηκα, διεπολέμησα, [διά + πολεμέω], *carry the war through, fight it out,* III. iii. 4.

διαπορεύω, -πορεύσω, pf. mid. διαπεπόρευμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) διεπορεύθην, [διά + πορεύω], *lead across, convey through, carry over; — mid., pass over, march through, pass through, traverse.*

διαπορέω, διαπορήσω, διηπόρηκα, διηπόρησα, [διά + ἀπορέω], *be perplexed, be at a loss; doubt, hesitate, be in perplexity.*

διαπράττω, -πράξω, διαπέπραχα, διέπραξα, [διά + πράττω], *work through, work out, accomplish, effect, bring it about, achieve, obtain; — mid., effect for one's self, gain; negotiate, stipulate, arrange, settle affairs.*

διαρπάζω, -άσομαι, διήρπακα, pf. p. διήρπασμαι, [διά + ἄρπάζω, seize], *tear in pieces, carry away, carry off as spoil; plunder, spoil, sack, seize as plunder.*

διαρρέω, διαρρεύσομαι, διερρύηκα, aor. p. (as mid.) διερρύην, [διά + ῥέω, flow], *flow through.* V. iii. 8.

διαρριπτέω or διαρρίπτω, διαρρίψω, διέρριφα, διέρριψα, [διά + ρίπτω], *throw about, fling about, scatter, scatter among.*

διάρριψις, -εως, ἡ, [διαρρίπτω], *scattering.* V. viii. 7.

διασημαίνω, -σημανῶ, διεσήμηνα or διεσήμᾱνα, [διά + σημαίνω], *indicate, signify, designate, show forth.*

διασκηνέω, -ήσω, διεσκήνηκα, διεσκήνησα, [διά + σκηνέω, from σκηνή], *encamp apart, encamp in separate quarters, separate for quarters.*

διασκηνόω, -ώσω, *take up quarters.*

διασκηνητέος, -α, -ον, [verbal adj. from διασκηνέω], with εἶναι, *ought to have separate quarters, ought to encamp apart.* IV. iv. 14.

διασπάω, διασπάσω, διέσπακα, διέσπασα, pf. p. διέσπασμαι, aor. p. διεσπάρθην, [διά + σπάω, draw], *break away, separate, draw apart, disperse.*

διασπείρω, -σπερῶ, διέσπειρα, pf. p. διέσπαρμαι, pf. infin. p. διεσπάρθαι, 2 aor. p. διεσπάρην, [διά + σπείρω, scatter], *disperse, scatter, separate.*

διασφενδονάω, -ήσω, διεσφενδόνηκα, διεσφενδόνησα, [διά + σφενδονάω, from σφενδόνη, sling], *sling about, scatter as with a sling; — pass., be scattered, fly in pieces.* IV. ii. 3.

διασώζω, -σώσω, -σέσωκα, διέσωσα, 2 aor. p. διεσώθην, [διά + σώζω], *bring safely through, preserve, save, keep safe.*

διατάττω, -τάξω, -τέταχα, διέταξα, aor. p. διετάχθην, [διά + τάττω], *array, arrange, draw up, distribute in order, get in order, especially for battle.*

διατείνω, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, διέτεινα, aor. mid. διετεινάμην, [διά + τείνω, stretch], *stretch, strain; — mid., exert one's self.* πᾶν διατεινεσθαι, *to make every effort.* VII. vi. 36.

διατελέω, διατελέσω, διατετέλεκα, διετέλεσα, [διά + τελέω], *finish, complete, reach; get to, arrive at; continue; — with part., expressing duration, often best trans-*

lated as an adv. ; as *μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν*, *they fought continuously, they fought without intermission.*

διατήκομαι, **διατήξομαι**, 2 aor. **διετάκην**, [διά + τήκω, *melt*], *melt through, dissolve, thaw*. IV. v. 6.

διατίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, **διέθηκα**, [διά + τίθημι], *dispose ; handle, manage, treat ; — mid., sell.* οὕτω διατίθεναι, *to treat so, bring to such a condition.* οὕτω διατίθεται, *he is put in that condition*, IV. vii. 4.

διατρέφω, -θρέψω, -τέτροφα, 2 aor. p. **διετρέφην**, [διά + τρέφω], *nourish through, support, sustain meanwhile*. IV. vii. 17.

διατριβή, -ῆς, ἡ, [διατρίβω], *delay, loss of time*. VI. i. 1.

διατρίβω, -τρίψω, -τέτριφα, **διέτριψα**, [διά + τρίβω, *rub*], *rub through, wear away, spend, waste ; sc. χρόνον, delay, tarry, pass time*.

διαφαίνω, -φανῶ, -πέφαγκα, **διέφηνα**, [διά + φαίνω, *show*], *cause to shine through, show through ; — pass., shine through, show one's self through, become visible*.

διαφανῶς, adv., [διαφανής, *transparent*], *openly, apparently, clearly*. VI. i. 24.

διαφερόντως, adv., [διαφέρων, *differing*], *especially, pre-eminently, peculiarly*. I. ix. 14.

διαφέρω, **διοίσω**, **διενήνοχα**, 2 aor. **διήνεγκον**, [διά + φέρω], *differ, differ from ; surpass, excel ; followed by gen. or inf. ; — pass., be inharmonious, be at variance, be quarrelling ; — act. used impersonally, διαφέρει, there is a difference, it makes a difference.* πολὺ διέφερον, *it was far easier*, III. iv. 33.

διαφεύγω, -φεύξομαι, -πέφευγα, 2 aor. **διέφυγον**, [διά + φεύγω], *flee through, escape through, get away*. VI. iii. 4.

διαφθείρω, **διαφθερῶ**, **διέφθαρκα**, **διέφθειρα**, 2 aor. p. **διεφθάρην**, [διά + φθείρω, *destroy*], *destroy utterly, destroy completely ; ruin, spoil ; corrupt, bribe ; kill*.

διάφορος, -ον, adj., [διαφέρω, *differ*], *different, hostile*. As subst., **διάφορον**, -ου, τό, *difference, cause of disagreement, ground of dissension*.

διαφυή, -ῆς, ἡ, [διαφύομαι, *grow through*], *growth between ; joint, suture, division, cleft*. V. iv. 29.

διαφυλάττω, -φυλάξω, **διαπεφύλαχα**, **διεφύλαξα**, [διά + φυλάττω], *guard closely, watch carefully, take great care*.

διαχάζω, def., [διά + χάζω, *force back*], *draw apart, separate*. IV. viii. 18.

διαχειμάζω, -χειμάσω, **διακεχείμακα**, **διεχείμασα**, [διά + χειμάζω, *winter*, from χειμα], *pass the winter, spend the winter, winter*. VII. vi. 31.

διαχειρίζω, -χειρίσω, **διακεχείρικα**, **διεχείρισα**, [διά + χειρίζω, *handle*, from χείρ], *manage, handle, administer, carry on*. I. ix. 17.

διαχωρέω, -χωρήσω, **διακεχώρηκα**, **διεχώρησα**, [διά + χωρέω], *pass through, go through.* κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, *they had a diarrhœa*. IV. viii. 20.

διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ, [διδάσκω], *teacher, instructor, master*.

διδάσκω, **διδάξω**, **δεδίδαχα**, **ἐδίδαξα**, [root δακ, cf. Lat. *docco*], *teach, explain, instruct, inform ; — pass., be instructed, learn*.

δίδημι, def., [reduplicated form of δέω, *bind*], pres. third pl. **διδέασι**, *bind, tie, chain*. V. viii. 24.

δίδωμι, **δώσω**, **δέδωκα**, **ἔδωκα**, pf. p. **δέδομαι**, aor. p. **ἐδόθην**, [root δο, cf. Lat. *dare*], *give, grant, present, bestow, offer, offer to the gods, assign*.

διέργω, διέρξω, pf. wanting, διέρξα, [διά + ἔργω, *shut in*], *shut off, intercept, intervene; lie between.*

διελαύνω, διελάσω or διελῶ, διελήλακα, διήλασα, [διά + ἐλαύνω, *drive*], *drive through, drive across; sc. ἵππον, ride through, charge through.*

διελών, see διαιρέω.

διεξέρχομαι, διεξελεύσομαι, διεξελήλυθα, 2 aor. διεξῆλθον, [διά + ἐξ + ἔρχομαι], *come out through, pass through.*

διέρχομαι, διελεύσομαι, διελήλυθα, 2 aor. διῆλθον, [διά + ἔρχομαι], *go through, pass through, come through, pass over; spread abroad. διῆλθε λόγος, a report spread abroad.*

διέχω, διέξω, διέσχηκα, 2 aor. διέσχον, impf. διεῖχον, [διά + ἔχω], *be away from, be apart, be removed, be distant, diverge. τὸ διέχον, the intervening distance, the intervening space.*

διηγέομαι, διηγῆσομαι, διήγημαι, διηγησάμην, [διά + ἡγέομαι, *lead*], *relate, narrate, set forth, explain.*

διῆλθον, see διέρχομαι.

δίημι, διήσω, διεῖκα, διῆκα, [διά + ἵημι, *send*], *send through, permit to go through, suffer to go across, let go through, let go across.*

δίστημι, διαστήσω, διέστηκα, διέστησα, [διά + ἵστημι], *station separately, put apart; — mid. and intr. forms (see ἵστημι), stand apart, open the ranks.*

δίκαιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δίκη, *right*], *just, righteous, right, upright, reasonable, proper.* As subst., δίκαιον, -ου, τό, *justice. τὰ δίκαια, rights. τὰ δίκαια ἔχειν, to receive one's due. ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, justly. παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον, unjustly. σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ, in a just manner, with right on one's side. δίκαιός εἰμι, I have the right, it is right that I.*

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [δίκαιος], *justice, uprightness, fairness.*

δικαιοσύνης, -ητος, ἡ, *uprightness, justice. II. vi. 26.*

δικαίως, adv., [δίκαιος], *justly, rightly, righteously, with right.*

δικαστής, -ου, ὁ, [δικάζω, *judge*], *judge. V. vii. 34.*

δίκη, -ης, ἡ, *right, justice; trial, judicial proceedings, legal process. εἰς δίκην καταστήσαι τινα, to bring any one to trial. δίκην ὑπέχειν, to submit to trial, to stand trial. ἡ ἐσχάτη δίκη, the extreme penalty. δίκην λαμβάνειν, to inflict penalty, exact retribution. δίκην δίδοναι, to pay the penalty, suffer punishment, give satisfaction. δίκην ἐπιτιθέναι, to inflict punishment. τῆς δίκης τυχεῖν, to receive one's deserts. ἔχειν δίκην, to have satisfaction.*

διμοῖρα, -ας, ἡ, [δῖς, μοῖρα, *portion*], *double portion, double share, twice as much, as much again.*

δινέω, δινήσω, pf. mid. δεδίνημαι, ἐδίνησα, [δῖνη, *whirlpool*], *whirl, spin round. VI. i. 9.*

διό, adv., [διά + ὅ], *wherefore.*

δίodos, -ου, ἡ, [διά + ὁδός], *way through, pass, passage. V. iv. 9.*

διοράω, διόψομαι, διέώρακα, 2 aor. διεῖδον, [διά + ὁράω], *see through, see clearly, perceive, discover. V. ii. 30.*

διορύττω, διορύξω, διορύρυχα, διώρυξα, [διά + ὀρύττω, *dig*], *dig through, tunnel through.*

διότι, conj., [διά + ὅτι], = διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι, *because, since, for.*

δίπηχυς, -υ, gen. -εος, adj., [δῖς, πῆχυς, *cubit*], *of the length of two cubits, two cubits long, i. e. about three feet. IV. ii. 28.*

διπλάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δῖς, πλάττω, *make*], *double, twofold, twice as much as. διπλάσιον, twice as far as, as far again as. III. iii. 16.*

δίπλεθρος, -ον, adj., [δῖς, πλέθρον], *two plethra in width or length, two plethra wide, i. e. about 202 ft. 6 inches.* IV. iii. 1.

διπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, adj., [for διπλός, -η, -ον], *twofold, double, twice as much.* VII. vi. 7.

δῖς, adv., [δύο], *twice, doubly*; in the Anabasis found only in composition, in the form δισ- or δι-.

δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num., *two thousand.*

διφθέρα, -ας, ἡ, *hide, skin of animals, leather*; hence, by metonymy, things made of leather, as *leathern bag, pouch.*

διφθέρινος, -η, -ον, adj., [διφθέρα], *made of hide or hides, leathern, of leather.* II. iv. 28.

δίφρος, -ου, ὁ, [δίφορος, from δῖς and φέρω], *seat of a chariot, so called because originally made for two, the driver and the fighter*; hence, *stool, seat.*

δίχα, adv., [δῖς], *in two, asunder.* δίχα ποιεῖν, *to separate, divide, split.* VI. iv. 11.

διψάω διψήσω, δεδίψηκα, ἐδίψησα, [διψα, *thirst*], *be thirsty, thirst.* IV. v. 27.

διωκτέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj. of διώκω, *to be pursued.* διωκτέον, with εἶναι, *necessary to pursue, ought to pursue.*

διώκω, διώξω or διώξομαι, δεδίωχα, ἐδίωξα, *pursue, chase, hunt, give chase, follow*; intr., *hasten, run, gallop off.*

δίωξις, -εως, ἡ, [διώκω], *pursuit, chase.* III. iv. 5.

διωρυξ, -υχος, ἡ, [διορύττω, *dig through*], *ditch, canal, trench.*

δόγμα, -ατος, τό, [δοκέω], *opinion*; *decree, resolution.* δόγμα ποιεῖσθαι, *pass a resolution.*

δοκέω, δόξω, δεδόκηκα, ἔδοξα, *seem, appear, believe, suppose.* δέδοκται, *it has appeared best, it has been decided.* τὰ δεδογμένα, *the conclu-*

sion, decision. δοκῶ μοι, *I think.* δοκεῖ μοι, *it appears good to me, I think.* ἔδοξε, *it appeared good, it was decided, it was decreed.*

δοκιμάζω, δοκιμάσω, pf. p. δεδοκίμασμαι, aor. p. ἐδοκιμασθην, [δόκιμος, *acceptable*], *test*; *approve, select, choose.* III. iii. 20.

δόλιχος, -ου, ὁ, *long race.* See n. to p. 186, 21. IV. viii. 27.

δόλος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *dolus*], *guile, wile, fraud, deceit, treason, treachery.* V. vi. 29.

Δόλοπες, -ων, οἱ, *Dolopians, Dolopes*, a tribe in the southwestern part of Epirus, along the range of Mt. Pindus, bordering on Aetolia. I. ii. 6.

δόξα, -ης, ἡ, [δοκέω], *opinion, belief, expectation*; *reputation, glory.* παρὰ δόξαν, *contrary to expectation.*

δοράτιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of δόρυ], *little spear, short spear.* VI. iv. 23.

δορκάς, -άδος, ἡ, [δέρκομαι, *see*], *gazelle*, a species of antelope with large, beautiful eyes, whence the Greek name. I. v. 2.

δορπηστός, -οῦ, ὁ, [δόρπον, *evening meal*], *time of the evening meal, supper-time, evening.* I. x. 17.

δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, *spear, lance, pike*, chief weapon of the hoplite; see p. 31. ἐπὶ δόρυ, *since the spear was carried in the right hand, to the right.*

δορυφόρος, -ου, ὁ, [δόρυ, φέρω], *spear-bearer, spearsman.* V. ii. 4.

δουλεία, -ας, ἡ, [δουλεύω], *servitude, slavery, bondage, subjection.* VII. vii. 32.

δουλεύω, -εύσω, δεδούλευκα, ἐδούλευσα, [δοῦλος, *slave*], *be a slave, be in bondage, serve as a slave.* IV. viii. 4.

δοῦλος, -ου, ὁ, [δέω, *bind*], *bondsman, underling, slave, servant*, as opposed to δεσπότης, *master*, whether ruler or owner. See n. to p. 59, 28.

δουπέω, -ήσω, δέδουπα, ἐδούπησα, [δοῦπος], *sound heavy; strike heavily, clash, so as to make a noise.*

δοῦπος, -ου, δ, [poetic word], *thud; din, hubbub, uproar.* II. ii. 19.

Δρακόντιος, -ου, δ, *Dracontius*, a Spartan exile, chosen marshal of the games at Trapezus, and afterwards sent as envoy to Cleander. IV. viii. 25, VI. vi. 30.

δρεπανηφόρος, -ον, adj., [δρέπανον, φέρω], *scythe-bearing, armed with scythes.* δρεπανηφόρον ἄρμα, *scythe-bearing chariot.*

δρέπανον, -ου, τό, [δρέπω, *cut*], *scythe, sickle.* I. viii. 10.

Δρίλαι, -ῶν, οἱ, *Drilae*, a warlike tribe living near Trapezus. V. ii. 1, 2.

δρόμος, -ου, ό, [root δραμ, cf. 2 pf. δέδρομα], *running, rush, race, race-course.* δρόμῳ θεῖν, *to run with a rush, to run fast.* δρόμον ποιεῖν, *to make a race-course.*

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνάμην or ἡδυνάμην, aor. p. ἐδυνήθην or ἡδυνήθην, *be able, can, have power, have influence; be equal to, have the power of; mean; with a sup. adv. and ὥς, ὅπῃ, ἥ, ὅσον, ὅποι, as is possible, as ὥς τάχιστα ἐδύνατο, as quickly as he could.* δ σίγλος δύναται, *the siglos is worth, is equal to.* οἱ δυνάμενοι, *those in power.* See IDIOMS.

δύναμις, -εως, ἡ, [δύναμαι], *ability, power, might, force, influence; in pl. often = copiae, forces, troops, army, contingent.* κατὰ δύναμιν, or εἰς δύναμιν, *according to one's power, as much as one can.*

δυνατός, -ή, -όν, adj., [δύναμαι], *able, powerful, strong; possible, feasible, practicable.* ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, *according to possibilities, so far as possible.*

δύνω, or δύω, δύσω, δέδυκα, ἔδυν, *cause to sink; of the sun, set.*

δύο, num. adj., indecl. in the Anab., *two.*

δύομαι, δύσομαι, δέδυμαι, ἐδυσάμην, [mid. of δύω], *go down, set.*

δυσ-, found only in composition, *hard, difficult.*

δύσβατος, -ον, adj., [δυσ- + βατός, from βαίνω], *inaccessible, difficult to reach.* V. ii. 2.

δυσδιάβατος, -ον, adj., [δυσ- + διαβατός, from διαβαίνω], *hard to cross, difficult to pass.*

δυσμή, -ῆς, ἡ, [δύω, *set*], usually in pl., *setting of the sun, west.*

δυσπάριτος, -ον, adj., [δυσ-, πάρειμι, *go by*], *difficult to pass, hard to pass.* IV. i. 25.

δυσπόρευτος, -ον, adj., [δυσ- + πορευτός, from πορεύομαι], *hard to traverse, difficult to pass.* I. v. 7.

δυσπορία, -ας, ἡ, [δύσπορος], *difficult passage, difficulty of the passage, difficulty of crossing.* IV. iii. 7.

δύσπορος, -ον, adj., [δυσ- + πόρος, *way*], *hard to pass, hard to cross, difficult to traverse.*

δύσχρηστος, -ον, adj., [δυσ- + χρηστός, from χράομαι], *hard to use, almost useless, unserviceable, of little use.* III. iv. 19.

δυσχωρία, -ας, ἡ, [δυσ-, χῶρος], *roughness of the country, broken character of the country.* III. v. 16.

δώδεκα, indecl. num., [δυο + δέκα], *twelve.*

δωρέομαι, -ήσομαι, δεδώρημαι, ἐδωρησάμην, [δῶρον], *present, make a gift, give.*

δωροδοκέω, -ήσω, pf. p. δεδωροδόκημαι, impf. ἐδωροδόκουν, [δῶρον, δέχομαι], *receive presents, take a bribe.* VII. vi. 17.

δῶρον, -ου, τό, [δίδωμι], *gift, present, gift of honor.*

E.

εάν, conj., [εἰ + ἄν, often contracted into ἄν, ἦν], *if, if haply, in case that*, always with subj. mode. εἰ μὴ, *if not, unless, except*. εἰ ἂν τε . . . εἰ ἄν τε, *whether . . . or*. εἰ ἂν περ, [εἰ ἂν + πέρ], *especially if, if only, certainly if*. IV. vi. 17. ἐαρίζω, ἐαριῶ, [ἐαρ, *spring*], *pass the spring, spend the spring*. III. v. 15. ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, often contracted to αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, [ἐ, pron. stem of third person, αὐτός], reflex. pron., *of himself, of herself, of itself*. οἱ ἐαυτοῦ, *his own men*. τὰ ἐαυτῶν, *their own goods, their own affairs*. See G. 80; H. 266. εἶω or εἴω, εἶσω, εἶακα, εἶασα, impf. εἶων, *let, allow, permit, suffer; let go, let alone, dismiss, leave*. αὐτὸν εἶσαι, *to let him alone*. εἰ ἂν χαλεπεῖν, *to dismiss*. οὐκ εἶω, *to forbid, not to allow, to protest*. ἐβδομήκοντα, indecl. num., [ἐπτά], *seventy*. IV. vii. 8. ἑβδομος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἐπτά], *seventh*. VI. ii. 12. ἐγγίγνομαι, ἐγγενήσομαι, ἐγγεγένημαι, 2 pf. ἐγγέγονα, 2 aor. ἐνεγενόμην, [ἐν + γίγνομαι], *arise in, be produced in, take place in*. ἐγγυᾶω, -ήσω, ἡγγύηκα, ἡγγύησα, [ἐγγύη, *pledge*], *pledge; — mid., pledge one's self, promise, give security, engage*. VII. iv. 13. ἐγγύθεν, adv., [ἐγγύς + -θεν], *from near at hand, hard by*. IV. ii. 27. ἐγγύς, adv., comp. ἐγγύτερον or ἐγγυτέρω, sup. ἐγγυτάτω or ἐγγύτατα, *near, near at hand, at hand, in the vicinity, nigh; nearly*. αἱ ἐγγυτάτω κῶμαι, *the nearest villages*. τῶν ἐγγυτάτω σταθμῶν, *of (during) the last day's journeys*. οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίων, *those of the enemy who were nearest*. ἐγγύς τριπλήχη, *nearly three cubits long*.

ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, ἐγήγερκα, 2 pf. ἐγρήγορα, aor. ἤγειρα, *awaken, rouse, wake up*; 2 pf., intr., *lie awake, am wakeful, keep awake, keep watch*. ἐγκαλέω, ἐγκαλέσω, ἐγκέκληκα, ἐνεκάλεσα, [ἐν + καλέω], *call, call upon; charge, accuse, blame, find fault with*. ἐγκαλύπτω, ἐγκαλύψω, ἐγκεκάλυφα, ἐνεκάλυφα, pf. p. ἐγκεκάλυμμαι, [ἐν + καλύπτω, *conceal*], *conceal in, cover up, wrap up*. IV. v. 19. ἐγκειμαι, ἐγκείσομαι, impf. ἐνεκέιμην, 3d pl. ἐνέκειντο. [ἐν + κείμαι], *lie in, lie therein*. IV. v. 26. ἐγκέλευστος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, *κελεύω*, *bid*], *bidden, urged on, incited*. I. iii. 13. ἐγκέφαλος, -ου, [ἐν, *κεφαλή*, *head*], *brain; crown, palm-cabbage, the rounded, compact growth of young leaves not yet opened, at the top of the palm-tree, used in the east as an article of diet; by some, however, referred to the pith of young palm-shoots*. II. iii. 16. ἐγκλίνω, ἐγκλινῶ, pf. p. ἐγκέκλιμαι, [ἐν + κλίνω], *bend in, put to flight; intr., give way, turn to flee, flee*. I. viii. 19. ἐγκρατής, -ές, adj., [ἐν, *κράτος*, *power*], *in control of, master of, having possession of, in possession of*. ποιεῖν τινα ἐγκρατῇ τινος, *to make any one master of anything, to put any one in control of anything*. ἐγχαλινῶ, -ώσω, ἐγκεχαλίνωκα, ἐνεχαλίνωσα, [ἐν + χαλινῶ, *bridle*], *bridle, put the bridle on, put the bit in the mouth of*. ἵπποι ἐγκεχαλινωμένοι, *horses with their bridles on*. ἐγχειρέω, -ήσω, ἐγκεχειρήκα, ἐνεχειρήσα, [ἐν, *χείρ*, *hand*], *put one's hand to, take in hand, undertake, attempt*. V. i. 8.

ἐγχειρίδιον, -ου, τό, [ἐν, χεῖρ], *hand-knife, dagger*. IV. iii. 12.

ἐγχειρίζω, -ιῶ, ἐγκεχειρίκα, ἐνεχείρισα, [ἐν + χειρίζω], *put into the hands of, give up, entrust, commit*. III. ii. 8.

ἐγχέω, -χεῶ, ἐγκέχυκα, ἐνέχυσσα, [ἐν + χέω, *to pour*], *pour in, especially to pour in wine for libation, fill the cups for libation*. IV. iii. 13.

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, or μοῦ, pl. ἡμεῖς, pers. pron., *I, we*. See G. 79; H. 261.

ἐγωγ', = ἐγωγε.

ἐγωγε, [ἐγώ + γε], *more emphatic than ἐγώ, I at least, I for one, I for my part, I certainly*.

ἐδήδοκα, see ἐσθίω.

ἐδραμον, see τρέχω.

ἐθελοντής, -οῦ, ό, [ἐθέλω], *volunteer*; sometimes with the force of an adj., *willing, voluntary, of one's own desire or accord*; pl., *of their own will*.

ἐθελούσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἐθέλω], *voluntary, of one's own accord*; pl., *of their own accord*.

ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέληκα, ἠθέλησα, *will, wish, desire; be willing, please, prefer, choose*. ἐθέλων, *willing*. ἐθέλω implies purpose or design, while βούλομαι indicates rather mere willingness.

ἔθνος, -εος or -ους, τό, *crowd, class; people, tribe, nation*. κατ' ἔθνη (for κατὰ ἔθνη), *by nations, nation by nation*.

εἰ, conj., *proclitic, usually introducing a condition, if, supposing, provided, in case that*; sometimes introducing an indirect question, *whether*. εἰ μή, *except, unless, if not*. εἰ δὲ μή, *but if not*. εἴ τις (for ὅστις), *whoever*. εἴ τι, *whatever*. εἴ ποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, *if ever at any other time*. εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος, *if any other, if any one else*.

εἶδον, see ὁράω.

εἶδος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root *Fiδ* in *εἶδον*], *appearance, shape, form, beauty*. II. iii. 16.

εἰδώς, see οἶδα.

εἰκάζω, εἰκάσω, εἵκακα, εἵκασα, pf. p. εἵκασμαι, aor. p. ἠκάσθην, *make like, liken; conjecture, suppose, guess, estimate*. Cf. *ἔοικα*.

εἰκός, -ότος, adj., [for *εοικός*, pf. n. part. of 2 pf. *ἔοικα, resemble*], *likely, probable, reasonable, fair, equitable, natural, proper*. τὸ εἰκός, *likelihood, probability*. εἰκότα λέγειν, *to say a fair thing*. εἰκός καὶ δίκαιον, *fair and right*. εἰκός ἐστι, or εἰκός [sc. ἐστι], *it is natural, it is probable*.

εἴκοσι, indecl. num., *twenty*.

εἰκότως, adv., [εἰκός], *probably, likely, naturally, reasonably*.

εἰμί, ἔσομαι, impf. ἦν, [root *ἐς*, cf. Lat. *es-se*], *be, exist*. Sometimes used merely as copula, sometimes as a verb expressing existence; at the beginning of a clause often translated *there is, there are*, etc.; sometimes, in third person singular, used for *ἔξεστι, it is possible*. εἶναι τινός, *to belong to any one*. βίβλος ἐστὶ τινι, *some one has a book*. τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *so far as this man is concerned*. τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present*. ἦν δυναμένη, = ἐδύνατο, *was able*. ἔστιν οἷ, *some*. ἔστι (ἦν) = ἔξεστι, *it is permitted, it is possible*, I. iv. 4 et al. See G. 127, 1.; H. 478.

εἶμι, impf. ᾗειν or ᾗα, pres. with force of the fut., *go, come*. εἶμι, *I will come, I will go*. εἰς χειρὰς τινι ἵέναι, *to come into the power of any one*. See G. 127, II.; H. 477.

εἰπερ, conditional conj., [εἰ + πέρ], *if in fact, if indeed, if really, certainly if, especially if*.

εἶπον, see φημί, λέγω.

εἶργω, εἶρξω, εἶρξα, *bar, shut out, cut off from, exclude; shut in, hem in, imprison; prevent, hinder*.

εἰρήνη, -ης, ἡ, *peace*. VII. vii. 33.
 εἰς or ἐς, prep. with acc., *into, to, in; upon, on, at; up to, to the number of, about; to the extent of, to the depth of; in respect to, for, concerning*; often used after verbs of rest, to express the limit of motion, where the dat. might have been expected, as παρῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεϊς, *they arrived at Sardis*. εἰς ὀκτώ, *eight deep*. εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, *for one's private advantage*.
 εἰς, μία, ἓν, gen. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός, num., *one, alone*. καθ' ἓνα, *one by one, singly*. εἰς τις, *a single one*. εἰς ἕκαστος, *each one, each individual*. G. 77; H. 290.
 εἰσάγω, εἰσάξω, εἰσῆχα, 2 aor. εἰσῆγαγον, aor. p. εἰσήχθην, [εἰς + ἄγω], *lead into, bring into, introduce*.
 εἰσακοντίζω, -ιῶ, εἰσηκόντικα, imperf. εἰσηκόντιζον, [εἰς + ἀκοντίζω], *hurl darts in, throw javelins in*. VII. iv. 15.
 εἰσβάλλω, εἰσβαλῶ, εἰσβέβληκα, 2 aor. εἰσέβαλον, [εἰς + βάλλω], *throw in; intr., cast one's self in, break into, make an irruption into, effect an entrance into; of streams, empty into*.
 εἰσβιβάζω, εἰσβιβάσω or εἰσβιβῶ, εἰσεβίβασα, [εἰς + βιβάζω, *force to go*], *cause to go into, put on board ship*. V. iii. 1.
 εἰσβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [εἰσβάλλω], *entrance, pass; invasion, incursion*.
 εἰσδύομαι, -δύσομαι, εἰσεδυσάμην, [εἰς + δύομαι], *enter in, sink in*. εἰσεδύοντο εἰς τοὺς πόδας οἱ ἱμάντες, *the thongs pressed into their feet*. IV. v. 14.
 εἰσείμι, imperf. εἰσῆειν or εἰσῆα, [εἰς + εἶμι], *go into, enter; of thought, enter one's mind, occur to one*.
 εἰσελαύνω, εἰσελάσω or -ελῶ, εἰσελήλακα, εἰσήλασα, [εἰς + ἐλαύνω], *drive into; sc. ἵππον, or intr., ride into, march into*.

εἰσέρχομαι, εἰσελεύσομαι, εἰσελθ-
 λυθα, 2 aor. εἰσῆλθον, [εἰς + ἔρχομαι], *come in, go in, enter; go into, come into, penetrate*.
 εἰσοδος, -ου, ἡ, [εἰς + ὁδός], *entrance, passage-way*. IV. v. 25.
 εἰσομαι, see οἶδα.
 εἰσπηδάω, -ήσομαι, εἰσπεπήδηκα, εἰσεπήδησα, [εἰς + πηδάω], *leap in, jump in, spring into*. I. v. 8.
 εἰσπίπτω, εἰσπεσοῦμαι, εἰσπέπτωκα, 2 aor. εἰσέπεσον, [εἰς + πίπτω], *fall into, fall upon, burst upon, rush into, rush upon*.
 εἰσπλέω, εἰσπλεύσομαι, εἰσπέπλευκα, εἰσέπλευσα, [εἰς + πλέω], *sail in, sail into*. VI. iv. 1.
 εἰστρέχω, εἰσδραμοῦμαι, εἰσδεδράμῃκα, 2 aor. εἰσέδραμον, [εἰς + τρέχω], *run in, run into*. V. ii. 16.
 εἰσφέρω, εἰσοίσω, εἰσενήνοχα, 2 aor. εἰσήνεγκον, aor. p. εἰσηνέχθην, [εἰς + φέρω], *bring in, bring into, carry into or in*.
 εἰσφορέω, -ήσω, εἰσπεφόρηκα, εἰσεφόρησα, [εἰς + φορέω], *carry in, bear into, carry into*. IV. vi. 1.
 εἰσω, adv., [εἰς], *within; sometimes with gen., inside of, within*.
 εἰσωθέω, εἰσωθήσω, [εἰς + ὠθέω, *push*], *thrust into; — mid., force one's self into, press in*.
 εἴτα, adv., *then, afterward, thereupon, in that case, next*. πρῶτον μὲν — εἴτα δέ, *at first — and then*. I. iii. 2.
 εἴτε conj., [εἰ + τέ], *and if, either*. εἴτε — εἴτε, = Lat. *sive — sive*, *either — or, whether — or*.
 εἴωθα, plup. εἰώθη, [2 pf. of ἔθω, *be accustomed*], *I am wont, I am accustomed, I am in the habit of*. VII. viii. 4.
 ἐκ, before vowels ἐξ, prep. with gen., *out of, out from, from, forth*. ἐκ τούτου, *from this time, thenceforth*. ἐκ παιδων, *from childhood*. ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τρόπου, *with such*

a character. ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, *justly*. ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, *on the left*. ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω, *from what I hear*. ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομένος, *having been given by the king*.

ἐκασταχόσε, adv., [ἐκαστος], *in each direction, in every direction, on every side*. III. v. 17.

ἐκαστος, -η, -ον, *each, every*; in pl., ἐκαστοι, *several, respective, severally*. ἐκαστος in sing. is often used to limit a plural noun. τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις, *to the several commanders, to the commanders severally*.

ἐκάστοτε, adv., [ἐκαστος], *each time, on each occasion, every time, always*. II. iv. 10.

ἐκάτερος, -α, -ον, [cf. ἐκαστος], *each of two, each singly, as opposed to ἀμφότεροι, both of two*; in pl., ἐκάτεροι, *each party, each side, both parties*. καθ' ἐκάτερα, *on both sides*.

ἐκατέρωθεν, adv., [ἐκάτερος + -θεν], *from both sides, from each side, on both sides, on each side*.

ἐκατέρωσε, adv., [ἐκάτερος + -σε], *towards each side, towards both sides*. I. viii. 14.

ἐκατόν, indecl. num., *one hundred, a hundred*.

Ἑκατόνυμος, -ου, ὁ, *Hecatonymus*, a citizen of Sinope, sent as envoy to the Ten Thousand. V. v. 6 *et seq.*

ἐκβαίνω, ἐκβήσομαι, ἐκβέβηκα, 2 aor. ἐξέβην, [ἐκ + βαίνω], *go out, go aside, go forth, sally forth*; *disembark* from a ship.

ἐκβάλλω, ἐκβαλῶ, ἐκβέβληκα, 2 aor. ἐξέβαλον, aor. p. ἐξεβλήθην, [ἐκ + βάλλω], *throw out, cast out, cast forth, empty out*; *banish, drive out, expel*. ἐκπίπτω is often used for the pass. of ἐκβάλλω, especially with the meaning *banish*.

ἐκβασίς, -ews, ἡ, [ἐκβαίνω], *going out*; *way out, passage out, exit, outlet, egress*.

Ἑκβάτανα, -ων, τὰ, *Ecbatana*, capital of Media and summer residence of the Persian kings, situated near Mt. Orontas. Few vestiges remain of its ancient splendor, and its site is now occupied by the city *Hamadan*. II. iv. 25.

ἐκβοητέω, -βοηθήσω, ἐκβεβοήθηκα, ἐξεβοήθησα, [ἐκ + βοητέω], *march out to render aid, come to the rescue*. VII. viii. 15.

ἐκγονος, -ον, adj., [ἐκγίγνομαι, *spring from*], *springing from, descending from*. As subst., ἐκγονος, -ου, ὁ, *descendant*. ἐκγονα, -ων, τὰ, *young of animals*.

ἐκδέρω, ἐκδερῶ, ἐκδέδωκα, ἐξέδειρα, [ἐκ + δέρω, *flay*], *flay, strip off the skin*. I. ii. 8.

ἐκδίδωμι, ἐκδώσω, ἐκδέδωκα, ἐξέδωκα, pf. p. ἐκδέδομαι, [ἐκ + δίδωμι], *give out, give forth*; *give out of a house in marriage, settle in marriage, settle with a husband*.

ἐκδύω, ἐκδύσω, ἐκδέδωκα, ἐξέδυσσα, 2 aor. ἐξέδυν, [ἐκ + δύω], *strip off*; — mid. and 2 aor. *strip one's self, take off one's clothes*. IV. iii. 12

ἐκεῖ, adv., *there, in that place*; *in that region*.

ἐκεῖθεν, adv., [ἐκεῖ + -θεν], *thence, from that place, from that region*. V. vi. 24.

ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο, dem. pron., *that*, as distinguished from οὗτος, *this*; often best translated *he, she, it*. ἀντ' ἐκείνου, *instead of him, in his stead*.

ἐκεῖσε, adv., [ἐκεῖ + -σε], *thither, to that place*.

ἐκθλίβω, ἐκθλίψω, ἐκτέθλιφα, ἐξέθλιφα, [ἐκ + θλίβω, *press*], *squeeze out, press out*; *crowd out*, as from the ranks, *force out from the ranks*. III. iv. 19, 20.

ἐκκαλύπτω, ἐκκαλύψω, pf. p. ἐκκεκάλυμμαι, [ἐκ + καλύπτω, *cover*], *uncover*. Cf. N. to p. 57, 15. I. ii. 16.

ἐκκλησία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐκκαλέω, *call out*, i. e. from home to the place of assembling], *assembly*, *convocation*, applied usually to meetings of citizens, but in the Anabasis also to meetings of soldiers.

ἐκκλησιάζω, -άσω, [ἐκκλησία], *call an assembly*, *summon an assembly*, *hold an assembly*. V. vi. 37.

ἐκκομίζω, -ιῶ, ἐκκεκόμικα, ἐξεκόμισα, [ἐκ + κομίζω], *lead out*, *lead forth*, *carry forth*; — mid., *carry out for one's self*.

ἐκκόπτω, ἐκκόψω, ἐκκέκοφα, ἐξέκοψα, impf. ἐξέκοπτον, [ἐκ + κόπτω, *cut*], *cut down*, *fell*, *hew down*, usually of trees; *lay waste* by cutting down trees.

ἐκκυβιστάω, -ήσω, impf. ἐξεκυβιστων, [ἐκ + κυβιστάω, from κύβη, *head*], *tumble headlong out of*; *turn a somersault*. VI. i. 9.

ἐκκῦμαίνω, ἐκκῦμανῶ, aor. ἐξεκῦμῆνα, [ἐκ + κυμαίνω, from κῦμα, *wave*], *wave out of line*; *wave out*, *swell out* like a wave; *bulge out*, *bend out*. I. viii. 18.

ἐκλέγω, ἐκλέξω, ἐξείλοχα, ἐξέλεξα, aor. mid. ἐξελεξάμην, [ἐκ + λέγω, *gather*], *pick out*, *single out*, *choose out*, *select*.

ἐκλείπω, ἐκλείψω, ἐκλέλοιπα, ἐξέλιπον, [ἐκ + λείπω], *leave*, *abandon*, *desert*, *quit*; intr., *disappear*, *vanish*.

ἐκμηρύομαι, -ύσουμαι, [ἐκ + μηρύομαι, *wind*], *wind out*, like a ball of thread; intr., of an army, *defile*. VI. v. 22.

ἐκπέμπω, ἐκπέμψω, ἐκπέπομφα, ἐξέπεμψα, [ἐκ + πέμπω], *send out*, *conduct forth*, *escort forth*.

ἐκπεραίνω, -περανῶ, pf. wanting, ἐξεπέρανα, [ἐκ + περαίνω, *finish*], *finish*, *accomplish*.

ἐκπηδάω, -ήσομαι, ἐκπεπήδηκα, ἐξεπήδησα, [ἐκ + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap out*, *leap forth*.

ἐκπίμπλημι, ἐκπλήσω, ἐκπέπληκα, ἐξέπλησα, impf. 3d pl. ἐξεπίμπλασαν, [ἐκ + πίμπλημι], *fill out*, *fill up*. III. iv. 22.

ἐκπίνω, ἐκπίομαι, ἐκπέπωκα, 2 aor. ἐξέπιον, [ἐκ + πίνω], *drink off*, *quaff*, *drink up*. I. ix. 25.

ἐκπίπτω, ἐκπεσοῦμαι, ἐκπέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐξέπεσον, [ἐκ + πίπτω, *fall*], *fall out*; *make a sally*, *make a dash*; *stray from the road*, *leave the road*; of trees, *fall down*; of ships, *suffer shipwreck*, *be wrecked*; often used in place of pass. of ἐκβάλλω, *be driven out*, *be forced out*, *be banished*. οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες, *those who had been banished*, *the exiles*.

ἐκπλαγείς, see ἐκπλήττω.

ἐκπλέω, ἐκπλεύσομαι, ἐκπέπλευκα, ἐξέπλευσα, [ἐκ + πλέω], *sail out*, *sail off*, *sail away*.

ἐκπλεως, -ων, adj., [ἐκ + πλέω, *full*], *filled out*, *filled up*, *full*.

ἐκπλήττω, ἐκπλήξω, ἐκπέπληγα, ἐξέπληξα, pf. p. ἐκπέπληγμαι (inf. ἐκπεπλήχθαι), 2 aor. p. ἐξεπλάγην, [ἐκ + πλήττω, *strike*], *surprise*, *astonish*, *amaze*; *alarm*, *terrify*, *bewilder*, *confuse*.

ἐκποδών, adv., [ἐκ, πούς], *out of the way of the feet*, *out of the way*. ἐκποδών ποιεῖσθαι, *to put out of the way*. ἐκποδών εἶναι, *be out of the way*.

ἐκπορεύομαι, -εύσομαι, ἐκπεπόρευμαι, ἐξεπορευσάμην, [ἐκ + πορεύομαι], mid. dep., *march out*, *march off*, *go forth*, *go out*, *go off*. V. i. 8.

ἐκπορίζω, -ιῶ, ἐκπεπόρικα, ἐξεπόρισα, [ἐκ + πορίζω, from πόρος], *provide*, *procure*, *furnish*.

ἐκπωμα, -ατος, τό, [ἐκπίνω], *drinking-cup*, *drinking-vessel*, *beaker*.

ἐκταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἕκτος, ἕξ], *in six days, on the sixth day*. VI. vi. 38.

ἐκταθεῖς, see ἐκτείνω.

ἐκτάττω, ἐκτάξω, ἐκτέταχα, ἐξέταξα, aor. mid. ἐξεταξάμην, [ἐκ + τάττω], *draw up, draw out; draw up in battle array; — mid. pl., draw themselves up in order of battle*.

ἐκτείνω, ἐκτενῶ, ἐκτέτακα, ἐξέτεινα, aor. pass. ἐξετάθην, [ἐκ + τείνω], *stretch out, extend*.

ἐκτοξεύω, ἐκτοξεύσω, ἐκτετόξευκα, ἐξετόξευσα, [ἐκ + τοξεύω], *shoot arrows out, shoot arrows forth, shoot forth*. VII. viii. 14.

ἕκτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἕξ], *sixth*.

ἐκτρέπω, ἐκτρέψω, ἐκτέτροφα, ἐξέτρεψα, 2 aor. p. ἐξετράπην, 2 aor. mid. ἐξετραπόμην, [ἐκ + τρέπω, turn], *turn out, turn off, turn aside; — mid., turn one's self aside, turn off or aside from the road*. IV. v. 15.

ἐκτρέφω, -θρέψω, ἐκτέτροφα, ἐξέθρεψα, 2 aor. p. ἐξετράφην, [ἐκ + τρέφω], *nourish, bring up*. VII. ii. 32.

ἐκτρέχω, ἐκδριμοῦμαι, ἐκδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἐξέδραμον, [ἐκ + τρέχω], *run out, rush out, sally forth, make a sally*.

ἐκφαίνω, ἐκφανῶ, ἐκπέφαγκα, ἐξέφηνα, [ἐκ + φαίνω], *show forth, bring to light*. πόλεμον πρὸς τινα ἐκφαίνειν, *make war openly, make open war*. III. i. 16.

ἐκφέρω, ἐξοίσω, ἐξενήνοχα, 2 aor. ἐξήνεγκον, [ἐκ + φέρω], *bring out, bring forth, carry forth, give out, mention, relate, report*. ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, *commence war, commence war openly*.

ἐκφύγω, ἐκφεύξομαι, ἐκπέφευγα, 2 aor. ἐξέφυγον, [ἐκ + φεύγω], *flee out, flee away, escape*.

ἐκών, -οῦσα, -όν, gen. -όντος, -ούσης, -όντος, adj., *willing, with good*

will, of free will, of one's own accord; often with the force of an adv., willingly, voluntarily, readily.

ἐλαά or ἐλαά, -ας, ἡ, *olive-tree, olive*. ἔλαιον, -ου, τό, *olive-oil, oil of the olive*.

ἐλάττων, -ον, adj., properly comp. of obsolete ἐλαχύς, *small*, but used as comp. of μικρός, which see.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω or ἐλῶ, ἐλήλακα, ἤλασα, *drive; intr., or sc. ἵππον, ride, march, advance, proceed*.

ἐλάφειος, -ον, adj., [ἐλαφος, deer], *of deer*. κρέα ἐλάφεια, *deer's meat, venison*. I. v. 2.

ἐλαφος, -ου, ὁ or ἡ, *deer, whether male, stag, hart, or female, hind*.

ἐλαφρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *light, light-moving, easy, unencumbered, quick, nimble, agile; of soldiers, often light-armed, unencumbered with baggage*.

ἐλαφρῶς, adv., [ἐλαφρός], *lightly, nimbly, quickly*.

ἐλάχιστος, -η, -ον, adj., sup. of ἐλαχύς, *small*, but used as sup. of μικρός, which see.

ἐλέγχω, ἐλέγξω, pf. p. ἐλήλεγμαι, aor. p. ἠλέγχθην, *examine, question, inquire of; test by questioning or cross-examining, prove by examination, convict of*. ἠλέγχθη διαβάλλων, *he was convicted of slandering*.

ἐλελίζω, ἐλελίξω, [ἐλελεῦ, war-cry], *raise the war-cry, raise the battle-cry, raise the war-shout*.

ἐλευθερία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐλεύθερος], *freedom, liberty*.

ἐλεύθερος, -α, -ον, adj., *free, independent; freedom-loving, liberty-loving*. IV. iii. 4.

ἔλκω, ἔλξω and ἐλκύσω, ἐλκυκα, ἐλκυσα, impf. εἴλκων, *attract, draw, drag, pull; stretch, draw a bow*.

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Hellas*, Greek name for *Greece* as a whole. Originally the name of a city in Phthiotis (Thessaly), said to have been founded by Hellen; then applied to the surrounding region; then to the whole of Greece; and finally to the whole Greek world, including the colonies and islands as well as Greece proper.

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Hellas*, wife of Gongylus. VII. viii. 8.

Ἕλλην, -ηνος, ὁ, *Greek*, inhabitant or native of Greece; often in pl.,

Ἕλληνες, -ων, οἱ, *Greeks*, whether all Greeks in general or particular Greeks; sometimes used with the force of an adj., = Ἑλληνικός, as οἱ Ἕλληνες πελτασταί, *the Greek peltasts*.

ἐλληνίζω, -ίσω, [Ἕλλην], *speaking Greek, talk Greek*. ἐλληνίζειν ἠπίστατο, *he understood Greek*. VII. iii. 25.

Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Ἕλλην], *Grecian, Greek, Hellenic*. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν (sc. στράτευμα), *the Greek army, the Greek force*.

Ἑλληνίς, -ίδος, adj., [Ἕλλην], *Grecian, Greek*. πόλις Ἑλληνίς, *a Greek city*.

Ἑλληνιστί, adv., [Ἕλλην], *in Greek, in the Greek language*.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, -ή, -όν, [Ἑλλησποντος], *Hellespontian*. αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις, *the cities along the Hellespont*.

Ἑλλήσποντος, -ου, ὁ, [Ἑλλης πόντος, *Sea of Helle*], *Hellespont, Sea of Helle*, so called because it was said that Helle was drowned in it when crossing it upon a golden ram to escape the intrigues of her stepmother Ino; to-day the *Dardanelles*. I. i. 9.

ἐλπίζω, ἐλπίσω or -ιῶ, ἤλπικα, ἤλπισα, [ἐλπίς], *hope, expect*. VI. v. 17.

ἐλπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *hope, expectation, expectancy*. τῶν μυρίων ἐλπίδων μία, *one chance in ten thousand*.

ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, reflexive pron., [ἐμέ, αὐτός], *myself*. See G. 80; H. 266.

ἐμβαίνω, ἐμβήσομαι, ἐμβέβηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέβην, [ἐν + βαίνω], *step into, go in, go into, go on board ship, embark*.

ἐμβάλλω, ἐβαλῶ, ἐμβέβληκα, 2 aor. ἐνέβαλον, [ἐν + βάλλω], *throw in, throw to, cast into, thrust before, insert; intr., or sc. ἐαυτόν, throw one's self into or against, invade; attack, charge; of streams, flow into, empty into*. πληγὰς ἐμβάλλειν, *to inflict blows*.

ἐμβιβάζω, ἐμβιβῶ, [ἐν + βιβάζω], *cause to embark, put upon a vessel, put on board*.

ἐμβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἐμβάλλω], *inroad, foray, irruption, invasion, entrance*. IV. i. 4.

ἐμβρόντητος, -ον, adj., [ἐμβροντάομαι, from ἐν + βροντάω, *thunder*], *thunderstruck, stupid, panic-struck*. ἐμβρόντητον ποιεῖν, *to make mad, make stupid as if struck by lightning*. III. iv. 12.

ἐμέω, ἐμέσω or ἐμῶ, ἐμήμεκα, ἤμεσα, impf. ἤμουν, *vomit*. IV. viii. 20.

ἐμμένω, ἐμμενῶ, ἐμμεμένηκα, ἐνέμεινα, impf. ἐνέμενον, [ἐν + μένω], *remain in, remain therein, abide in, stay in*. IV. vii. 17.

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, pron. adj., [ἐμοῦ], *my, mine*.

ἐμπαλιν, adv., [ἐν + πάλιν], *in the Anabasis always with the article τό, by crasis forming τοῦμπαλιν, backwards, back, back again*. εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, *back, back again*.

ἐμπεδῶ, -ώσω, ἐμπεπέδωκα, ἐνεπέδωσα, [ἐμπεδος, *firm-set*], *hold fixed, hold fast, hold sacred*. III. ii. 10.

ἐμπειρος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, πείρα, *experience*], *experienced, practised, familiar with, acquainted with*.

ἐμπείρως, adv., [ἐμπειρος], *with experience, in an experienced manner*. ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἔχων, *acquainted with him, knowing him by acquaintance*. II. vi. 1.

ἐμπλήρωμι, ἐμπλήσω, ἐμπέπληκα, ἐνέπλησα, aor. p. ἐνεπλήσθην, [ἐν + πλήρωμι], *fill, fill full, fill up; satisfy*. ὁ λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη ἱππέων, *the hill was covered with horsemen*. γνώμην ἐπιμπλᾶναι, *to satisfy the desire*.

ἐμπύμπρημι, ἐμπρήσω, ἐμπέπρηκα, ἐνέπρησα, impf. 3d pl. ἐνεπίμπρασαν, [ἐν + πύμπρημι, *burn*], *burn, set fire, set on fire*.

ἐμπίπτω, ἐμπεσοῦμαι, ἐμπέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐνέπεσον, [ἐν + πίπτω], *fall in, fall upon, seize upon, attack; occur to*. ἔννοια αὐτῷ ἐμπίπτει, *(the) thought occurs to him*.

ἐμπλεως, -ων, adj., [ἐν + πλέω, *full*], *quite full, filled up, full*. I. ii. 22.

ἐμποδίζω, -ιῶ, ἐμπεπόδικα, ἐνεπόδισα, [ἐν, πούς], *hinder, impede, thwart, be in the way of, be in one another's way*. IV. iii. 29.

ἐμπόδιος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, πούς], *standing in the way, in the way, impeding*. As subst., ἐμπόδιον, -ον, τό, *obstacle, hindrance*.

ἐμποδών, adv., [= ἐν ποσὶ ὢν, but formed after analogy with ἐκποδών], *in the way*. ἐμποδὼν εἶναι, *to be in the way, to hinder*. τί ἐμποδὼν [ἐστί], *what hinders*.

ἐμποιέω, -ήσω, ἐμπεποίηκα, ἐνεποίησα, [ἐν + ποιέω], *make in, produce in, create in, inspire in, impress on, cause*. ἐμποιῆσαι ὡς πειστέον εἶη, *to produce the impression that they must obey*.

ἐμπολάω, -ήσω, ἠμπόληκα, ἠμπόλησα, [ἐμπολή, *merchandise*], *get*

by sale, obtain by traffic, gain by sale. VII. v. 4.

ἐμπόριον, -ον, τό, [ἐμπορος], *trading-centre, centre of trade, place of trade, emporium, mart, especially for business by sea*. I. iv. 6.

ἐμπορος, -ου, ὁ, [connected with περάω, *traverse*], *trader, merchant, supercargo*. V. vi. 19.

ἐμπροσθεν, adv., [ἐν + πρόσθεν], *before, in front, earlier*. ὁ ἐμπροσθεν λόγος, *the preceding narrative*. οἱ ἐμπροσθεν, *those in front*. τὰ ἐμπροσθεν or τὰμπροσθεν, *the places in front, the front*.

ἐμφαγεῖν, see ἐνεσθίω.

ἐμφανής, -ές, adj., [ἐμφάνω, *show*], *visible, open, manifest*. ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεῖ, *publicly, openly*. II. v. 25.

ἐμφανῶς, adv., [ἐμφανής], *visibly, openly, publicly*.

ἐν, prep. with dat., *in; of place, in, within, on, upon, among, at; of time, in, at, on, during; of manner and means, with, through, as ἐν ᾗ ὑμᾶς βλάψαι ἱκανοί ἐσμεν, with which we are able to harm you; used also in many idiomatic phrases*. ἐν ᾧ [χρόνῳ], *meanwhile*. ἐν ὅπλοις εἶναι, *to be under arms*. ἐν τούτῳ [τῷ χρόνῳ], *during this time*. In composition ἐν becomes ἐγ before palatals, ἐμ- before labials.

ἐναγκυλάω, -ήσω, ἐνηγκύληκα, ἐνηγκύλησα, [ἐν, ἀγκύλη, *thong*], *fit thongs to, attach thongs to, put thongs on*. Cf. p. 32, *Darters*. IV. ii. 28.

ἐναντιόομαι, -ώσομαι, ἠναντίωμαι, [ἐναντίος], *set one's self against, oppose, withstand*. VII. vi. 5.

ἐναντίος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἐν, ἀντί, *against*], *opposite, on the opposite side, over against, in front of, before; in the opposite direction, contrary, in one's face; hostile*.

οἱ ἐναντίοι, *the enemy*. ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, *on the opposite side, on the other side*. εἰς τάναντία (= τὰ ἐναντία) στρέψαντες, *facing about*. ἐνάπτω, ἐνάψω, aor. ἐνῆψα, [ἐν + ἄπτω], *set on fire*.

ἐνατος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἐννέα], *ninth, the ninth*. IV. v. 24.

ἐναυλίζομαι, -ίσομαι, ἐνηύλισμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐνηυλίσθην, [ἐν + αὐλίζομαι, from αὐλή, *courtyard*], *bivouac, take up quarters for the night*. VII. vii. 8.

ἐνδεια, -ας, ἥ, [ἐνδεής, *needy*], *want, need, lack, particularly of the means of subsistence*.

ἐνδείκνυμι, ἐνδείξω, ἐνδέδειχα, ἐνδείξα, [ἐν + δείκνυμι], *show forth, display, indicate, express*. VI. i. 19.

ἐνδέκατος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἐνδεκα], *eleventh, the eleventh*. I. vii. 17.

ἐνδέω, ἐνδεήσω, ἐνδεδέηκα, ἐνεδέησα, [ἐν + δέω], *need, lack, want, followed by gen.; often used as impers., ἐνδεῖ, impf. ἐνέδει, there is need of, there is lack of*.

ἐνδηλος, -ον, adj., [ἐν + δῆλος], *visible, manifest, plain, evident, clear; often used with a participle, like δῆλος, as ἐνδηλος ἐγγίνετο ἐπιβουλεύων, he was evidently plotting*.

ἐνδημος, -ον, adj., [ἐν + δῆμος, *people*], *at home*. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνδήμων, *from the home revenues*. VII. i. 27.

ἐνδίφριος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, δίφρος, *seat*], *sitting on the same seat, hence sitting at table*. As subst., ἐνδίφριος, -ου, ὁ, *table companion*.

ἐνδοθεν, adv., [ἐνδον, -θεν], *from within, from inside*.

ἐνδον, adv., [ἐν], *within, inside, in*.

ἐνδοξος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, δόξα], *held in honor, of high repute, full of honor*. οἰωνὸς ἐνδοξος, *omen betokening honor*. VI. i. 23.

ἐνδύω, ἐνδύσω, ἐνδέδυκα, ἐνέδυσα, plupf. 3d pl. ἐνεδεδύκεσαν, 2 aor. ἐνέδυν, [ἐν + δύω], *put on, plupf. had put on, = wore*.

ἐνέβαλον, see ἐμβάλλω.

ἐνέδρα, -ας, ἥ, [ἐν + ἔδρα, *seat*], *ambush, ambuscade*. IV. vii. 22.

ἐνεδρεύω, -εύσω, ἐνήδρευκα, ἐνήδρευσα, [ἐνέδρα, *ambush*], *set an ambush; lie in ambush, lie in wait*.

ἐνειμι, ἐνέσομαι, impf. ἐνῆν, 3d sing. often ἐνι for ἐνεστι, [ἐν + εἰμί], def., *be in, be on; be therein, be there*.

ἐνεκα (ἐνεκεν before vowels), prep. with gen., generally following or separated from its noun, *on account of, for the sake of, because of, for; with regard to*.

ἐνενήκοντα, indecl. num., *ninety*.

ἐνέος, -ά, -όν, adj., *dumb, deaf and dumb*. IV. v. 33.

ἐνεσθίω, 2 aor. ἐνέφαγον, part. ἐμφαγών, lit. 'eat in,' *eat quickly, eat in haste*.

ἐνετός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἐνίημι, *send in*], *suborned, prompted*.

ἐνέχυρον, -ου, τό, [ἐν + ἐχυρός, *strong*], *pledge, surety, security*. VII. vi. 23.

ἐνέχω or ἐνίσχω, ἐνέξω or ἐνσχῆσω, ἐνέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέσχον, [ἐν + ἔχω], *stick in, hold fast in, catch in, be caught in*. VII. iv. 17.

ἐνήν, see ἐνειμι.

ἐνθα, adv., [ἐν], *there, here, thither, where, whither; of time, thereupon, then, when*.

ἐνθάδε, adv., [ἐνθα], *here, hither, there, thither*.

ἐνθαπερ, adv., [ἐνθα + πέρ], *just there, just where, in the place where*.

ἐνθεν, adv., [ἐν + -θεν], *from here, from there, hence, whence, thence*.

ἐνθεν . . . ἐνθεν, *on this side . . . on that, from this side . . . from that, from both sides, on both sides*.

ἐνθένδε, adv., [ἐνθεν], *hence, from this spot, from this very place.*

ἐνθυμέομαι, -ήσομαι, ἐντεθύμημαι, aor. p. ἐνεθυμήθην, [ἐν + θυμέομαι, from θυμός, *mind*], *have in mind, bear in mind, consider well, reflect on. ἐντεθύμημαι τοῦτο, I have made up my mind to this, I have observed this.*

ἐνθύμημα, -ατος, τό, [ἐνθυμέομαι], *thought, reflection, consideration; plan, device.*

ἐνθωρακίζω, -ιῶ, pf. p. ἐντεθωράκισμαι, aor. p. ἐνεθωρακίσθην, [ἐν + θωρακίζω, from θώραξ], *put on a coat of mail, arm completely. ἐντεθωρακισμένος, clothed with a coat of mail, in full armor.*

VII. iv. 16.

ἐνι, see ἐνιμι.

ἐνιαυτός, -οῦ, ὁ, *year.*

ἐνιοι, -αι, -α, adj., [ἐνι οἱ, = ἔστιν οἱ], *some.*

ἐνίοτε, adv., [ἐνι + ὅτε], *at times, sometimes.*

ἐνίσχω, see ἐνέχω.

ἐννέα, indecl. num., *nine*; in derivatives, with one ν.

ἐννοέω, -ήσω, ἐννενόηκα, ἐνενόησα, [ἐν + νοέω], *have in mind; bear in mind, think, think over, reflect, ponder, consider, devise, think out, find out by reflection; take thought, be anxious, fear.*

ἐννοια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐν, νοῦς], *thought, idea, consideration, reflection.* III. i. 13.

ἐνοικέω, -ήσω, ἐνέκηκα, ἐνέκησα, [ἐν + οἰκέω], *inhabit, live in, dwell in. οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες, = οἱ ἔνοικοι, the inhabitants, the natives.*

ἐνόπλιος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, ὄπλον], *in arms, with arms, martial. ὁ ἐνόπλιος ρυθμός, war-dance time, the metrical time adapted to war-songs.*

ἐνοράω, ἐνόψομαι, ἐνέώρακα, 2 aor. ἐνεῖδον, [ἐν + ὀράω], *see in, see, discern, notice, observe. πολλά*

ἐνορῶ (sc. ἐν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ) δι' αἶ, *I see (in the leadership) many reasons why.*

ἐνός, ἐνί, see εἰς.

ἐνοχλέω, ἐνοχλήσω, ἠνώχληκα, ἠνώχλησα, imperf. ἠνόχλουν, [ἐν + ὀχλέω, from ὄχλος], *crowd upon, interfere with, trouble, disturb.*

ἐντάττω, ἐντάξω, ἐντέταχα, pf. p. ἐντέταγμαι, [ἐν + τάττω], *register among, enroll in. τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένῳ, to him who takes post to use the sling.*

ἐνταῦθα, adv., [ἐνθα, αὐτός], *here, there, at this place, at this very place, hither, thither; at the very time, there, thereupon, hereupon.*

ἐντείνω, ἐντενῶ, ἐντέτακα, ἐνέτεινα, imperf. ἐνέτεινον, [ἐν + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch tight, stretch out at. πληγὰς ἐντείνειν ἀλλήλοις, to lay blows on one another, to strike one another.* II. iv. 11.

ἐντελής, -ές, adj., [ἐν, τέλος], *full, entire, complete. μισθὸς ἐντελής, full pay.*

ἐντέλλομαι, ἐντελοῦμαι, ἐντέταλμαι, ἐνετειλάμην, [ἐν + τέλλω, *accomplish*], *command, enjoin.* V. i. 13.

ἐντερον, -ου, τό, [ἐντός, *within*], *piece of intestine; usually in pl., ἔντερα, -ων, τὰ, intestines, bowels.* II. v. 33.

ἐντεῦθεν, adv., [ἐνθεν], *hence, thence, from this place; henceforth, afterwards, after this, hereupon; in consequence, therefore, from that source, from this.*

ἐντίθημι, ἐνθήσω, ἐντέθεικα, ἐνέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. ἐνεθέμην, [ἐν + τίθημι], *put in, place in; especially of lading a ship, put on board; inspire, inspire in.*

ἔντιμος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, τιμή], *in honor, held in esteem, honored, respected.*

ἐντίμως, adv., [ἐντιμος], *held in honor*. ἐντίμως ἔχειν, *to be in honor*. II. i. 7.

ἐντόνως, adv., [ἐντονος, *eager*], *earnestly, strenuously*.

ἐντός, adv., [ἐν], often with the gen., *within*. ἐντὸς αὐτῶν, *within their line*. ποταμῶν ἐντὸς ἀδιαβάτων, *between impassable rivers*.

ἐντυγχάνω, ἐντεύξομαι, ἐντετύχηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέτυχον, [ἐν + τυγχάνω], *happen upon, fall in with, chance to meet, find*.

Ἐνυάλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Enyalios, the Warlike*, epithet of Ares (Mars), as god of battle.

ἐνύπνιον, -ου, τό, [ἐν, ὕπνος, *sleep*], *dream, vision*.

ἐνωμόταρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ἐνωμοτία, ἐνώμοτος, and ἀρχω], *enomotarch, leader of an enomoty*. See p. 28.

ἐνωμοτία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐν, ὅμνυμι, *swear*], lit. 'sworn company' of soldiers, *enomoty*, fourth part of a λόχος, numbering usually about twenty-five men.

ἕξ, see ἐκ.

ἕξ, indecl. num., *six*.

ἐξαγγέλλω, ἐξαγγελῶ, ἐξήγγελκα, ἐξήγγειλα [ἐξ + ἀγγέλλω], *announce outside, bring out report, tell outside, report*.

ἐξάγω, ἐξάξω, ἐξήγαγον, 2 aor. ἐξήγαγον, 1 aor. p. ἐξήχθην, [ἐξ + ἄγω], *lead out, lead away, lead forth, lead on, induce; march away*.

ἐξαίρετος, -ον, adj., [ἐξαιρέω, *choose out*], *chosen out, picked out, choice, selected*. VII. viii. 23.

ἐξαιρέω, -ήσω, ἐξήρηκα, 2 aor. ἐξεῖλον, pf. p. ἐξήρημαι, aor. p. ἐξηρέθην, [ἐξ + αἰρέω], *take out, remove, set apart, select, choose; — mid., choose for one's self, choose out*.

ἐξαιτέω, ἐξαιτήσω, ἐξήτηκα, ἐξήτησα, aor. mid. ἐξητησάμην, [ἐξ + αἰτέω], *ask of, demand; — mid., ask for one's self, beg off, rescue by entreaty*.

ἐξαίφνης, adv., [ἐξ + αἴφνης, *suddenly*], *suddenly, on a sudden, unexpectedly*.

ἑξακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, gen. -ων, num., [ἑξάκισ + χίλιοι], *six thousand*.

ἐξακοντίζω, -ιῶ, impf. ἐξηκόντιζον, [ἐξ + ἀκοντίζω], *dart forth, hurl forth, shoot forth*. V. iv. 25.

ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num., [ἕξ, ἑκατόν], *six hundred*.

ἐξαλαπάζω, ἐξαλαπάξω, [ἐξ + ἀλαπάζω], poetic word, *sack, plunder, pillage*. VII. i. 29.

ἐξάλλομαι, ἐξαλοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐξηλάμην, 2 aor. ἐξηλόμην, [ἐξ + ἄλλομαι, *leap*], *spring out, spring aside, leap out of the way*. VII. iii. 33.

ἐξαμαρτάνω, -ήσομαι, ἐξημάρτηκα, ἐξημάρτησα, 2 aor. ἐξήμαρτον, [ἐξ + ἀμαρτάνω, *err*], *fail, err, sin*. V. vii. 33.

ἐξανίστημι, ἐξαναστήσω, ἐξανέστηκα, ἐξανέστησα, [ἐξ + ἀνά + ἵστημι], *rouse up, raise up out of; — intr. forms (see ἵστημι), stand up, rise up out of, stand, rise*.

ἐξαπατάω, -ήσω, ἐξηπάτηκα, ἐξηπάτησα, [ἐξ + ἀπατάω], *beguile completely, deceive utterly; practise deception, deceive, cheat, impose upon*.

ἐξαπάτη, -ης, ἡ, [ἐξ, ἀπάτη, *trick*], *deception, gross deceit, imposition*. VII. i. 25.

ἑξάπηχυς, -υ, adj., [ἕξ, πῆχυς, *cubit*], *six cubits long, six cubits wide*. V. iv. 12.

ἐξαπλῆνης, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden*.

ἐξαρκέω, ἐξαρκέσω, aor. ἐξήρκεσα, [ἐξ + ἀρκέω, *be sufficient*], *be quite enough, be sufficient, suffice*.

ἐξάρχω, ἐξάρξω, ἐξήρξα, ἐξήρξα, [ἐξ + ἀρχω], *begin with, make a beginning, take the lead in, lead off*.

ἐξαιάλνω, -ανῶ, aor. ἐξηύηνα, impf. mid. ἐξηβαινόμην, [ἐξ + αὐαίνω, *dry*], *dry up, wither up completely, wither away*. II. iii. 16.

ἐξαιλιζομαι, -ισομαι, ἐξηύλισμαι, ἐξηυλισάμην, [ἐξ + αὐλιζομαι, from αὐλή, courtyard], take up quarters, change one's quarters. VII. viii. 21.

ἔξειμι, ἐξέσομαι, [ἐξ + εἶμι], used only as impers., ἔξεστι, ἐξῆν, be possible, be allowed, be permitted, be in one's power. Neut. of participle, ἐξόν, often in acc. abs., while it is (was) possible, although it was permitted.

ἔξειμι, impf. ἐξήειν or ἐξῆα, [ἐξ + εἶμι], go out, march forth, come forth, come out. VI. v. 3.

ἐξελαύνω, ἐξελάσω or ἐξελῶ, ἐξελέλακα, ἐξέηλασα, [ἐξ + ἐλαύνω, drive], drive out, expel; — intr. or sc. ἵππον, march out, march forth, ride forth; proceed, advance, march.

ἐξεῖλον, ἐξεῖλόμην, see ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξεπλάγην, see ἐκπλήττω.

ἐξήνεγκον, ἐξενεγκεῖν, see ἐκφέρω.

ἐξέρπω, ἐξέρψω, [ἐξ + ἔρπω, creep], creep out, creep forth. VII. viii. 1.

ἐξέρχομαι, ἐξελεύσομαι, ἐξελέλυθα, 2 aor. ἐξῆλθον, [ἐξ + ἔρχομαι], come out, go out, go forth, depart, escape; of intervals of time, come to an end, elapse, expire.

ἐξετάζω, -άσω, ἐξήτακα, ἐξήτασα, [ἐξ + ἐτάζω, from ἐτεός, true], examine, inquire into, review; — mid., present one's self for inspection, pass muster.

ἐξέτασις, -εως, ἡ, [ἐξετάζω], scrutiny, inspection, review, muster. ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖν, to make a muster, to pass in review.

ἐξευπορίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, [ἐξ + εὖ + πορίζω], supply abundantly, provide fully.

ἐξηγέομαι, -ήσομαι, ἐξήγημαι, ἐξηγησάμην, [ἐξ + ἡγέομαι], lead forth, bring out.

ἐξήκοντα, indeclin. num., [ἐξ], sixty.

ἐξήκω, ἐξήξω, ἐξῆκα, [ἐξ + ἤκω], pres. with meaning of the pf., have come out, have issued; of time, have gone by, have expired, have run out. VI. iii. 26.

ἐξῆλθον, ἐξελθεῖν, see ἐξέρχομαι.

ἐξικνέομαι, ἐξίξομαι, ἐξίγμαι, 2 aor. ἐξικόμην, [ἐξ + ἰκνέομαι], mid. dep., come out of, come to, reach, arrive at, strike, suffice.

ἐξίστημι, ἐκστήσω, ἐξέστηκα, ἐξέστησα, 2 aor. ἐξέστην, [ἐξ + ἵστημι], put out of, change; — mid. and intr. forms (see ἵστημι), stand aside from, retire from, withdraw from, get out from. I. v. 14.

ἐξοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἐξ + ὁδός], going out, marching out, expedition, excursion, departure; way out, egress, outlet.

ἐξόν, see ἔξειμι.

ἐξοπλίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, ἐξώπλικα, ἐξώπλισα, [ἐξ + ὀπλίζω, from ὄπλον], arm completely, arm fully; — mid., arm one's self completely, be in arms, be in full armor. ἐξωπλισμένος, in full armor.

ἐξοπλισία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐξοπλίζω], being under arms, review, accoutrement. ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ, under arms. I. vii. 10.

ἐξορμάω, -ήσω, ἐξώρμηκα, ἐξώρμησα, [ἐξ + ὀρμάω, from ὀρμή, start], send forth, urge forth, incite, urge on; — intr., set out, start, go forth, especially in haste.

ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ, impers. ἔξεστι, it is permitted, from ἔξειμι, permission, power, authority, liberty to do anything. V. viii. 22.

ἔξω, adv., [ἐξ], out, outer, outside, without; with gen., outside of, beyond, beyond the reach of, besides. τὸ ἔξω [τεῖχος], the outer wall.

ἐξωθεν, adv., [ἐξω, + -θεν], from outside, from without; with gen., outside of.

ἔοικα, 2 pf. of εἶκω with pres. meaning, part. εἰκώς, 2 plupf. ἐφίκειν, *be like, seem like, look like, resemble*; often impers., ἔοικε, *it appears, it seems*; *it is natural, it is right, it is proper, it is likely.*

ἐορτή, -ῆς, ἡ, *feast, festival, holiday, feast-day.*

ἐπαγγέλλω, ἐπαγγελῶ, ἐπήγγελκα, ἐπήγγειλα, [ἐπί + ἀγγέλλω], *announce, proclaim*; — mid., *propose, promise, offer.*

ἐπάγω, ἐπάξω, ἐπήχα, 2 aor. ἐπήγαγον, pf. p. ἐπήγμαι, [ἐπί + ἄγω], *bring against, bring forward against.* VII. vii. 57.

ἐπαινέω, ἐπαινέσω, ἐπήνεκα, ἐπήνεσα, [ἐπί + αἰνέω, *praise*], *approve, praise, commend, applaud, thank.*

ἐπαινος, -ου, ὁ, *approval, praise, commendation.* V. vii. 33.

ἐπαίρω, ἐπαρῶ, ἐπήρκα, ἐπήρα, [ἐπί + αἶρω], *rouse up, stir up, induce, persuade, influence, urge on.*

ἐπακολουθέω, -ήσω, ἐπηκολούθηκα, ἐπηκολούθησα, [ἐπί + ἀκολουθέω], *follow after, follow up, follow close upon, pursue*; followed by dat.

ἐπακούω, -ούσομαι, ἐπακήκοα, ἐπήκουσα, *listen to, hearken to, hear, overhear.* VII. i. 14.

ἐπανατείνω, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, ἐπανετεινα, [ἐπί + ἀνά + τείνω], *stretch up*; *present stretched out.*

ἐπαναχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, ἐпанεχώρησα, impf. ἐпанεχώρουν, [ἐπί + ἀνά + χωρέω], *retreat, draw back, return.*

ἐπανέρχομαι, ἐпанελεύσομαι, ἐпанελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐпанῆλθον, [ἐπί + ἀνά + ἔρχομαι], *go back to, come back to, return.*

ἐπάνω, adv., [ἐπί + ἄνω], *over, above.* ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω, *in the preceding narrative, above.*

ἐπαπειλέω, -ήσω, ἐπηπείληκα, ἐπηπείλησα, [ἐπί + ἀπειλέω, *threaten*], *threaten besides, add threats,*

make threats in addition. VI. ii. 7.

ἐπεγγελάω, ἐπεγγελάσομαι, [ἐπί + ἐν + γελάω], *laugh at, exult over, ridicule.* II. iv. 27.

ἐπεγείρω, ἐπεγερῶ, ἐπεγήγερκα, ἐπήγειρα, [ἐπί + ἐγείρω], *awaken, rouse up, wake up.* IV. iii. 10.

ἐπέδραμον, see ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπεὶ, conj., [ἐπί + εἰ], of time, *after, when, since, now that, ever since, as often as, whenever*; of cause, *since, seeing that, inasmuch.* ἐπεὶ τάχιστα, *as soon as.*

ἐπειδάν, conj., [for ἐπειδὴ ἂν], used only with the subj., *whenever, whenever indeed, when indeed.* ἐπειδάν τάχιστα, *as soon as.*

ἐπειδή, [for ἐπεὶ δὴ], temporal and causal conj., strengthened form of ἐπεὶ, *after, after that, when now, when, since, seeing that, since indeed.*

ἐπεῖδον, see ἐφοράω.

ἔπειμι, ἐπέσομαι, impf. ἐπῆν, [ἐπί + εἶμι], *be on, be upon, be over.*

ἔπειμι, impf. ἐπῆειν, [ἐπί + εἶμι], pres. with fut. meaning, serving as fut. of ἐπέρχομαι instead of ἐπελεύσομαι, *come upon*; *go against, come against, assault, attack*; *come forward in order to speak or perform in public*; of time, *come on*, mostly in part. ἐπιών, -ούσα, -όν, *following, succeeding, as ἡ ἐπιούσα (ἡμέρα), the following day.*

ἐπεὶπερ, causal conj., [for ἐπεὶ περ], *for the very reason that, inasmuch as, since indeed.*

ἔπειτα, adv., [ἐπί + εἶτα], *afterwards, thereupon, thereafter, hereafter*; *in the next place, next, moreover, further*; sometimes correlative with πρῶτον.

ἐπέκεινα, adv., [for ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα, ἐπὶ ἐκεῖνα], *beyond, on the further side, on yonder side.* οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπέκεινα, *those of the country beyond.* V. iv. 3.

ἐπεκθέω, -θεύσομαι, imperf. ἐπεξέθεον, [ἐπί + ἐκθέω], *run out upon, sally forth against*. V. ii. 22.

ἐπεξέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, ἐπεξελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐπεξῆλθον, [ἐπί + ἐξέρχομαι], *come out against, make a sally against*. V. ii. 7.

ἐπεξόδιος, -ον, adj., [ἐπέξοδος from ἐπί + ἐξ + ὁδός], *of a march or expedition*. ἐπεξόδια, [sc. ἱερά], τὰ, *preliminary sacrifices, the sacrifices offered previous to setting out on a march or expedition*.

ἐπέπατο, see πάομαι.

ἐπέπεσε, see ἐπιπίπτω.

ἐπέρομαι, ἐπερήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπηρόμην, [ἐπί + ἔρομαι, ask], pres. not used, *inquire of, ask further, ask again, question, ask*.

ἐπέρχομαι, ἐπελεύσομαι, ἐπελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐπῆλθον, [ἐπί + ἔρχομαι], in Attic ἔπειμι is used as fut., *come on, come upon, go on, traverse*.

ἐπεύχομαι, -εύσομαι, aor. ἐπευξάμην or ἐπηυξάμην, [ἐπί + εὖχομαι, pray], *utter imprecations, appeal to the gods*. V. vi. 3.

ἐπέχω, ἐφέξω, ἐπέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἐπέσχον, [ἐπί + ἔχω], *hold upon; keep in, hold back, stop from, cease from*. III. iv. 36.

ἐπήκοος, -ον, adj., [ἐπακούω, hear], *hearing, listening to; within hearing, within ear-shot*. εἰς ἐπήκοον, *within hearing distance, within ear-shot*.

ἐπήκτο, see ἐπάγω.

ἐπί, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., *on, upon*.

1. With gen., (a) of place, *on, upon, in, on board of*; with motion, *towards, for*; (b) of time, *in, at, during*, as ἐφ' ἡμῶν, *in our time*; (c) of manner, especially in military phrases, as ἐπὶ τεττάρων, *four deer*; ἐφ' ἑνός, *one by one*; ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, *by themselves*; ἐπὶ φάλαγγος, *in line of battle*.

2. With dat., (a) of place, *at, by, near, upon*; of authority, as στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοῖς μένουσι, *general over the rest*; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, *to fall under the king's power*; (b) of time, *on, at, during*, as ἐπὶ τῇ πορείᾳ, *on or during the advance*; (c) of cause, *on account of*, as μέγα φρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *having become proud of this*; (d) of purpose, *for*, as ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, *for death, for execution*; (e) of condition, *on condition*, as ἐφ' ᾧ, *on condition that, provided*.

3. With acc., (a) of place (with motion to), *to, towards, upon, over, unto*; often used thus in military expressions, as ἐπὶ δόρυ, *to the right*; ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, *to the left*; in a hostile sense, *against*, as πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ βασιλέα, *to proceed against the king*; (b) of time, *until, till*; (c) of cause, as ἐπὶ τι στρατεύεσθαι, *to take the field on account of something*.

ἐπιβάλλω, ἐπιβαλῶ, ἐπιβέβληκα, 2 aor. ἐπέβαλον, [ἐπί + βάλλω], *throw on, cast on*; mid. *put on, have on*. οἱ τοξόται ἐπιβεβλημένοι, *the archers with their arrows put on the string, the archers in readiness to shoot*.

ἐπιβοηθέω, -ήσω, [ἐπί + βοηθέω], *come to aid, give support to*. VI. v. 9.

ἐπιβουλεύω, fut. mid. ἐπιβουλεύσομαι, aor. p. ἐπεβουλεύθην, [ἐπί + βουλεύω], *plot against, form designs upon, plan against, lay snares for, contrive against, aim at, purpose*.

ἐπιβουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἐπί + βουλή] *plot against, plan against, plot, scheme, design against*. ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, *by treachery, treacherously, by design*.

ἐπιγίγνομαι, ἐπιγενήσομαι, 2 pf. ἐπιγέγονα, 2 aor. ἐπεγενόμην, [ἐπί + γίγνομαι], *come upon, fall upon, assault, attack; come upon suddenly, take by surprise*.

ἐπιγράφω, ἐπιγράψω, ἐπιγέγραφα, ἐπέγραψα, [ἐπί + γράφω], *write upon, write thereon, inscribe.*

ἐπιδείκνυμι, -δείξω, -δέδειχα, ἐπέδειξα, impf. ἐπεδεικνύμην, [ἐπί + δείκνυμι], *show to, exhibit, point out, display, show forth*; mid., *exhibit one's self, show off, show one's self, show, make a display, set forth.*

ἐπιδιώκω, -ώξω, [ἐπί + διώκω], *pursue after, follow up, follow after, give chase.*

ἐπιθαλάττιος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί, θάλαττα], *bordering on the sea, lying along the sea, maritime.* V. v. 23.

ἐπίθεσις, -ews, ἡ, [ἐπιτίθημι], *a setting upon, attack, assault.*

ἐπιθυμέω, -ήσω, ἐπιτεθύμηκα, ἐπεθύμησα, [ἐπί, θυμός, soul], *set one's heart upon anything, be eager for, desire, wish for, covet*; followed by infin. or gen.

ἐπιθυμία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιθυμέω], *desire, ambition.* II. vi. 16.

ἐπικαίριος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί + καίριος, from καιρός, *the right time*], *seasonable, in fit time or place, timely, suitable, opportune*; *important.*

ἐπικάμπτω, ἐπικάμψω, impf. ἐπέκαμπτον, [ἐπί + κάμπτω, *bend*], *bend into an angle*; of troops in line of battle, *bend forward*, i. e. *move one or both wings forward so as to form angles with the centre and take the enemy on the flank.* I. viii. 23.

ἐπικαταρριπτέω, impf. ἐπικατερρίπτουν, [ἐπί + κατά + ριπτέω = ῥίπτω], *throw down after, cast down after.* IV. vii. 13.

ἐπικίμαι, ἐπικείσομαι, impf. ἐπεκέμην, [ἐπί + κεῖμαι, *lie*], *press upon an enemy in retreat, fall upon, attack.* ἐπικεισόμενος, *ready to attack.*

ἐπικίνδυνος, -ον, adj., comp. ἐπικινδυνότερος, [ἐπί + κίνδυνος],

fraught with danger, full of danger, dangerous, perilous.

ἐπικουρέω, -ήσω, [ἐπίκουρος, *ally*], *assist, relieve, defend against, protect from, keep off from.*

ἐπικούρημα, -ατος, τό, [ἐπικουρέω], *help, relief, protection.* ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, *protection against the snow,* IV. v. 13.

ἐπικράτεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπικρατής, *in power*], *control, command, mastery*; *realm, dominion.* ὑπὸ τῇ ἐπικρατείᾳ τοῦ χωρίου, *within the country subject to the place.*

ἐπικρύπτω, ἐπικρύψω, ἐπικέκρυφα, ἐπέκρυψα, [ἐπί + κρύπτω], *conceal.* ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος = *as secretly as possible,* I. i. 6.

ἐπικύπτω, -κύψω, -κέκυφα, ἐπέκυψα, [ἐπί + κύπτω] *stoop over, bend over.* IV. v. 32.

ἐπικυρόω, -κυρώσω, ἐπικεκύρωκα, ἐπεκύρωσα, aor. mid. ἐπεκυρώσάμην, [ἐπί + κυρόω, *confirm*], *sanction, confirm, ratify, vote for.* III. ii. 32.

ἐπιλαμβάνω, ἐπιλήψομαι, ἐπέληψα, 2 aor. ἐπέλαβον, [ἐπί + λαμβάνω], *take on*; *reach after, reach to*; — mid., *take hold of, seize upon, lay hold of*; *come within reach of, reach.*

ἐπιλανθάνομαι, -λήσομαι, -λέλησμαι, 2 aor. ἐπελαθόμην, [ἐπί + λανθάνω], *forget, lose thought of*; followed by gen. III. ii. 25.

ἐπιλέγω, -λέξω, [ἐπί + λέγω], *say in addition, say further, say besides.* I. ix. 26.

ἐπιλείπω, -λείψω, -λέλοιπα, 2 aor. ἐπέλιπον, [ἐπί + λείπω], *leave behind*; *fail one, give out, come short, be wanting, be lacking to.*

ἐπιλεκτός, -ον, adj., [ἐπιλέγω, *select*], *picked out, select, picked men.*

ἐπιμαρτύρομαι, ἐπιμαρτυροῦμαι, aor. ἐπεμαρτύράμην, [ἐπί + μαρτύρομαι, *attest*], *call to witness, call on earnestly, appeal to.* IV. viii. 7.

ἐπίμαχος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί, μάχομαι], *easy to attack, open to attack, assailable*; sup. ἐπιμαχώτατος, *very easy to attack*. V. iv. 14.

ἐπιμέλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιμελής], *thoughtfulness, thoughtful attention, attention, diligence, painstaking*.

ἐπιμελής, -ές, adj., comp. ἐπιμελέστερος, sup. ἐπιμελέστατος, [ἐπιμέλομαι], *careful, vigilant, thoughtful, attentive, diligent*. III. ii. 30.

ἐπιμέλομαι, -μελήσομαι, -μεμέλημαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐπεμελήθην, [ἐπί + μέλομαι, *care for*], *take care of, attend to, take thought of, care for*; *watch to see, observe carefully, watch closely*.

ἐπιμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, ἐπέμεινα, [ἐπί + μένω, *remain*], *stay on, abide still, tarry, remain by, remain near*.

ἐπιμίγνυμι, -μίξω, [ἐπί + μίγνυμι, *mix*], *mix with*; intr., *associate with, mingle with, have dealings with*. III. v. 16.

ἐπινοέω, -ήσω, ἐπινενόηκα, ἐπενόησα, [ἐπί + νοέω, from νόος, νοῦς], *have in mind, think of, intend, purpose*.

ἐπιорκέω, -ήσω, ἐπιώρκηκα, ἐπιώρκησα, [ἐπιorkos], *perjure one's self, forswear one's self, swear falsely*. θεοὺς ἐπιorkῆσαι, *to perjure one's self before the gods*.

ἐπιorkία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιorkos], *false oath, perjury, false swearing*.

ἐπιorkος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί + ὅρκος, *oath*], *sworn falsely*; of persons, *for-sworn, accustomed to swear falsely, given to perjury*. II. vi. 25.

ἐπιπάρειμι, impf. ἐπιπαρήα or ἐπιπαρῆειν, [ἐπί + παρά + εἶμι], *come to one's assistance*, III. iv. 23; *march on high ground parallel with others marching below*, III. iv. 30.

ἐπιπίπτω ἐπιπεσοῦμαι, ἐπιπέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐπέπεσον, [ἐπί + πίπτω],

fall on, as of snow; fall upon, attack, make an attack on, assail.

ἐπίπονος, -ον, adj., comp. ἐπιπονώτερος, sup. ἐπιπονώτατος, [ἐπί + πόνος, *toil*], *toilsome, laborious, wearisome*. οἰωνὸς ἐπίπονος, *omen portending suffering or trouble*.

ἐπιρριπτέω, impf. ἐπερρίπτουν, [ἐπί + ριπτέω = ῥίπτω], *hurl at, hurl down, throw down*. V. ii. 23.

ἐπίρρυτος, -ον, adj., [ἐπιρρέω, *flow upon*], *moist, well-watered*. I. ii. 22.

ἐπισάττω, aor. ἐπέσαξα, [ἐπί + σάττω, *load*], *pile a load on*. ἐπισάξαι ἵππον, *to saddle a horse*.

Ἐπισθένης, -ους, ὁ, *Episthenes*, name of two Greeks mentioned in the *Anabasis*; — 1. Leader of the peltasts in the battle at Cunaxa, from Amphipolis, in Thrace. 2. A captain, from Olynthus in Chalcidice.

ἐπισιτίζομαι, -ιοῦμαι, aor. ἐπεσιτίσάμην, [σιτός], *get supplies, obtain provisions, lay in provisions, forage, procure supplies*; with acc. of the thing, *provide one's self with*.

ἐπισιτισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἐπισιτίζομαι], *foraging, getting provisions, getting supplies*; *stock of provisions, supplies*.

ἐπισκευάζω, -άσω, ἐπεσκεύακα, ἐπεσκεύασα, [ἐπί + σκευάζω, *make ready*], *equip; repair, keep in repair, restore*. V. iii. 13.

ἐπισκοπέω, ἐπισκέψομαι, ἐπέσκεμμαι, ἐπισκεψάμην, [ἐπί + σκοπέω = σκέπτομαι], *look at, inspect, examine, review*; *look after, look out for*.

ἐπισπάω, -άσω, ἐπέσπακα, ἐπέσπασα, [ἐπί + σπάω, *draw*], *draw on, drag along*; — mid., *draw to one's self, drag with one's self*. IV. vii. 14.

ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήσομαι, impf. ἐπιστάμην, aor. ἠπιστήθην, *know how to do anything, know, understand*;

be familiar with, be versed in, be acquainted with, be aware, be assured.

ἐπιστάς, see ἐπίστημι.

ἐπίστασις, -εως, ἡ, [ἐπίστημι], *a stopping, halt, halting.* II. iv. 26.

ἐπιστατέω, -ήσω, imperf. ἐπεσάτουν, [ἐπιστάτης, *overseer*, from ἐπίστημι], *have charge of; command, exercise command, act as commander.* II. iii. 11.

ἐπιστέλλω, -στελῶ, ἐπέσταλκα, ἐπέστειλα, [ἐπί + στέλλω], *send to, send a message to; direct, charge, enjoin, give orders.*

ἐπιστήμων, -ον, adj., [ἐπίσταμαι], *conversant with, expert in, versed in.* II. i. 7.

ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἐπιστέλλω], *message; letter.*

ἐπιστρατεία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιστρατεύω], *a march against, expedition.* II. iv. 1.

ἐπιστρατεύω, -εύσω, [ἐπί + στρατεύω], *make an expedition against, march against, make war upon.* II. iii. 19.

ἐπισφάττω, ἐπισφάξω, aor. ἐπέσφαξα, [ἐπί + σφάττω, *slay*, as a victim for sacrifice], *slay upon, kill upon.* I. viii. 29.

ἐπιτάττω, -τάξω, -τέταχα, ἐπέταξα, pf. p. ἐπιτέταγμαι, aor. mid. ἐπεταξάμην, [ἐπί + τάττω], *place next, place beside or behind; enjoin, command, give orders.*

ἐπιτελέω, -τελέσω, aor. ἐπετέλεσα, [ἐπί + τελέω, from τέλος, *end*], *bring about, fulfil, complete, accomplish.* IV. iii. 13.

ἐπιτήδειος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἐπίτηδες, *to the purpose*], *suitable, adapted to the purpose intended, fitting, fit, proper.* As subst., ἐπιτήδεια, -ων, τὰ, often by crasis τὰπιτήδεια, lit. 'things suitable to sustain life,' *provisions, supplies, necessities of life.* τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν ἄν, *he would strike him who deserved it.*

ἐπιτίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, ἐπέθηκα, [ἐπί + τίθημι], *lay upon, place upon, inflict; — mid., fall upon, make an attack on, attack, assail. δίκην τινὶ ἐπιθεῖναι, to inflict punishment on any one.*

ἐπιτρέπω, -τρέψω, -τέτροφα, ἐπέτρεψα, 2 aor. mid. ἐπετραπόμην, [ἐπί + τρέπω, *turn*], *turn over to, give up to, commit, entrust; permit, allow, suffer, refer to, leave to.*

ἐπιτρέχω, -δραμοῦμαι, ἐπιδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἐπέδραμον, [ἐπί + τρέχω], *run upon, rush upon an enemy.* IV. iii. 31.

ἐπιτυγχάνω, -τεύξομαι, ἐπιτετύχηκα, 2 aor. ἐπέτυχον, [ἐπί + τυγχάνω], *happen upon, fall in with, chance to find; followed by dat.*

ἐπιφαίνω, -φανῶ, 2 aor. pass. ἐπεφάνην, [ἐπί + φαίνω], *show forth, display; — mid., show one's self, come into view, come in sight, suddenly appear, as an approaching enemy.*

ἐπιφέρω, ἐπόσω, ἐπενήνοχα, 1 aor. ἐπήνεγκα, 2 aor. ἐπήνεγκον, [ἐπί + φέρω], *lay upon, bring upon; — mid., bear down upon, rush upon, attack, assail. θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐπιφέρεται, a heavy sea strikes the ship.*

ἐπιφορέω, -φορήσω, -πεφόρηκα, ἐπεφόρησα, [ἐπί + φορέω from φέρω], *carry upon, put on, lay upon.* III. v. 10.

ἐπίχαρις, -ι, gen. -ιτος, adj., comp. ἐπιχαριώτερος, sup. ἐπιχαριώτατος, [ἐπί + χάρις, *grace*], *agreeable, charming, pleasant, winning. τὸ ἐπίχαρι, pleasantness of manner, winning manner.* II. vi. 12.

ἐπιχειρέω, -ήσω, ἐπικεχείρηκα, ἐπεχείρησα, [ἐπί, *χείρ*], *put one's hand to, undertake, attempt, endeavor.*

ἐπιχέω, ἐπιχεῶ, aor. ἐπέχεα, [ἐπί + χέω, *pour*], *pour over, pour in, add by pouring.* IV. v. 27.

ἐπιχωρέω, ἐπιχωρήσω, ἐπικεχώρηκα, ἐπεχώρησα, [ἐπί + χωρέω, *move, come towards, go against, move against, advance.* I. ii. 17.

ἐπιψηφίζω, ἐπιψηφιῶ, ἐπεψήφικα, ἐπεψήφισα, [ἐπί + ψηφίζω, *vote*], *put to vote, put the question; — mid., vote.*

ἐπιών, see ἐπειμι.

ἐποικοδομέω, -ήσω, pf. p. ἐπφοδοῦμαι, [ἐπί + οἰκοδομέω], *build upon, construct on.* III. iv. 11.

ἐπομαι, ἔψομαι, 2 aor. ἐσπόμην, imperf. εἰσπόμην, [root σέπ-, cf. Lat. *sequor*], *come after, follow, follow in the track of; of an enemy, pursue; usually with dat.*

ἐπόμνυμι, ἐπομοῦμαι, ἐπομώμοκα, ἐπώμοσα, [ἐπί + ὅμνυμι, *swear*], *swear accordingly, swear to.* ἐπωμόσας εἶπε, *he said with an oath, said upon oath.*

ἐπτά, indecl. num., *seven.*

ἐπτακαίδεκα, indecl. num., *seventeen.*

ἐπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num., *seven hundred.*

Ἐπύαξα, -ης, ἡ, *Epyaxa*, wife of Syennesis, king of Cilicia.

ἔραμαι, ἐρασθήσομαι, ἠράσθην, pass. dep., *love, be fond of, with gen.*

ἐράω, in act. used only in pres. and imperf., *love, long for, desire; with gen.* See φιλέω.

ἐργάζομαι, ἐργάσομαι, εἰργάσμαι, εἰργασάμην, [ἐργον], *work, labor, toil, perform; till the soil.* ἀγαθόν τι ἐργάσασθαι τινα, *to do any one a good turn, bring benefit to any one.*

ἔργον, -ον, τό, *work, labor, deed, act, performance, accomplishment, action, exercise.* ἔργῳ, *by deed, in reality.*

ἐρέσθαι, see ἐρωτάω.

Ἐρετριεύς, -έως, δ, *Eretrian*, native or resident of Eretria, a town in Euboea, modern *Negroponte.* VII. viii. 8.

ἐρημία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐρημος], *wilderness, desert; isolation, loneliness.*

ἐρημος, -ον, or ἔρημος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ἐρημότερος, sup. ἐρημότατος, *desolate, lonely, solitary, deserted, uninhabited; without inhabitants, without attendants, without owners; abandoned, empty; with gen., deprived of, bereft of, without.* πυρὰ ἐρημα, *deserted fires, fires without watchmen.* ἱππεῖς ἐρημοί, *horsemen unaccompanied by infantry.*

ἐρίζω, ἐρίσω, ἤρικα, ἤρισα, [ἐρίς, *strife*], *quarrel, dispute; compete with, vie with, contend with; often with dat.*

ἐρίφειος, -ον, adj., [ἐριφος, *kid*], *of a kid, of young goats.* κρέα ἐρίφεια, *kid's flesh.*

ἐρμηνεύς, -έως, δ, [Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, the messenger of the gods], *interpreter.*

ἐρμηνεύω, -εύσω, imperf. ἡρμήνευον, [ἐρμηνεύς], *interpret, translate, explain.* V. iv. 4.

ἐρρωμένος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ἐρρωμενέστερος, sup. ἐρρωμενέστατος, [pf. part. of ῥώννυμι, *strengthen*], *strong, stout, vigorous; resolute, determined, courageous.*

ἐρρωμένως, adv., [ἐρρωμένος], *stoutly, manfully, energetically, resolutely.* VI. iii. 6.

ἐρύκω, ἐρύξω, ἤρυξα, poetic word, *hold back; ward off, keep off.* III. i. 25.

ἔρυμα, -ατος, τό, [ἐρύομαι, *ward off*], *fortification, rampart, wall of a town; bulwark, defence, protection.*

ἐρυμνός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἐρύομαι, *ward off*], *fortified, strong for defence by art or nature.* As subst., pl. ἐρυμνά, -ῶν, τὰ, *strong positions, strongholds.*

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, 2 aor. ἦλθον, *come, go; in Attic εἶμι is used as fut. instead of ἐλεύσομαι.*

ἐρῶ, εἶρηκα, see φημί.

έρως, -ωτος, ὁ, [ἐραμαι, ἐράω], *love, affection, earnest desire*. II. v. 22.

ἐρωτάω, -ήσω, ἠρώτηκα, ἠρώτησα, impf. ἠρώτων, 2 aor. mid. ἠρόμην, *ask, ask about, inquire; question a person*.

ἐσθής, -ήτος, ἡ, [root *Fes*, cf. Lat. *vestis*], *dress, clothing, raiment, apparel*.

ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἐδήδοκα, 2 aor. ἔφαγον, *eat, feed upon*. IV. viii. 20.

ἐσπέρα, -ας, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *vesper*], *evening, west*. πρὸς ἐσπέραν, *towards the west, on the west*.

Ἑσπερίται, -ῶν, οἱ, *Hesperitae*, a people in the northwestern part of Armenia.

ἔστε, by elision ἔστ', adv. and conj.; — 1. As adv., *even to, as far as*, IV. v. 6. 2. As conj., *until, till, so long as, while*.

ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, adj., [probably from ἐξ, ἐκ], *last, farthest, uttermost, extreme; of actions or sufferings, worst, severest*. πόλις ἐσχάτη, *frontier city*. τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν, *to suffer to the utmost*.

ἔσχατως, adv., [ἔσχατος], *in the highest degree, exceedingly*. II. vi. 1.

ἔσωθεν, adv., [ἔσω, -θεν], *from within, within, inside*. τὸ ἔσωθεν τεῖχος, *the inner wall*. I. iv. 4.

ἑταῖρα, -ας, ἡ, *female companion, mistress*.

ἑταῖρος, -ου, ὁ, *companion, comrade*.

Ἑτερόνικος, -ου, ὁ, *Eteonīcus*, a Lacedaemonian, lieutenant of Anaxibius in Byzantium. VII. i. 12–20.

ἕτερος, -α, -ον, adj., (τὸ ἕτερον, τὰ ἕτερα by crasis and aspiration of τ become θάτερον, θάτερα), *one of two; where more than two objects are mentioned, other, different*. ὁ ἕτερος — ὁ ἕτερος, *the one — the other*. τούτων ἕτεροι, *other than these*. τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερα, *the country lying along the other side*.

ἔτι, adv., *yet; of time, still, yet, as yet, any longer, again, henceforth; of degree, yet, still, besides, further, even*, often used to strengthen a comp. οὐκ ἔτι μαχεῖται, *he will not fight at all*. ποτ' ἔτι, *ever again*. ἔτι δέ, *and besides*. ἔτι ἀνωτέρω, *still further up*.

ἔτοιμος, -η, -ον, or ἔτοιμος, -ον, adj., *at hand, ready, prepared*.

ἐτοίμως, adv., [ἔτοιμος], *readily, promptly*.

ἔτος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root *Fet*, cf. Lat. *vetus*], *year*.

ἐτραπόμην, see τρέπω.

εὖ, adv., used as if adv. of ἀγαθός, *well, luckily, happily, beneficially*.

εὖ μάλα, *very much, rather*.

εὐδαιμονία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐδαίμων], *good fortune, prosperity, happiness*. II. v. 13.

εὐδαιμονίζω, εὐδαιμονίσω or εὐδαιμονιῶ, aor. εὐδαιμόνισα, [εὐδαίμων], *consider happy, deem happy, pronounce happy, congratulate*.

εὐδαιμόνως, adv., comp. εὐδαιμονέστερον, sup. εὐδαιμονέστατα, [εὐδαίμων], *happily, fortunately*. III. i. 43.

εὐδαίμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, adj., comp. εὐδαιμονέστερος, sup. εὐδαιμονέστατος, [εὖ + δαίμων, *divinity*], *of good fortune, fortunate, happy, blest; prosperous, wealthy, well off*.

εὐδηλος, -ον, adj., [εὖ + δῆλος], *quite clear, plain, quite evident, perfectly evident*.

εὐδία, -ας, ἡ, [εὖ, root διF, *shine*], *fair weather, fine weather; tranquillity, calm*. V. viii. 19.

εὐειδής, -ές, adj., comp. εὐειδέστερος, sup. εὐειδέστατος, [εὖ, εἶδος, *form*], *well-shaped, handsome, good-looking*. II. iii. 3.

εὐέλπις, -ι, gen. -ιδος, adj., [εὖ + ἐλπίς], *of good hope, hopeful, cheerful*. II. i. 18.

εὐεπίθετος, -ον, adj., [εὖ, ἐπιτίθημι, *attack*], *easy to set upon, easy of*

attack. εὐεπίθετον ἦν, *it was easy to make an attack.* III. iv. 20.
 εὐεργεσία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐεργετέω], *well-doing, good service, kindness, benefit.*
 εὐεργετέω, -ήσω, εὐεργέτηκα or εὐηργέτηκα, εὐηργέτησα, [εὐεργέτης], *do good services, show kindness to any one, do any one a kindness.* II. vi. 17.
 εὐεργέτης, -ου, ὁ, [εὐ, root ἐργ in ἐργάζομαι], *benefactor.* II. v. 10.
 εὐζωνος, -ον, adj., [εὐ, ζώνη, *girdle*], *well girdled; lightly equipped, ready for action, nimble, agile, quick, used especially of light-armed troops, and of hoplites without their heavy shields.*
 εὐήθεια, -ας, ἡ, [εὐήθης], *simplicity, folly, silliness, stupidity.* I. iii. 16.
 εὐήθης, -ες, adj., [εὐ, ἥθος, *disposition*], *good-hearted, simple-minded; simple, silly, absurd.* I. iii. 16.
 εὐθυμέομαι, -ήσομαι, [εὐθυμος], *be of good cheer, be in good spirits.* IV. v. 30.
 εὐθυμος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐθυμότερος, sup. εὐθυμότατος, [εὐ + θυμός, *spirit*], *cheerful, of good cheer, in good spirits.* III. i. 41.
 εὐθύς, adv., *immediately, directly, straightway, at once, forthwith.*
 εὐθύωρον, adv., [neut. of εὐθύωρος, from εὐθύς], *straight ahead, right on, straight forward.* II. ii. 16.
 εὐκλεία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐκλής, *famous*], *glory, honor, good reputation.* VII. vi. 32.
 Εὐκλείδης, -ου, ὁ, *Euclides, a sooth-sayer, from Phlius, in Achaia.* VII. viii. 1.
 εὐκλεῶς, adv., [εὐκλής, *famous*], *gloriously.* VI. iii. 17.
 εὐμενής, -ές, adj., comp. εὐμενέστερος, sup. εὐμενέστατος, [εὐ, μένος, *temper*], *well-disposed, kindly; of a road, easy, comfortable.* IV. vi. 12.

εὐμεταχείριστος, -ον, adj., [εὐ, μεταχειρίζομαι, *handle*], *easy to manage, easily managed, easy to impose upon.* II. vi. 20.
 εὐνοία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐνους, *favorable*], *good will, friendliness.* τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοία, *fondness for the Greeks.*
 εὐνοϊκῶς, adv., [εὐνοϊκός, *well disposed*], *with good will, kindly, favorably.* ἔχειν εὐνοϊκῶς, *to be well disposed toward, be attached to.* I. i. 5.
 εὐνους, -ουν, contracted for εὐνοος, -ον, adj., comp., εὐνούστερος, sup. εὐνούστατος, [εὐ + νόος, νοῦς], *well disposed, kindly disposed, friendly.*
 εὐξείνος, -ου, Ionic form, = Attic εὐξενος, [εὐ + ξείνος = ξένος], *hospitable; in the Anabasis always with πόντος, sea, as ὁ Εὐξείνος Πόντος, the Euxine, now the Black Sea. To this sea the name ἄξεινος, inhospitable, was first applied, from the savage tribes surrounding it; and perhaps the change of name arose from euphemism, i. e. the desire to avoid a term suggesting ill-luck or unpleasant associations.*
 Εὐοδεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Euodeus, a captain in the Greek army.* VII. iv. 18.
 εὐodos, -ον, adj., comp. εὐοδότερος, sup. εὐοδότατος, [εὐ + ὁδός], *easy to pass, easy to travel.*
 εὐοπλος, -ον, adj., comp., εὐοπλότερος, sup. εὐοπλότατος, [εὐ, ὄπλον], *well armed, well equipped.* II. iii. 3.
 εὐπετῶς, adv., [εὐπετής, *easy*], *easily, without trouble.* II. v. 23.
 εὐπορία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐπορος], *easy way of doing anything, ease of accomplishment; plenty, abundance.*
 εὐπορος, -ον, adj., [εὐ + πόρος], *easy of passage, easy to travel through or over, easily passed.*

εὐπρακτος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐπρακτότερος, [εὐ, πράττω], *easy to be done, easy of accomplishment*. II. iii. 20.

εὐπρεπής, -ές, adj., [εὐ, πρέπω, *be fitting*], *fitting, seemly; comely, handsome*. IV. i. 14.

εὐπρόσοδος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐπροσοδώτερος, sup. εὐπροσοδώτατος, [εὐ + πρόσοδος, *approach*], *easy of approach, easily accessible*. V. iv. 30.

εὕρημα, -ατος, τό, [εὕρισκω], lit. 'what is found,' *windfall, god-send*. εὕρημα ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider it a piece of good fortune*.

εὕρισκω, εὕρήσω, εὕρηκα or ηὔρηκα, 2 aor. εὔρον or ηὔρον, impf. εὔρισκον or ηὔρισκον, *find, discover, devise, invent, contrive, plan*; — mid., *find for one's self, get for one's self, obtain*.

εὕρος, -εος or -ους, τό, [cf. εὐρύς], *breadth, width*; often used as acc. of specification, *in breadth*, sometimes with a gen. of measure, as εὕρος πλέθρου, *a plethron in width, of the width of a plethron*.

Εὐρύλοχος, -ου, δ, *Eurylochus*, an Arcadian hoplite of remarkable bravery. IV. ii. 21, vii. 11; VII. i. 32, vi. 40.

Εὐρύμαχος, -ου, δ, *Eurymachus*, a native of Dardanus, sent as envoy to the cities in regard to the Ten Thousand founding a settlement in Pontus. V. vi. 21.

εὐρύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., *broad, spacious*.

Εὐρώπη, -ης, ἡ, [of Semitic origin, cf. Hebrew and Assyrian EREB, *western, west-land*], *Europe*. See EUROPA in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*.

εὐτακτος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐτακτότερος, sup. εὐτακτότατος, [εὐ, τάττω], *orderly, well ordered*; especially of soldiers, *well disci-*

plined, in good training, under good discipline.

εὐτάκτως, adv., [εὐτακτος], *in good order, in an orderly manner*. VI. vi. 35.

εὐταξία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐτακτος], *good discipline, orderly behavior, good order, good training*.

εὐτυχέω, -ήσω, εὐτύχηκα or ητύχηκα, εὐτύχησα or ητύχησα, [εὐτυχής, *fortunate*], *be fortunate, be successful, prosper, succeed*. εὐτυχῆσαι τοῦτο τὸ εὐτύχημα, *to obtain this piece of good fortune*.

εὐτύχημα, -ατος, τό, [εὐτυχέω], *piece of good luck, happy issue, success*. VI. iii. 6.

Εὐφράτης, -ου, δ, [ancient Persian U-FRĀTU, 'having a beautiful course,' = 'The Beautiful-flowing'], *Euphrates*, which rises in Armenia, consisting at first of two branches, of which the eastern (now Mourad-soo) is mentioned IV. v. 2. After these branches unite, the river pursues a south-easterly course and flows into the Persian Gulf. The ancient name survives in the modern *Frat*, by which the river is known in the East.

εὐχή, -ῆς, ἡ, [εὐχομαι], *prayer, vow, wish*. I. ix. 11.

εὐχομαι, εὔξομαι, εὔγμαι or ηὔγμαι, εὐξάμην or ηὔξάμην, impf. εὐχόμεν or ηὔχόμεν, *pray, offer prayers, vow, make vows, pay one's vows; earnestly wish, long for, wish for, earnestly desire*.

εὐώδης, -ες, adj., [εὐ, ὀζω, *smell*], *sweet-smelling, fragrant*.

εὐώνυμος, -ον, adj., [εὐ, ὄνομα], *of good name, of good omen, lucky*; often by euphemism = ἀριστερός, *left*, from a desire to avoid the use of words directly meaning *left*, because in augury omens from that quarter were inauspi-

cious. τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, *the left wing of an army.*

εύωχέω, εὐωχήσω, εὐώχηκα, εὐώχῃσα, [εὖ, ἔχω], *entertain sumptuously*; — pass. with fut. mid., *be sumptuously entertained, fare well, feast*; of animals, *be well fed, have abundant fodder.*

εύωχία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐωχέω], *feasting, good cheer, entertainment.* VI. i. 4.

ἔφαγον, see ἔσθλω.

ἔφεδρος, -ου, ὁ, [ἔφεδρος, *sitting by, from ἐπὶ, ἔδρα*], lit. 'one sitting upon,' *antagonist, avenger*, term applied in the games to the third contestant, who in the boxing-match or wrestling-match sometimes waited upon a seat by the struggling pair in order to contest the palm with the victor.

ἔφέπομαι, ἐφέπομαι, 2 aor. ἐπεσπόμην, impf. ἐφειπόμην, [ἐπὶ + ἔπομαι], *follow close upon, follow up, attend, accompany, pursue.*

Ἐφέσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἐφεσος], *Ephesian, of Ephesus.* V. iii. 4.

Ἐφεσος, -ου, ἡ, *Ephesus*, a large and wealthy city of Ionia, at the mouth of the Cayster, most famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana), the largest temple of the Greek world. The site of Ephesus is now uninhabited, but marked by important ruins. The foundations of the temple have been discovered by means of excavations.

ἐφθός, -ή, -όν, adj., [verbal adj. of ἔψω, *boil*], of meat or fish, *boiled, dressed*; of nuts, *boiled, cooked.* V. iv. 32.

ἐφίημι, ἐφήσω, ἐφεῖκα, ἐφήκα, impf. mid. ἐφείμην, [ἐπὶ + ἵημι], *send to*; — mid., *yield to, give up to, submit to, permit.*

ἐφίστημι, ἐπιστήσω, 2 pf. ἐφέστηκα, ἐπέστησα, 2 aor. ἐπέστην, 2 plup. third pl. ἐφέστασαν [ἐπὶ + ἵστη-

μι], *cause to stop, cause to halt, bring to a halt, as an army*; *check a horse*; *set over, place over, appoint*; intr. forms (see ἵστημι), *stand on, stand by, be placed on*; *stop, halt.*

ἐφόδιος, -ον, adj., [ἐπὶ, ὁδός], *for a journey, of a journey.* As subst., ἐφόδιον, -ου, τό, *provision for the way, supplies for travelling, travelling-money.*

ἐφοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἐπὶ, ὁδός], *way of approach, way towards*; *approach, onset, advance.*

ἐφοράω, ἐπόψομαι, ἐφεώρακα, 2 aor. ἐπεῖδον, [ἐπὶ + ὁράω], *look upon, survey, behold*; *watch over, oversee, guard, take charge of*; *experience.*

ἐφορμέω, -ήσω, [ἐπὶ + ὀρμέω, *lie at anchor*], *lie by and watch, blockade.* VII. vi. 25.

ἐφορος, -ου, ὁ, [ἐφοράω], *overseer, overlooker*; at Sparta, *Ephor*, one of the board of Ephors (οἱ ἔφοροι), consisting of five magistrates who had almost supreme power.

ἐχθρα, -ας, ἡ, [ἐχθος, *hate*], *hatred, hate, enmity, hostility.* II. iv. 11.

ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. ἐχθίων, sup. ἐχθιστος, [ἐχθος, *hate*], *hateful, hostile, inimical.* As subst., ἐχθρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *enemy, foe.* See N. to p. 62, 3.

ἐχυρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [ἐχω], *capable of being held, strong, secure.*

ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα, 2 aor. ἔσχον, impf. εἶχον, *have, hold*; *possess, occupy, obtain, retain*; *have on, wear*; *keep from, restrain*; intr., with adv., *be disposed, be so and so, as εὖ ἔχω, be well*; *κακῶς ἔχω, be ill*; part. ἔχων, -ουσα, -ον, with acc. often = *with, accompanied by, as ἔχων τριακοσίους ὁπλίτας, with three hundred hoplites*; — mid., *hold on to, lay hold of, cling to,*

follow closely, come next to, adjoin, often followed by gen. οὕτως έχει, thus the matter stands. έχόμενος Κλεάρχου, next to Clearchus.

έψητός, -ή, -όν, adj., [έψω], *boiled, obtained by boiling.* II. iii. 14.

έψω, έψησω, *boil, seethe, cook in water.*

έωθεν, adv., [έως, dawn, -θεν], *from dawn on, at early dawn, early in the morning.*

έώκειν,, third pl. έώκεσαν, see έοικα. έώρων, see όράω.

έως, έω, dat. έφ, acc. έω, *morning-red, day-break, dawn, morning; east. εις την έπιούσαν έω, on the following morning. προς έω, towards the east, on the east.*

έως, temporal conj., *until, till, so long as, while. έως ου, until the time when.*

Z.

Ζαπάτας, -ου, ό, [Syrian ZABA, *wolf*], *Zapatas*, = 'Wolf River,' a large tributary of the Tigris, entering it south of the site of Nineveh; to-day the *Great Zab*. See map. II. v. 1; III. iii. 6.

ζάω, ζήσω, έζηκα, έζησα, pres infin. ζην, pres. part. ζών, impf. έζων, *live, exist.*

ζειά, -ās, ή, usually in pl., a kind of grain, probably *coarse wheat, spelt*, hardier than common wheat, and especially adapted for fodder. V. iv. 27.

ζειρά, -ās, ή, a wide *cloak*, girded at the loins and covering the feet of a rider on horseback; worn by Arabians and Thracians. VII. iv. 4.

ζευγηλατέω ζευγηλατήσω, [ζευγηλάτης, *teamster*], *drive a yoke of oxen, drive a team.* VI. i. 8.

ζευγηλάτης, -ου, ό, [ζεῦγος, *yoke, έλαύνω*], *teamster, driver of a yoke of oxen.* VI. i. 8.

ζεύνυμι, ζεύξω, έςευχα, έςευξα, [ζεῦγος], *yoke together, yoke; join, span, connect; fasten, bind, bind fast. διωρυξ έςευγμένη, canal bridged over. γέφυρα έςευγμένη πλοίοις, bridge constructed by joining barges, pontoon-bridge.*

ζεῦγος, -eos or -ous, τό, *yoke; yoke of oxen, span of horses, team, pair.*

Ζεύς, Διός, dat. Διτ, acc. Δία, voc. Ζεῦ, *Zeus*, the highest god in the Greek mythology, identified with the Roman *Juppiter*; son of Kronos and Rhea, king and father of gods and men; mentioned in the *Anabasis* with several epithets, as ξένιος, *guardian of the rights of hospitality, Protector of Guests*; σωτήρ, *Deliverer from danger and need.*

Ζήλαρχος, -ου, ό, *Zelarchus*, a market clerk, supervisor of the market in the army of Cyrus. V. vii. 24, 29.

ζηλωτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [verbal adj. from ζηλόω, *vie with*], *worthy of emulation; to be deemed happy, to be envied, an object of envy.* I. vii. 4.

ζημιόω, -ώσω, έζημιώκα, έζημιώσα, [ζημία, *loss, penalty*], *do damage to any one; fine, punish.* VI. iv. 11.

ζητέω, -ήσω, έζητηκα, έζητησα, *seek, seek for, inquire for, ask, ask for.*

ζυμότης, -ου, adj., [ζύμη, *leaven*], of bread, *leavened, raised with yeast.* VII. iii. 21.

ζωγρέω, -ήσω, aor. έζώγρησα, [ζωός, *άγρέω, hunt*], *take alive, save alive, make captive instead of killing.* IV. vii. 22.

ζώνη, -ης, ή, [ζώννυμι, *gird*], *girdle, belt, zone*, an important and often expensive article of dress among the orientals, not merely for

women, but also for men, who made use of girdles both to confine their flowing garments and to carry daggers and other weapons. Cf. Plate I.

ζωός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ζῶω], *alive, living*.
III. iv. 5.

H.

ἥ, disjunctive conj., *or*; correlative, ἥ — ἥ, *either — or*; in indirect questions, πότερον or πότερά — ἥ, *whether — or*; εἰ — ἥ, *whether — or*.

ἥ, comparative conj., *than, as*; found usually after the comparative degree, sometimes after words implying a comparison, as ἀντίος ἥ, *opposite to, different from*.

ἥ, interrogative adv., = Lat. *-ne*, usually not to be translated; its force may often be indicated by a rising inflection of the voice, more or less marked, and it may sometimes be rendered by *pray?* or *can it be?*

ἥ, confirmatory adv., *indeed, surely, certainly, truly*, emphasizing the truth or importance of a statement; often found with other adverbs. ἥ μὲν, *in very truth*.

ἥ, adv., [properly dat. sing. fem. of the rel. ὅς, sc. ὁδῶ], *where, there where, at the place where; in whatever manner, howsoever*. ἥ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible*.

ἡβάσκω, impf., ἡβασκον, def., [ἡβη, *youth*], *become of age, reach the age of manhood*.

ἡγαγον, see ἄγω.

ἡγάσθην, see ἄγαμαι.

ἡγεμονία, -ας, ἡ, [ἡγεμών], *leadership, headship, chief command*.
IV. vii. 8.

ἡγεμόσυνα (sc. ἱερὰ), -ων, τὰ, [ἡγεμών], *sacrifice, thank-offering for safe-conduct*. IV. viii. 25.

ἡγεμών, -όνος, ὁ, [ἡγέομαι], *leader, guide; chief, commander*. αὐτῶν ἡγεμόνας εἶναι, *to possess sovereignty over them*.

ἡγέομαι, -ήσομαι, ἡγημαι, ἡνησάμην, [same root as ἄγω], *go before, lead the way, be in advance; lead, conduct; with gen., command, take command of; consider, think, believe, suppose*. τὸ ἡγούμενον, *the van of an army, the front of a column*.

Ἡγήσανδρος, -ου, ὁ, *Hegesander, a Greek captain*. VI. iii. 5.

ἦδειν, see οἶδα.

ἡδέως, adv., comp. ἡδιον, sup. ἡδιστα, [ἡδύς, *sweet*], *sweetly, with pleasure, agreeably, gladly*. ἡδιστ' ἂν ἀκούσαιμι, *I should be exceedingly glad to hear*.

ἡδη, adv., [ἡ + δῆ], *now; by this time, already; at once, presently, forthwith, straightway*.

ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, aor. ἡσθην, *be pleased, be glad, be gratified, delight in*; often with dat. of cause. ἡσθη τιμώμενος, *he was pleased at being honored*.

ἡδονή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἡδομαι], *pleasure, enjoyment, gratification; of fruit, flavor, agreeable flavor*.

ἡδύοινος, -ον, adj., [ἡδύς + οἶνος], *producing sweet wine*. VI. iv. 6.

ἡδύς, -εία, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, comp. ἡδίω, sup. ἡδιστος, *sweet, pleasant, agreeable; delicious, fine-flavored*.

ἡκιστα, see ἡττον.

ἡκω, ἡξω, ἡκα, impf. ἡκον, *come, return, come back*; the pres. often with the force of a pf., *have come, am come, be here*.

Ἡλείος, -α, -ον, adj., *Elean, resident or native of Elis, a province in the western portion of the Pello-*

ponnesus, containing a city of the same name. III. i. 34.

ἤλεκτρον, -ου, τό, *amber*; *amber-gold*, a compound containing four parts of gold and one of silver. II. iii. 15.

ἤλιβατος, -ον, adj., poetic word, *steep, high, precipitous*. I. iv. 4.

ἤλιθιος, -α, -ον, adj., *stupid, foolish, silly*. As subst., ἤλιθιον, -ου, τό, *stupidity*.

ἡλικία, -ας, ἡ, [ἡλίκος, *as old as*], *age*, especially *age of manhood*, reckoned at Athens from 18 to 45; *manhood, prime*.

ἡλικιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἡλικία], *one of the same age, comrade, fellow*. I. ix. 5.

ἥλιος, -ου, ὁ, usually without the article, *sun*.

Ἥλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Helius, sun-god*, the Greek name for the sun, worshipped by the Persians as a divinity. Read p. 15.

ἡμελημένως, adv., [ἡμελημένος, pf. p. part. of ἀμελέω, *neglect*], *carelessly, unguardedly, incautiously*. I. vii. 19.

ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ, *day*, both as distinguished from night, and as a measure of time including night and distinguished from month or year. *ἡμέρας, by day. τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, on the same day. δέκα ἡμέρων, within ten days*.

ἡμερος, -ον, adj., *tame*; of trees, *cultivated*. V. iii. 12.

ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον, pron. adj., [ἡμεῖς], *our, belonging to us, of us. τὰ ἡμέτερα, our affairs, our relations*.

ἡμι-, found only in composition = Lat. *se m i*, *half*.

ἡμίβρωτος, -ον, adj., [ἡμι- + βρωτός, from βιβρώσκω, *eat*], *half-eaten*. I. ix. 26.

ἡμιδαρικόν, -οῦ, τό, *half-daric, half a daric*, = about \$1.75 in our money. See *δαρικός*. I. iii. 21.

ἡμιδεής, -ές, adj., [ἡμι-, δέω, *need*], *lacking half, half-emptied, half full*. I. ix. 25.

ἡμιόλιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἡμι-, ὅλος, *whole*], *whole and a half, half as large again*. As subst., ἡμιόλιον, -ου, τό, *half as much again*. ἡμιόλιον οὐ πρότερον, *a half more than formerly*. I. iii. 21.

ἡμιονικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἡμίονος, *mule*], *of a mule, mule-*. ζεύγος ἡμιονικόν, *span of mules, mule-team*.

ἡμίονος, -ου, adj., [ἡμι- + ὄνος, *ass*], *mule*. V. viii. 5.

ἡμίπλεθρον, -ου, τό, [ἡμι- + πλέθρον], *half-plethron, half a plethron*, = about 51 feet. IV. vii. 6. See *πλέθρον*.

ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ, gen. -εος, -είας, -εος, adj., [ἡμι-], *half*. As subst., ἡμισυ, -εος, τό, *a half, one half*. ἄρτων ἡμίσεια, *half-loaves of bread*. οἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων, *half of the rear-guard*.

ἡμιωβόλιον, -ου, τό, [ἡμι-, ὀβολός, *obol*], *half-obol, half an obol*, = about 1¾ cents of our money. See *ὀβελός*. I. v. 6.

ἡνίκα, rel. adv., *when, at the time when, as*.

ἡνίοχος, -ου, ὁ, [ἡνία, *reins*, ἔχω], *driver of a chariot, charioteer*. I. viii. 20.

ἥπερ, adv., [dat. of ἥπερ], *in just the way that, just as; in just the place that, just where*.

Ἡράκλεια, -ας, ἡ, [Ἡρακλῆς], *Heraclēa*, an important city in Bithynia, on the coast of the Euxine; modern Eregli. V. vi. 10; VI. ii. 1.

Ἡρακλείδης, -ου, ὁ, *Heraclides*, a Thracian, unprincipled agent of Seuthes. VII. iii. 16, *et seq.*

Ἡρακλεώτης, -ου, ὁ, *Heraclēan, Heracliot*, native or resident of Heraclēa.

Ἡρακλεῶτις, -ιδος, ἡ, (sc. γῆ), *Heraclēōtis*, the country under the dominion of Heraclēa. VI. ii. 19.

Ἡρακλῆς, -εους, dat. -εῖ, acc. ἑα, voc. Ἡράκλεις, *Heracles, Hercules*, mythological hero, son of Zeus and Alcmenē, famed for his accomplishment of the twelve labors imposed upon him by Eurystheus, king of Mycenae. From the difficulties he overcame in his wanderings he became a patron deity of travellers, with the epithet ἡγεμών, *Leader*; and sacrifices were offered to him as guardian of the way. See Smith's *Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, article HERACLES.

ἡρόμην, see ἑρωτάω.

ἡσυχάζω, ἡσυχάσω, [ἡσυχος], *be quiet, keep quiet, remain still*. V. iv. 16.

ἡσυχῇ, adv., [ἡσυχος], *quietly, noiselessly*. I. viii. 11.

ἡσυχία, -ας, ἡ, [ἡσυχος], *stillness, quiet, rest, tranquillity*. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, *quietly, peaceably*. ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, *to be at rest*. ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν, *to keep quiet*.

ἡσυχος, -ον, adj., *still, quiet, at rest*.

ἡτρον, -ου, τό, [ἡτορ, *heart*], *abdomen*. μέχρι τοῦ ἡτροῦ, *up to the groin*. IV. vii. 15.

ἡττάομαι, ἡττήσομαι, or ἡττηθήσομαι, ἡττημαι, ἡττηθην, [ἡττων], pass. dep., used as pass. of νικάω, *be weaker, be inferior, be surpassed; be overcome, be worsted, be defeated, be conquered, be vanquished*.

ἡττον, comp. adv., sup. ἥκιστα, [neut. acc. sing. of ἡττων], *less, the less, less ably, less likely; sup., least, least of all*.

ἡττων, ἥσσον, gen. -ονος, adj. in comp. degree, used as comp. of κακός or μικρός, sup. ἥκιστος, *less, inferior, weaker*. οἱ ἡττονος, *the weaker, the vanquished*.

Θ.

θ', = τε, by elision and aspiration, before a rough vowel.

θάλαττα, -ης, ἡ, *sea*. θάλαττα μεγάλη, *a heavy sea*.

θάλπος, -εος or -ους, τό, *warmth, heat*; in pl., θάληνη, *attacks of heat*. III. i. 23.

θαμινά, adv., [θαμνά, *often*], *oft-times, frequently, often*.

θάνατος, -ου, ό, [root θαν in θνήσκω], *death*, whether natural or violent, *execution*.

θανατώω, -ώσω, τεθανάτωκα, ἐθανάτωσα, aor. p. ἐθανατώθην, [θάνατος], *put to death, condemn to death*. II. vi. 4.

θάπτω, θάψω, aor. ἔθαψα, pf. p. τέθαμμαι, 2 aor. p. ἐτάφην, [root ταφ in τάφος], *bury, inter*.

θαρραλέος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. θαρραλεώτερος, [θάρρος], *bold, courageous, undaunted, daring*.

θαρραλέως, adv., [θαρραλέος], *boldly, courageously, fearlessly, confidently*.

θαρρέω, -ήσω, τεθάρρηκα, ἐθάρρησα, [θάρρος], *be of good courage, be of good cheer, be courageous, take courage, take heart, be fearless*; part. θαρρῶν, often with force of an adv., *with courage, with confidence, fearlessly, boldly*.

θάρρος, -εος or -ους, τό, new Attic for θάρσος, [θρασύς, *bold*], *courage, confidence, boldness, daring*.

θαρρύνω, θαρρυνῶ, [θάρρος], *encourage, cheer, inspire with courage*. I. vii. 2.

θάτερος, θάτερα, see ἕτερος.

θάπτον, adv., [neut. acc. sing. of θάπτων, comp. of ταχύς, *quick*], *more quickly, more rapidly, sooner*.

θαῦμα, -ατος, τό, [θαύομαι, *wonder at*], *wonder, marvel, cause of wonder, bewonderment, astonishment*. VI. iii. 23.

θαυμάζω, θαυμάσω, τεθαύμακα, ἐθαύμασα, [θαῦμα], *wonder at, wonder, marvel, be astonished, be surprised at; admire.*

θαυμάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. θαυμασιώτερος, sup. θαυμασιώτατος, [θαυμάζω], *wonderful, remarkable, marvelous, surprising, astonishing; admirable.*

θαυμαστός, -ή, -όν, adj., [θαυμάζω], *wonderful, remarkable, surprising, strange; admirable.*

Θαψακηνός, -ή, -όν, adj., of *Thapsacus*. As subst. in pl., Θαψακηνοί, -ῶν, *Thapsacans, people of Thapsacus*. I. iv. 18.

Θάψακος, -ου, ἡ, [Hebrew *TIPHSAN, ford*], *Thapsacus*, an important city on the Euphrates. See N. to p. 66, 20.

θέα, -ας, ἡ, *view, sight, spectacle*. IV. viii. 27.

θεά, -ās, ἡ, [fem. of *θεός*], *goddess, divinity*. VI. vi. 17.

θέαμα, -ατος, τό, [θεάομαι, *view*], *sight, scene, spectacle*. IV. vii. 13.

θεάομαι, θεάσομαι, τεθέαμαι, ἐθεασάμην, [θέα, *sight*], mid. dep., *gaze on, look upon, view, behold, observe, watch, witness*.

θεῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [θεός, *god*], of the gods, from the gods, *divine; supernatural, miraculous*. I. iv. 18.

θέλω, θελήσω, ἠθέλησα, shortened form of ἐθέλω, which see.

-θεν, adverbial suffix, indicating motion from, as ἐντεῦθεν, *hence*.

Θεογένης, -ους, ὁ, *Theogenes*, a captain from Locris. VII. iv. 18.

Θεόπομπος, -ου, ὁ, *Theopompus*, an Athenian in the army of Cyrus. See N. to p. 93, 19.

θεός, -οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, *god, goddess, deity, divinity*; with the sing. the article is used only when some particular deity is mentioned or thought of. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, *with the help of the gods*. πρὸς θεῶν, *before the gods, in the sight of the gods*.

θεοσέβεια, -ας, ἡ, [θεοσεβής, *god-fearing*, from *θεός*, *σέβομαι*], *fear of the gods, reverence for the gods, piety, godliness*. II. vi. 26.

θεραπεύω, -εύσω, τεθεράπευκα, ἐθεράπευσα, *cherish, care for, provide for, court, show attention to*.

θεράπων, -οντος, ὁ, *waiting-man, attendant, servant*, in free service, as distinguished from δούλος and ἀνδράποδον.

θερίζω, θερίσω or -ιῶ, [θέρος, *summer*], *pass the summer*. III. v. 15.

θερμασία, -ας, ἡ, [θερμός, *warm*], *warmth*. V. viii. 15.

Θερμῶδων, -οντος, ὁ, *Thermōdon*, a river in the northern part of Asia Minor, near Sinope, flowing northward into the Black Sea. V. vi. 9.

Θετταλία, -ας, ἡ, *Thessaly*, a large country north of Greece proper; bounded on the north by the Olympus range of mountains, on the west by the Pindus range, on the east by the Aegean sea, and on the south by the Othrys mountains. I. i. 10.

Θετταλός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Thessalian*, native or resident of Thessaly.

θέω, θεύσομαι, impf. ἔθεον, *run*.

θεωρέω, -ήσω, τεθεώρηκα, ἐθεώρησα, [θεωρός, *spectator*], *look on, behold, view, observe, witness; review, inspect an army*.

Θηβαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [Θῆβαι, *Thebes*], *Theban*. As subst., Θηβαῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Theban*, native or resident of Thebes. II. i. 10.

Θήβη, -ης, ἡ, *Thebe*, a town in Mysia at the foot of Mt. Placus. VII. viii. 7.

θήρα, -ας, ἡ, [θήρ, *wild beast*], *hunting, hunt, chase*.

θηράω, -άσω, τεθήρᾱκα, ἐθήρᾱσα, [θήρα], *hunt, hunt for, chase, pursue, follow up, as a wild beast*.

θηρεύω, -εύσω, τεθήρευκα, ἐθήρευσα, [θήρα], *hunt, chase; capture, catch, take; lie in wait for*, I. ii. 13.

θηρίον, -ου, τό, [dim. of θήρ, *wild beast*], *wild animal, wild beast, game*.

θησαυρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *treasure, store; treasure-chamber, treasury*.

Θήχης, -ου, ὁ, *Theches*, a mountain in Pontus, south of Trapezus, from which the Ten Thousand in the Retreat caught the first glimpse of the Black Sea. IV. vii. 21.

Θίβρων, -ωνος, *Thibron* or *Thimbron*, general of the Lacedaemonians, who in 399 B. C. enlisted the remnants of the Ten Thousand to serve under him in a war against Tissaphernes and the Persians. VII. vi. 1 *et seq.*

θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα, 2 aor. ἔθανον, [root θαν, found in θάνατος], *die; be slain; be killed*; aor. and pf. often with pres. meaning, *be dead, lie dead*. τεθνηκώς or τεθνεώς, *dead, slain*.

θνητός, -ή, -όν, adj., [verbal adj. of θνήσκω], *liable to die, mortal, exposed to death*. III. i. 23.

Θόανα, -ων, τά, *Thoana*, an important city in the southern part of Cappadocia, near the northern entrance to the Cilician Gates. See N. to p. 58, 10, and map. I. ii. 20.

θόρυβος, -ου, ὁ, [θρός, *noise*], *tumult, uproar, alarm, outcry*.

Θούριος, -ου, ὁ, *Thurian*, native or resident of Thurii, a Greek city in Southern Italy. V. i. 2.

Θράκη, -ης, ἡ, *Thrace*, (1) *European Thrace*, a large region lying north of the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, now *Rumelia*. (2) *Asiatic Thrace*, a smaller region in Asia along the eastern side of the Propontis and the Black Sea,

as far as Heraclea, and inhabited by the Thyni and Bithyni.

Θράκιον, -ου, τό, *Thracian Square*, an open place in Byzantium, near the Thracian gate.

Θράκιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Θράκη, *Thrace*], *Thracian*. VII. i. 12.

Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, *Thracian*, native or resident of Thrace, whether the European or the Asiatic Thrace.

θρασέως, adv., [θρασύς], *boldly, with boldness*. IV. iii. 30.

θρασύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., comp. -ύτερος, sup. -ύτατος, *bold, spirited, of good courage; daring, rash*.

θρόνος, -ου, ὁ, [θράω, *set*], *seat, chair; chair of state, throne*. II. i. 4.

θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ, *daughter*. See G. 57, 1; H. 188.

θύλακος, -ου, ὁ, *bag, sack, pouch*, especially for carrying meal. VI. iv. 23.

θύμα, -ατος, τό, [θύω, *offer sacrifice*], *victim for sacrifice, sacrifice, offering*.

Θύμβριον, -ου, τό, *Thymbrium*, a city in Phrygia, where the spring of Midas was. See N. to p. 56, 25, and Map. I. ii. 13.

θυμοειδής, -ές, adj., comp. θυμοειδέστερος, [θυμός, *είδος*], *high-spirited, spirited*. IV. v. 36.

θυμόομαι, θυμώσομαι, τεθύμωμαι, ἐθυμώθην, [θυμός], mid. and pass. dep., *be angry, be enraged, be provoked*. II. v. 13.

θυμός, οὔ, ὁ, [θύω, *rush*], lit. the active principle in man; *spirit, soul, mind; anger, passion, rage, resentment*. VII. i. 25.

Θυνοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Thyni*, a Thracian people that lived originally northwest of Byzantium, near Salmidessus and Apollonia, but afterwards settled in Asia, along the seacoast of Bithynia. VII. ii. 22 *et seq.*

θύρα, -ας, ἡ, *door, gate*; by synecdoche, *quarters, residence, house*; especially in the pl., of a king's residence, *court*. Cf. N. to p. 83, 2.

θύρετρον, -ου, τό, [θύρα], usually in pl., *door, gate*. V. ii. 17.

θύσια, -ας, ἡ, [θύω], *sacrifice, offering, offering of sacrifice*.

θύω, θύσω, τέθυκα, ἔθυσα, *sacrifice, offer up*; followed by dat. or dat. and acc. θύειν τὰ Λύκαια, *to offer the Lycaean sacrifices, = celebrate the Lycaean festival*. θύω is used of sacrifice in general, mid. θύομαι of sacrifice for the sake of omens, in order to read the future.

θωρακίζω, θωρακίσω, τεθωράκιχα, ἐθωράκισα, [θώραξ], *arm with the coat of mail, put on the breastplate*;—mid., *put on one's cuirass, arm one's self*. τεθωρακισμένος, *in full armor, completely armed*.

θώραξ, -ακος, ὁ, *coat of mail, cuirass, corselet, breastplate*. See p. 30 and Plates II., IV.

Θώραξ, -ακος, ὁ, *Thorax*, a Boeotian who joined with Timasion in thwarting Xenophon's plan of founding a city in Pontus. V. vi. 19 *et seq.*

I.

ἰάομαι, ἰάσομαι, ἰάμαι, ἰασάμην, *heal, cure*; of a wound, *dress, treat*. I. viii. 26.

Ἰασόνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἰάσων, *Jason*], *of Jason, Jasonian*. ἡ Ἰασονία ἀκτὴ, *Jason's Point, Jasonium Pr.*, a cape on the south shore of the Black Sea, between Cotyōra and Sinōpe, now called *Yasoon-Booroon*. VI. ii. 1.

ἰατρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἰάομαι], *healer, physician, surgeon*.

Ἰδη, -ης, ἡ, *Ida*, a wide and irregular range of mountains, properly

a branch of the Taurus, extending through Phrygia in a north-westerly direction into Mysia and Troas; modern *Kaz-Dagh*. The highest summit was *Gargaron*, now *Kara-Dagh*. VII. viii. 7.

ἴδιος, -α, -ον, adj., *one's own, private, personal*. τὸ ἴδιον, *one's own benefit, one's own advantage*. ἰδίᾳ, = *privatim, in private, privately*.

ἰδιότης, -ητος, ἡ, [ἴδιος], *peculiar character, peculiar nature*. II. iii. 16.

ἰδιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἴδιος], *private, common soldier; private soldier*, as distinguished from an officer; *private citizen, citizen*, as distinguished from a king; *layman, common man*, as distinguished from one having professional knowledge.

ἰδιωτικός, -ή, -όν, [ἰδιώτης], *of a private citizen; hence common, usual*. VI. i. 23.

ἰδρώω, ἰδρώσω, ἰδρωκα, ἰδρωσα, [cf. ἰδρώς, *sweat*], *sweat, perspire*. I. viii. 1.

ἰέναι, see εἶμι.

ἰέναι, see ἔημι.

ἱερεῖον, -ου, τό, [ἱερός], *victim, animal for sacrifice*; in pl. often *cattle for slaughter, beef-cattle*.

Ἱερὸν ὄρος, τό, *Sacred Mountain*, a mountain in Thrace, north of the Propontis, near Ganus; now *Tekir-Dagh*. VII. i. 14, iii. 3.

ἱερός, -ά, -όν, adj., *sacred, holy, consecrated*. As subst., ἱερόν, -οῦ, τό, *temple*; pl. ἱερά, τὰ, *offerings, victims, inwards or vitals of victims* (comprising the heart, lungs, and liver), *auspices* from the appearance of the vitals in sacrifices.

Ἱερώνυμος, -ου, ὁ, *Hieronymus*, a captain from Elis.

ἔημι, ἔσω, εἶκα, ἔκα, impf. mid. ἔμην, *send, hurl, throw, shoot*;—

mid., *hasten, rush, dash*. G. 127, III.; H. 476.

ἱκανός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἱκάνω, *reach*], *enough, sufficient, adequate; able, fit, strong enough, competent, qualified*.

ἱκανῶς, adv., [ἱκανός], *sufficiently, adequately, well enough*. IV. iii. 31.

ἱκετεύω, ἱκετεύσω, aor. ἱκέτευσα, impf. ἱκέτευον, [ἱκέτης], *come as a suppliant, beg, beseech, entreat*.

ἱκέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἱκω,, *come*], *suppliant*. VII. ii. 33.

Ἰκόνιον, -ου, τό, *Iconium*, a city in the southern part of Phrygia, later capital of Lycaonia; now *Koniah*. I. ii. 19.

ἱλεως, -ων, adj., *propitious, gracious*; in the *Anabasis* only with οἱ θεοί.

ἱλη, -ης, ἡ, [εἴλω, *crowd together*], *company, band, troop of soldiers; especially of cavalry, squadron*. I. ii. 16.

ἱμάς, -άντος, ὁ, *leathern strap, thong; of a sandal or shoe, latchet, strap*. IV. v. 14.

ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό, [ἔννυμι, *clothe*], *cloak, outer garment, mantle, a broad, oblong piece of cloth, worn over the chiton (χιτῶν), usually thrown over the left shoulder and fastened at the right; in pl. sometimes = clothes, clothing*. Cf. p. 31.

ἵνα, final conj. with subj. or opt., *in order that, that, so that*.

ἵππαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ἵππος, ἄρχω], *commander of cavalry, cavalry-captain, master of horse, hipparch*. III. iii. 20.

ἵππασα, -ας, ἡ, [ἵππος], *riding, riding about*. II. v. 33.

ἵππεα, -ας, ἡ, [ἵππεύω, *ride*], *horse-manship, cavalry*. V. vi. 8.

ἵππεύς, -ῶς, nom. pl. ἵππεῖς or ἵππηῖς, ὁ, [ἵππος], *horseman, rider, cavalry-man; pl. cavalry*. Cf. p. 32.

ἵππικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἵππος], *of a horse, relating to horse or cavalry*. As subst., ἵππικόν, -οῦ, τό, *cavalry*. θώραξ ἵππικός, *horse-breastplate*; cf. p. 32. δύναμις ἵππική, *force of cavalry*.

ἵππόδρομος, -ου, ὁ, [ἵππος + δρόμος, *race*], *race-course; for chariots, hippodrome*. I. viii. 20.

ἵππος, -ου, ὁ, *horse*; pl. ἵπποι sometimes by metonymy used for ἵππεῖς, *cavalry*. ἀφ' ἵππου, *on horse-back*.

Ἴρις, -ιος, ὁ, *Iris*, a river in the northeastern part of Asia Minor, east of the Halys, and flowing into the Black Sea; now called *Yeshil Irmak* at its mouth, in the interior *Tosauloo*. V. vi. 9.

ἴσθ', see οἶδα.

ἰσθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, *isthmus*. As proper noun, Ἴσθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [sc. Κορινθιακός], *Isthmus of Corinth, which connects the Peloponnesus with northern Greece*. II. vi. 3. ἰσόπλευρος, -ον, [ἴσος, πλευρά, *side*], *with equal sides, equilateral*. III. iv. 19.

ἴσος, -η, -ον, adj., *equal, equal to, the same as, like*. εἰς τὸ ἴσον, *to the level of*. ἐν ἴσῳ, *in an even line*. ἐξ ἴσου εἶναι, *to be on an equal footing*.

ἰσοχειλής, -ές, adj., [ἴσος, χεῖλος, *lip, brim*], *on a level with the brim, even with the brim*. IV. v. 26.

Ἰσσοί, -ῶν, οἱ, or Ἰσσός, -οῦ, ἡ, *Issi or Issus*, a city in the eastern part of Cilicia, on the sea-coast, near which in 333 B. C. a famous battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius. See N. to p. 64, 8, and p. 13.

ἴσθι, ἴστε, see οἶδα.

ἵσθημι, στήσω, ἔστηκα [part. ἐστώς], ἔστησα, 2 aor. ἔστην, plurpf. ἐστήκειν, 3 pl. ἔστασαν; transitive tenses, pres., impf., fut., and 1 aor

act., 1 aor. mid., *cause to stand, bring to a halt, halt, stop*; intr. tenses, pf., plupf., and 2 aor. act., all mid. tenses except 1 aor., *stand, stand still, stop, halt*. See G. 123; H. 331-336.

ἰστίον, -ου, τό, [dim. of ἰστός, *web*], *sail*. I. v. 3.

ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. ἰσχυρότερος, sup. ἰσχυρότατος, [ἰσχύς], *strong, powerful; severe, violent. χωρία ἰσχυρά, strongholds*.

ἰσχυρῶς, adv., comp. ἰσχυρότερον, sup. ἰσχυρότατα, [ἰσχυρός], *strongly, powerfully, energetically, vigorously, forcibly; severely, violently; exceedingly, very*.

ἰσχύς, -ύος, ἡ, *strength, might, power; especially fighting force, force of soldiers*.

ἴσχω, [a form of ἔχω], found only in pres. and impf., act. and pass., *hold, hold back, curb, restrain*; impf. as impers., ἐν τούτῳ ἴσχετο, *the matter stopped at this point, it remained as it was*.

ἴσως, adv., [ἴσος], *perhaps, likely, probably*; often used ironically in cases where the speaker has no doubt himself of the truth of his statement.

Ἰταμένης, -ους, ὁ, *Itamenes*, or, according to some editors, Ἰταβέλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Itabelius*, lieutenant-governor of Komana in Mysia. VII. viii. 15.

ἰτέον, verb. adj. of εἶμι, *necessary to go*.

ἴτυς, -υος, ἡ, *edge of a shield, shield-rim*; sometimes by synecdoche, *shield*. IV. vii. 12.

ἰχθύς, -ύος, ὁ, *fish*. I. iv. 9.

ἴχνος, -εος or -ους, τό, *track, foot-stef, trace*.

Ἰωνία, -ας, ἡ, *Ionian*, a region in Asia Minor, comprising the central portion of the western coast, early settled by Ionians. See Map. I. iv. 13.

Ἰωνικός, -ή, -όν, [Ἰωνία], *Ionian, of Ionia, belonging to Ionia*. See N. to p. 52, 14. I. i. 6.

K.

κάγαθός = καὶ ἀγαθός.

κάγώ = καὶ ἐγώ.

καθ', = κατὰ by elision and aspiration before a rough vowel.

καθά, adv., [for καθ' ἃ = κατὰ ἃ], *as, just as*. VII. viii. 4.

καθαίρω, καθαρῶ, κεκάθαρκα, ἐκάθηρα, [καθαρός, *pure*], *make pure, purify, cleanse*, used often of religious ceremonies of purification. V. vii. 35.

καθάπερ, rel. adv., [for καθ' ἃπερ = κατὰ ἃπερ], *just as, exactly as, in the same way that*.

καθαρμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [καθαίρω], *purification, cleansing*. V. vii. 35.

καθέζομαι, καθεδούμαι, impf. ἐκάθεζόμην, [κατὰ + ἐζομαι, *sit*], dep., *sit down, take a seat; halt, stop, stop to rest*.

καθέλκω, καθέλξω, impf. καθεῖλκον, [κατὰ + ἔλκω, *drag*], *drag down*; especially of vessels, *drag down into the water, launch*. VII. i. 19.

καθεύδω, καθευδήσω, impf. ἐκάθευδον, [κατὰ + εὕδω, *sleep*], *sleep, slumber, repose; take one's ease*. I. iii. 11.

καθηγέομαι, -ήσομαι, καθήγημαι, καθηγησάμην, [κατὰ + ἡγέομαι], dep., *lead, lead down*. ταῦτα καθηγείσθαι, *to take the lead in this undertaking*. VII. viii. 9.

καθηδुπαθέω, -ήσω, aor. καθηδुπάθησα, [κατὰ + ἡδुπαθέω, from ἡδύ and root παθ in πάσχω], *spend in pleasures, waste in dissipation, squander*. I. iii. 3.

καθήκω, καθήξω, καθῆκα, καθήξα, [κατὰ + ἤκω], *come down, reach down, extend down*. As impers.,

καθήκει μοι, *it is my duty*; οὗς
καθήκει, *whose duty it was*.

κάθηναι, impf. ἐκαθήμην, [κατά +
ἡμαι, *sit*], *sit down, be seated, sit*;
be stationed, be halting; some-
times of an assembly, *be in ses-*
sion.

καθίζω, καθίσω or καθιῶ, κεκάθικα,
ἐκάθισα, [κατά + ἵζω, *cause to sit*],
cause to sit down, seat, place, put.
καθίζειν εἰς τὸν θρόνον, *to seat on*
the throne, i. e. to make king.

καθίημι, καθήσω, καθεῖκα, καθήκα,
[κατά + ἵημι], *send down, let fall,*
lower.

καθίστημι, καταστήσω, καθέστηκα,
κατέστησα, 2 aor. κατέστην, [κατά
+ ἵστημι]; transitive tenses (see
ἵστημι), *put down, bring down,*
bring back; *settle, arrange, sta-*
tion; *place, establish, render*;
constitute, appoint, make; — in-
trans. tenses, pf., plupf., and
2 aor. act., and all mid. tenses
except 1 aor., *become established,*
take one's place, be stationed, be
placed, be settled; *come out, result,*
issue, become.

καθοράω, κατόψομαι, καθεώρακα,
2 aor. κατεῖδον, [κατά + ὁράω],
look down upon from above, view,
perceive, inspect.

καί, copulative conj., *and, also*;
often intensive, *even, and even*;
sometimes with inferential force
= *and therefore, and so*; often
used with other conjunctions
and adverbs, as καί . . . καί,
καί . . . τέ, or τέ . . . καί, *both*
. . . and; εἰ καί, *even if, even*
though; καὶ δὲ, *and especially,*
and you see, and indeed; ἄλλως
τε . . . καί, *especially*. See H.
1040-1042.

Καῖκος, -ον, δ, *Caicus*, a river which
rises on the northern border of
Lydia, and flows westward
through Mysia by Pergamos,
and empties into the Aegæan

Sea opposite Lesbos; now
Bakyr-Tschai. VII. viii. 8.

Καιναί, -ῶν, -αί, *Caenae*, a city on
the Tigris, in Mesopotamia.
See Map, and n. to p. 108, 24.
II. iv. 28.

καίπερ, [καί + πέρ], adv., *even in-*
deed, even though, although; often
used with participles.

καιρός, -οῦ, δ, *proper time, fit time,*
season, opportunity; *crisis, occa-*
sion. καιρός ἐστίν, *it is the proper*
time. ἐν καιρῷ, *in season, oppor-*
tunely, to the purpose. προσω-
τέρω τοῦ καιροῦ, *further than was*
best, further than was expedient.
ἔχειν μέγιστον καιρόν, *to have a*
very great opportunity, have very
great influence.

καίτοι, conj., [καί + τοί] *and yet,*
and still.

κάκεινος, κάκεινα, = καὶ ἐκεῖνος,
καὶ ἐκεῖνα.

κακόνοια, -ας, ἡ, [κακόνους], *ill-will,*
malice. VII. vii. 45.

κακόνους, -ουν, adj., [for κακόνους,
-ον, from κακός + νόος or νοῦς],
ill-disposed, malicious, full of mal-
ice, hostile.

κακός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. κακίων,
sup. κακίστος, *evil, bad, base,*
wicked, vile; of soldiers, *coward-*
ly. As subst., κακόν, -οῦ, τό,
pl. κακά, τὰ, *evil, ill, harm, trouble*.
κακόν τινα ποιεῖν, *to do harm to*
any one. κακὸν πάσχειν ὑπὸ
τινος, *to suffer hurt at the hands*
of any one.

κακουργέω, -ήσω, [κακοῦργος, *evil-*
doer], *do evil to, injure*; *maltreat,*
harass. VI. i. 1.

κακοῦργος, -ον, adj., [κακός, ἔργον,
work], *doing ill, mischievous*. As
subst., κακοῦργος, -ου, δ, *evil-*
doer, criminal, malefactor. I. ix.
13.

κακόω, καώσω, pf. p. κεκάκωμαι,
plupf. p. ἐκεκακώμην, [κακός], *treat*
ill, injure, harm, hurt; in pass.,

suffer ill, be in bad condition.

IV. v. 35.

κακῶς, adv., comp. *κάκιον*, sup. *κάκιστα*, badly, ill; wretchedly, poorly, miserably; injuriously. *κακῶς ἔχειν*, to be in bad condition. See **IDIOMS**.

κάκωσις, -εως, ἡ, [κακῶς], abuse, ill-treatment, maltreatment. IV. vi. 3.

καλάμη, -ης, ἡ, stalk; straw of wheat. V. iv. 27.

κάλαμος, -ου, ὁ, reed, reed-plant.

καλέω, καλέσω, κέκληκα, ἐκάλεσα, 1 aor. mid. ἐκαλεσάμην, aor. p. ἐκλήθην, call, summon, call in, invite; call by name, name; — mid., call to one's self. ὁ καλούμενος, often = the so-called, so-called.

καλινδέσμαι, imperf. ἐκαλινδούμην, roll about, roll. V. ii. 31.

καλλιερέω, -ήσω, κεκαλλιέρηκα, ἐκαλλιέρησα, [καλός, ἱερόν, sacrifice], obtain good omens in sacrificing, sacrifice with good auspices for an undertaking.

Καλλίμαχος, -ου, ὁ, Callimachus, a captain of great bravery from Parrhasia, in Arcadia. IV. i. 27, et al.

κάλλιστα, see καλῶς.

κάλλος, -εος or -ους, τό, beauty. II. iii. 15.

καλλωπισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [καλλωπίζω, adorn, from κάλλος, ὤψ, face], ornamentation, ornament, adornment. I. ix. 23.

καλός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. καλλίων, sup. κάλλιστος, beautiful, handsome, fine; noble, honorable; favorable, auspicious. As subst., καλόν, -οῦ, τό, beauty, the beautiful, the honorable, honor. εἰς καλὸν ἦκετε, you have come at the right time. καλὸς καγαθός, honorable and good, — ἀγαθός referring to character, καλός to conduct.

Κάλπη, -ης, ἡ, in the Anabasis found only with λιμὴν in Κάλπης λιμὴν, Port of Calpe, Calpe Haven, a harbor-city on the south shore of the Euxine Sea, between Heraclea and the Bosphorus. VI. ii. 13 et al.

Καλχηδονία, -ας, ἡ, [Καλχηδών], Calchedonia, the territory belonging to the city Calchēdon. VI. vi. 38.

Καλχηδών, -όνος, ἡ, Calchēdon, a city in Bithynia, at the southern entrance of the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium. VII. i. 20 et al.

καλῶς, adv., comp. κάλλιον, sup. κάλλιστα, [καλός], well, finely; properly, nobly, prosperously. καλῶς ἔχειν, be well, be in good condition.

κάμνω, καμοῦμαι, κέκμηκα, 2 aor. ἔκαμον, work, toil; be weary, be tired, be exhausted, be sick. οἱ κάμνοντες, the sick, the disabled.

κάμοι, = καὶ ἐμοί.

κάνδυσ, -υος, ὁ, robe, particularly the long, flowing robe, with loose, hanging sleeves, worn by Persians of wealth and rank, often called the Median robe, because derived originally from the Medes. I. v. 8.

κάπειτα, = καὶ ἔπειτα.

καπηλεῖον, -ου, τό, [κάπηλος, retailer], booth, shop for retail trade, especially for dealing in provisions; inn, tavern. I. ii. 24.

καπίθη, -ης, ἡ, kapithe, a Persian dry measure, = two Greek choenices, = a little less than two quarts. I. v. 6.

καπνός, -οῦ, ὁ, smoke.

Καππαδοκία, -ας, ἡ, Cappadocia, a large mountainous region in the central part of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by the river Euphrates and on the south by the Taurus Mountains. It

formed a part of the province of Cyrus the Younger. I. ii. 20 *et al.*

κάπρος, -ου, ὁ, *boar*, especially *wild boar*. II. ii. 9.

καρβατίνη, -ης, ἡ, *brogue*, rude shoe made of untanned ox-hide. IV. v. 14.

καρδία, -ας, ἡ, *heart*. II. v. 23.

Καρδούχιος, -α, -ον, [Καρδοῦχος], *Carduchian*, of the *Carduchians*.

Καρδοῦχος, -ου, ὁ, *Carduchian*; in pl., οἱ Καρδοῦχοι, *the Carduchians*, the *Cardūchi*, a brave folk of mountaineers, dwelling along the east bank of the Tigris, north of the Greater Zab; by many considered the ancestors of the modern *Koords*. III. v. 17 *et seq.*

Κάρκασος, -ου, ὁ, *Carcasus*, a small river of uncertain location, perhaps in Mysia. VII. viii. 18.

καρπαλία, -ας, ἡ, [καρπός], *crop-dance*, a mimic dance of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffled with a cattle-thief. VI. i. 7.

καρπόομαι, -ώσομαι, κεκάρπωμαι, ἐκαρπωσάμην, [καρπός], *reap the fruit of*, *enjoy the fruit of*, *get the produce of*.

καρπός, -οῦ, ὁ, *fruit of trees*, etc., *produce*, *crop of grain*. II. v. 19.

Κάρσος, -ου, ὁ, *Carsus*, a small stream on the southern border of Cilicia, separating it from Syria. See Map, and Plan I. I. iv. 4.

κάρνον, -ου, τό, *nut*, in the *Anabasis* referring to the *chestnut*, which before the time of Xenophon was not known among the Greeks. V. iv. 29, 32.

κάρφη, -ης, ἡ, [cf. κάρφω, *dry up*], *dry grass*, *hay*. I. v. 10.

Καστωλός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Castolus*, a place in Lydia, giving its name to the great muster-field for the Persian

imperial troops of the western Asiatic provinces; probably on the Hermus river, near Sardis. See Map. I. i. 2, ix. 7.

κατά, by elision κατ', by elision and aspiration καθ', prep., followed by gen. or acc.:—1. With gen., *down*, *down from*. 2. With acc. of place, *along*, *alongside of*, *by*, *over*, *over against*, *opposite*, *at*, *upon*, *in*, *about*, *near*, *to*, *throughout*, as κατὰ γῆν, *by land*; with acc. denoting manner or purpose, *according to*, *in respect to*, *for*, as καθ' ἄρπαγην, *for plunder*; κατὰ κράτος, *by force*; κατὰ λόχους, *by companies*; καθ' ἓνα, *one by one*; τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος, *monthly pay*.

In composition κατά (κατ-, καθ- before vowels) adds the force of *down*, *downwards*, *in answer to* or *against*, but is often used merely to strengthen the notion of the simple word.

καταβαίνω, καταβήσομαι, καταβέβηκα, 2 aor. κατέβην, [κατά + βαίνω], *go down*, *come down*, *descend*; *dismount* from a horse; *go down* from the interior to the coast. καταβαίνειν, [εἰς ἀγῶνα], *to enter the lists for a contest*.

κατάβασις, -εως, ἡ, [καταβαίνω], *going down*, *descent*; *way down*; especially *march down* from the interior to the coast, *down-march*.

καταβλακεύω, καταβλακεύσω, aor. mid. κατεβλακευσάμην, [κατά + βλακεύω, from βλάξ, *slack*], *treat carelessly*, *mismanage*. VII. vi. 22.

καταγγέλλω, καταγγελῶ, κατήγγελκα, κατήγγειλα, [κατά + ἀγγέλλω], *announce*; *betray*, *denounce*, *expose*. II. v. 38.

κατάγειος, -ον, adj., [κατά, γῆ, *earth*], *underground*, *subterraneous*. IV. v. 25.

καταγελάω, -άσομαι, καταγεγέλακα, κατεγέλασα, [κατά + γελάω], *laugh at, jeer at, deride, mock at, ridicule*; often followed by gen.

κατάγνυμι, κατάξω, 2 pf. κατέαγα, κατέαξα, [κατά + ἄγνυμι, *break*], *break in pieces, shatter, crush*. IV. ii. 20.

καταγοητεύω, -εύσω, 1 aor. p. κατεγοητεύθην, [κατά + γοητεύω, from γόης, *wizard*], *bewitch, beguile*; *charm, put under a spell*. V. vii. 9.

κατάγω, κατάξω, κατήχα, 2 aor. κατήγαγον, [κατά + ἄγω], *lead down, bring down*; of a ship, *bring to port*; of exiles, *bring back, restore*; — mid., *go back, return*.

καταδαπανάω, -ήσω, καταδεδαπάνηκα, κατεδαπάνησα, [κατά + δαπανάω, from δαπάνη, *expense*], *squander*; *utterly consume, entirely consume*. II. ii. 11.

καταδειλιάω, -άσω, aor. κατεδειλίασα, [κατά + δειλιάω, from δειλία, δειλός, *cowardly*], *show signs of cowardice, be cowardly, shrink from through cowardice*. VII. vi. 22.

καταδικάζω, -άσω, καταδεδίκακα, κατεδίκησα, [κατά + δικάζω, from δίκη], *pass sentence upon, give judgment against, condemn*.

καταδιώκω, -ώξομαι, καταδεδίωχα, κατεδίωξα, [κατά + διώκω], *pursue down, follow closely, chase down, chase off*. IV. ii. 5.

καταδοξάζω, -άσω, aor. κατεδόξασα, [κατά + δοξάζω, from δόξα, *opinion*], *form an adverse opinion, think to the prejudice of any one, suppose to the discredit of any one*. VII. vii. 30.

καταδύω, -ύσω, καταδέδυκα, κατέδυσα, 2 aor. κατέδυν, [κατά + δύω], *cause to sink down, sink down*; intr., *sink down, sink under, sink*.

καταθεάομαι, -άσομαι, imperf. καθεώμην, [κατά + θεάομαι], *look down upon* from an elevation or from the back of a horse; *survey, view, watch* from above.

καταθέμενος, see κατατίθημι.

καταθέω, -θεύσομαι, [κατά + θέω, *run*], *run down, rush down*.

καταθύω, -ύσω, κατατέθυκα, κατέθυσα, [κατά +θύω, *sacrifice*], *sacrifice, offer up, offer as a sacrifice*; *dedicate, consecrate*.

καταισχύνω, καταισχυνῶ, [κατά + αἰσχύνω], *be a disgrace to, put to shame, shame, disgrace, dishonor*; followed by acc.

κατακαίνω, -κανῶ, 2 pf. κατακέκονα, 2 aor. κατέκανον, [κατά + καίνω = κτείνω], *cut down; kill, slay, murder*.

κατακάω or κατακαίω, κατακαύσω, κατακέκαυκα, κατέκαυσα, [κατά + κάω, καίω], *burn down, destroy by fire, burn up, lay waste by fire*.

κατάκειμαι, κατακείσομαι, [κατά + κεῖμαι, *lie*], *lie down, lie here, lie there*; *recline as at table*; *lie inactive, lie and do nothing*.

κατακλήω, -ήσω, κατακέκληκα, κατέκλησα, plurf. p. κατεκεκλήμην, aor. p. κατεκλήσθην, [κατά + κλήω, κλείω, *shut*], *shut in, enclose, shut up, confine*.

κατακοντίζω, κατακοντίσω or κατακοντιῶ, aor. κατηκόντισα, [κατά + ἀκοντίζω], *shoot down with darts or spears*. VII. iv. 6.

κατακόπτω, κατακόψω, κατακέκοφα, κατέκοψα, 2 aor. p. κατεκόπην, fut. p. κατακεκόψομαι, [κατά + κόπτω], *cut down, hew down; cut off, cut to pieces, kill, slay*.

κατακτάομαι, -κτήσομαι, -κέκτημαι, κατεκτησάμην, [κατά + κτάομαι, *acquire*], *get full possession of, acquire securely*. VII. iii. 31.

κατακτείνω, -κτενῶ, 2 pf. κατέκτονα, 1 aor. κατέκτεινα, 2 aor. κατέκτα

νον, [κατά + κτείνω, *kill*], *kill, slay, murder, put to death*.
 κατακωλύω, -ύσω, -κεκώλυκα, κατεκώλυσα, [κατά + κωλύω, *hinder*], *hinder from doing, detain, keep back, stop*.
 καταλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, κατέληφα, 2 αογ. κατέλαβον, pf. p. κατέλημαι, 1 αογ. p. κατελήφθην, [κατά + λαμβάνω], *seize, take possession of, lay hold of, occupy; capture, catch; take by surprise; light upon, find*.
 καταλέγω, -λέξω, impf. κατέλεγον, [κατά + λέγω], *reckon against, account against, charge up against*. II. vi. 27.
 καταλείπω, -λείψω, 2 pf. καταλείποινα, 2 αογ. κατέλιπον, pf. p. καταλείπμαι, [κατά + λείπω], *leave behind, leave remaining, leave, abandon, desert; — pass., be left behind, remain behind*.
 καταλεύω, καταλεύσω, αογ. pass. κατελεύσθην, [κατά + λεύω, *to stone*], *stone down, stone to death*.
 καταλλάττω, καταλλάξω, κατήλλαχα, κατήλλαξα, 2 αογ. p. κατηλλάγην, [κατά + ἀλλάττω, *change*], *change a person from hostile to friendly terms, reconcile; — pass., become reconciled*. I. vi. 1.
 καταλογίζομαι, καταλογιῶμαι, καταλελόγισμαι, αογ. p. κατελογίσθην, [κατά + λογίζομαι, *reckon*], *reckon together, reckon*. V. vi. 16.
 καταλύω, -λύσω, -λέλυκα, κατέλυσα, [κατά + λύω], *unyoke, unloose, as horses or oxen; hence, halt, stop; put an end to, dissolve, break up*.
 καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον, *end the war; sometimes without πόλεμον, come to terms with, make peace with, as I. i. 10*.
 καταμανθάνω, καταμαθήσομαι, καταμεμάθηκα, 2 αογ. κατέμαθον, [κατά + μανθάνω], *learn thoroughly, understand; perceive, observe; find out, discover*.

καταμελέω, -ήσω, κατημέληκα, impf. κατημέλουν, [κατά + ἀμελέω, from ἀμελής, *negligent*], *be very negligent, be heedless, be quite careless*. V. viii. 1.
 καταμένω, καταμενῶ, καταμεμένηκα, κατέμεινα, [κατά + μένω], *stay behind, remain fixed, settle down*.
 καταμερίζω, -ιῶ, 1 αογ. p. κατεμερίσθην, [κατά + μερίζω, *divide*, from μέρος], *apportion, distribute*. VII. v. 4.
 καταμίγνυμι, -μίξω, impf. mid. κατεμιγνύμην, [κατά + μίγνυμι], *mix; — mid., mingle one's self with, mingle with, join*. VII. ii. 3.
 κατανοέω, κατανοήσω, κατανεύνηκα, κατενόησα, [κατά + νοέω, from νοῦς, *mind*], *consider thoroughly, reflect on; watch carefully, observe with care*.
 καταπέμπω, -πέμψω, καταπέπομφα, κατέπεμψα, αογ. p. κατεπέμφθην, [κατά + πέμπω], *send down, as from the interior to the sea-coast*. I. ix. 7.
 καταπετρόω, -πετρώσω, 1 αογ. p. κατεπετρώθην, [κατά + πετρώω, from πέτρος, *stone*], *stone to death*. I. iii. 2.
 καταπηδάω, -πηδήσομαι, -πεπήδηκα, κατεπήδησα, [κατά + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap down, jump down, spring down, leap off*.
 καταπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, -πέπτωκα, 2 αογ. κατέπεσον, [κατά + πίπτω], *fall down, fall off*. III. ii. 19.
 καταπολεμέω, -πολεμήσω, καταπεπολέμηκα, 1 αογ. p. κατεπολεμήθην, [κατά + πολεμέω, from πόλεμος, *war*], *overcome in war, conquer in war*. VII. i. 27.
 καταπράττω, -πράξω, -πέπραχα, κατέπραξα, [κατά + πράττω], *accomplish, execute, achieve, bring about, gain*.

καταράομαι, καταράσομαι, aor. mid. *κατηρασάμην*, [κατά + ἀράομαι, from ἀρά, *prayer*], *curse, execrate, heap curses on*.

κατασβέννυμι, κατασβέσω, κατέσβηκα, κατέσβεσα, [κατά + σβέννυμι, *quench*], *put out, extinguish*. VI. iii. 21, 25.

κατασκεδάννυμι, -σκεδάσω, aor. mid. *κατεσκεδασάμην*, [κατά + σκεδάννυμι, *scatter*], *pour down, sprinkle about, pour about*. VII. iii. 32.

κατασκέπτομαι, κατασκέφομαι, κατέσκεμμαι, κατεσκεψάμην, [κατά + σκέπτομαι, *look*], *examine, review, inspect*. I. v. 12.

κατασκευάζω, -σκευάσω, κατεσκευάσα, pf. p. κατεσκευάσμαι, aor. mid. *κατεσκευασάμην*, [κατά +σκευάζω, *prepare*], *make ready, get ready, equip, prepare*; — mid., *make preparations*.

κατασκηνάω, -σκηνήσω, κατεσκήνηκα, κατεσκήνησα, [κατά + σκηνάω, from σκηνή, *tent*], *make one's camp, encamp, quarter one's self*. III. iv. 32.

κατασκηνόω, -σκηνώσω, κατεσκήνωκα, κατεσκήνωσα, [κατά + σκηνόω, from σκηνή, *tent*], *pitch one's tent, encamp*. II. ii. 16.

κατασκοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [κατασκοπέω, *observe*], *spying, observation*. VII. iv. 13.

κατασπάω, -σπάσω, κατέσπακα, κατέσπασα, aor. p. κατεσπάσθην, [κατά + σπάω, *drag*], *drag down, drag off, pull down*. I. ix. 6.

κατάστασις, -εως, ἡ, [καθίστημι, *establish*], *state of affairs, state, condition*. V. vii. 26.

καταστρατοπεδεύομαι, -εύσομαι, aor. κατεστρατοπεδευσάμην, [κατά + στρατοπεδεύομαι, from στρατόπεδον, *camp*], *encamp*.

καταστρέφω, -στρέψω, κατέστροφα, κατέστρεψα, aor. mid. κατεστρεψάμην, [κατά + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn down, overturn*; — mid..

overturn for one's self, *subject* to one's self, *subjugate, subdue*.

κατασφάττω, -σφάξω, 2 aor. p. κατεσφάγην, [κατά + σφάττω, *kill*], *kill, slay, put to death*. IV. i. 23.

κατασχίζω, -σχίσω, aor. κατέσχισα, [κατά + σχίζω, *split*], *split up, break in pieces*; of gates, *burst open*. VII. i. 16.

κατατείνω, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, κατέτεινα, [κατά + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch tight, strain*; *strive earnestly, insist on, urge*. II. v. 30.

κατατέμνω, -τεμῶ, -τέτμηκα, 2 aor. κατέταμον, plur. p. κατετετμήμην, [κατά + τέμνω, *cut*], *cut down, cut in pieces, cut up*; of canals or ditches, *cut through, dig from, extend*.

κατατίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, κατέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. κατεθέμην, [κατά + τίθημι], *put down, lay down, deposit*; *make firm, as friendship*; — mid., *lay aside for one's self, reserve, store up, treasure up*.

κατατιτρώσκω, -τρώσω, aor. κατέτρωσα, [κατά + τιτρώσκω, *wound*], *wound severely, cover with wounds*. IV. i. 10.

κατατρέχω, -δραμοῦμαι, -δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. κατέδραμον, [κατά + τρέχω, *run*], *run down, rush down*.

καταυλίζομαι, καταυλίσομαι, κατηύλισμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) κατηυλίσθην, [κατά + αὐλίζομαι, from αὐλή, *court*], *encamp, bivouac*. VII. v. 15.

καταφαγεῖν, see κατεσθίω.

καταφανής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, adj., [καταφαίνω, *make clear*], *visible, in plain sight, clearly seen*.

καταφεύγω, -φεύξομαι, [κατά + φεύγω], *flee for protection, betake one's self, take refuge, escape to*. I. v. 13.

καταφρονέω, -φρονήσω, aor. κατεφρόνησα, [κατά + φρονέω, *think*],

lit. 'think down upon,' = *look down upon, view with contempt, despise*. III. iv. 2.

καταχωρίζω, -ῶ, aor. κατεχώρισα, *place in position, put in position, station*. VI. v. 10.

κατείδον, see καθοράω.

κάτειμι, impf. κατήειν or κατήα, [κατά + εἶμι], *go down, come down, descend*. V. vii. 13.

κατεργάζομαι, κατεργάσομαι, κατείργασμαι, κατειργασάμην, [κατά + ἐργάζομαι], *work out, accomplish; secure, achieve*.

κατέρχομαι, κατελεύσομαι, κατελήλυθα, 2 aor. κατήλθον, [κατά + ἔρχομαι], *go down, go back, return, especially to one's native land*. VII. ii. 2.

κατεσθίω, κατέδομαι, κατεδήδοκα, 2 aor. κατέφαγον, [κατά + ἐσθίω, eat], *eat up, devour, usually of animals of prey*. IV. viii. 14.

κατέστην, see καθίστημι.

κατέχω, καθέξω or κατασχέσω, κατέσχηκα, 2 aor. κατέσχον, impf. κατεῖχον, [κατά + ἔχω], *hold under, hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, prevent; occupy, hold, possess, have possession of; — intr., of ships, come to land, stop*.

κατηγορέω, -ήσω, κατηγόρηκα, κατηγόρησα, [κατά + ἀγορεύω, speak], *speak against any one, find fault with any one, accuse, denounce, charge; followed by gen.*

κατηγορία, -ας, ἡ, [κατηγορέω], *charge, accusation*. V. viii. 1.

κατηρεμίζω, 1 aor. κατηρέμισα, [κατά, ἡρέμα, quietly], *make quiet, calm, appease, pacify*.

κατοικέω, κατοικήσω, κατώκηκα, κατώκησα, [κατά + οἰκέω, dwell], *inhabit; — intr., dwell, live, reside*. V. iii. 7.

κατοικίζω, κατοικιῶ, κατώκικα, κατώκισα, [κατά + οἰκίζω, found], *settle in, colonize; found, build a city*.

κατορύττω, κατορύξω, κατορώρυχα, κατώρυξα, pf. p. κατορώρυγμαι, [κατά + ὀρύττω, dig], *bury, cover with earth, sink in the earth*.

κάτω, adv., [κατά], *downwards, down; beneath, below*. τὸ κάτω [μέρος] τοῦ τόξου, *the lower part of the bow*.

καῦμα, -ατος, τό, [κάω], *burning heat*. I. vii. 6.

καύσιμος, -ον, [κάω], *capable of being burned, inflammable, combustible*.

Καῦστρος, -ου, δ, *Cayster*, a small river in Phrygia. There is a larger stream with the same name in Lydia, flowing into the Aegean Sea at Ephesus.

Καῦστρου πεδῖον, *Caystru-pedion, Cayster-field*, a city of some importance in Phrygia, at the meeting of two great royal roads. See N. to p. 56, 13, and Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, article CAYSTRI CAMPUS. I. ii. 11.

κάω or καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα, ἔκαυσα, impf. ἐκάων, *set on fire, kindle, burn; keep up a fire; — intr., be on fire, burn, be burned*.

κέγχρος, -ου, δ, *sorghum*, a kind of millet, having a tall, succulent stem and a small grain suitable for food. It belongs to the same genus of plants as the American broom-corn. I. ii. 22.

κείμαι, κείσομαι, impf. ἐκείμεν, *lie, lie dead; often as if pass. of τίθημι, be laid, be set, be placed*.

Κελαιναί, -ῶν, αἱ, *Celaenae*, a large city in Phrygia, at the headwaters of the Meander river. It had a strong fortress, and there were two palaces in the vicinity. I. ii. 7.

κελεύω, -εύσω, κεκέλευκα, ἐκέλευσα, *urge on, exhort; command, bid, enjoin upon, direct, demand*.

κενός, -ή, -όν, adj., *empty, vacant*,

void, unoccupied; groundless, baseless. ἄρματα κενὰ ἡνιόχων, *chariots without drivers.*

κενοτάφιον, -ου, τό, [κενός, τάφος, *tomb*], *cenotaph, empty tomb*, raised in honor of those who, having perished in war or on the sea, had been deprived of the ordinary rites of burial. VI. iv. 9.

κεντέω, -ήσω, κεκέντηκα, ἐκέντησα, *prick, stab; goad, torture.* III. i. 29.

Κεντρίτης, -ου, ό, *Centrites*, a tributary of the Tigris, entering it from the east, and forming the boundary between Armenia and the country of the Carduchi; now *Bohtan-Tschai*. IV. iii. 1 *et seq.*

κεράμινος, -η, -ον, adj., [κέραμος], *of clay, clay.* III. iv. 7.

κεράμιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of κέραμος], *jar, earthen jar.*

κέραμος, -ου, ό, *clay; earthen jar, wine-jar; tile, tiling.*

Κεράμων ἀγορά, *Tile-market*, a populous city of Phrygia, near the Mysian boundary. See N. to p. 56, II. I. ii. 10.

κεράννυμι, κεράσω, κεκέρακα, ἐκέρασα, aor. p. ἐκεράσθην or ἐκράσθην, *mix, mingle, blend*; mostly used of diluting wine with water.

κέρας, -ατος and -ας, τό, *horn of an animal; drinking-horn, beaker*; as a musical instrument, *horn, cornet*; as military term, *wing of an army*, cf. p. 36; of a mountain, *peak, summit*. τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, *the right wing*. κατὰ κέρας, *in column*.

Κερασούντιος, -ου, ό, [Κερασούς], *Cerasuntian*, a resident or native of Cerasus.

Κερασούς, -οῦντος, ή, *Cerasus*, a city on the south coast of the Black Sea, west of Trapezus, colonized originally by Greeks from

Sinope. From this place, in B. C. 73, the *cherry (cerusus)* was first imported into Italy, whence the name. V. iv. 1 *et seq.*

κεράτινος, -η, -ον, adj., [κέρας], *made of horn, of horn*. κεράτινα ποτήρια, *drinking-horns*. VI. i. 4.

Κέρβερος, -ου, ό, *Cerberus*, a mythical dog-like monster with three heads, guardian of the entrance to the lower world. VI. ii. 2.

κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδηκα, ἐκέρδανα, [κέρδος], *gain, get*. II. vi. 21.

κερδαλέος, -α, -ον, adj., comp., -ώτερος, sup. -ώτατος, [κέρδος], *lucrative, profitable*. I. ix. 17.

κέρδος, -εος or -ους, τό, *gain, profit, advantage; wages, pay*. I. ix. 17.

κεφαλαλγής, -ές, adj., [κεφαλή, άλγος, *pain*], *causing headache, headachy, apt to cause headache*. II. iii. 15.

κεφαλή, -ης, ή, *head*

κηδεμών, -όνος, ό, [κηδεύω, *tena*], *protector, guardian*. III. i. 17.

κήδω, κηδήσω, κέκηδα, *trouble, vex*; —mid., κήδομαι, impf. ἐκηδόμην, *be troubled for, care for, be anxious*. VII. v. 5.

κηρίον, -ου, τό, [κηρός, *bees'-wax*, Lat. *cera*], *honeycomb, honey*. IV. viii. 20.

κηρύκειον, -ου, τό, *herald's staff, herald's wand*, a staff having two serpents twined about it, carried by heralds and suppliants. V. vii. 30.

κήρυξ, -υκος, ό, *herald, marshal; ambassador*.

κηρύττω, κηρύξω, κεκήρυχα, ἐκήρυξα, [κήρυξ], *make known through a herald, announce, proclaim, give notice, declare*. ἐκήρυξε, [ό κήρυξ], *it was proclaimed, notice was given*.

Κηφισόδωρος, -ου, ὁ, *Cephisodōrus*, a captain from Athens, slain in a skirmish with the Cardūchi. IV. ii. 13, 17.

Κηφισοφῶν, -ῶντος, ὁ, *Cephisophon*, father of Cephisodōrus. IV. ii. 13.

κιβώτιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of *κιβωτός*, *box*], *wooden box, chest, box*. VII. v. 14.

Κιλικία, -ας, ἡ, *Cilicia*, a fertile province in the southeastern part of Asia Minor, between Mount Taurus and the Mediterranean Sea; chief city, Tarsus. I. ii. 20, 21.

Κιλιξ, -ικος, ὁ, *Cilician*, native or resident of Cilicia. I. ii. 12, iv. 4.

Κιλισσα, -ης, ἡ, *Cilician woman*. I. ii. 12, 14, 20.

κινδυνεύω, -εύσω, *κεκινδύνευκα, ἐκινδύνευσα*, [*κίνδυνος*], *be in danger, incur danger, run risk, endanger one's self, imperil one's self*; as *impers.*, *κινδυνεύει*, *there is danger*.

κίνδυνος, -ου, ὁ, *danger, risk, hazard, peril*. *κίνδυνος* [sc. *ἔστι*], *there is danger*, often followed by *infin.* or by *μή* with *subj.*

κινέω, *κινήσω, κέκίνηκα, ἐκίνησα*, aor. p. (as *mid.*) *ἐκινήθην, μове, set in motion, keep moving, keep in motion*; — *intr.*, *stir, be in motion, remove, move*.

κιττός, -οῦ, ὁ, *ivy*. V. iv. 12.

Κλεαγόρας, -ου, ὁ, *Cleagoras*, a writer or painter from Phlius, who adorned the Lyceum at Athens. VII. viii. 1.

Κλεαίνετος, -ου, ὁ, *Cleænetus*, a captain in the Greek army, slain on a plundering expedition near Trapezus. V. i. 17.

Κλέανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Cleander*, a Spartan harmost of Byzantium, at first hostile, afterwards friendly, to Xenophon. VI. ii. 13, vi. 5, *et seq.*

Κλεάνωρ, -ορος, ὁ, *Cleānor*, a native of Orchomenus; after the massacre of the Greek officers, chosen as general in place of Agias. III. i. 47 *et al.*

Κλεάρετος -ου, ὁ, *Clearetus*, a Greek captain, killed in a raid on a town in Pontus. V. vii. 14, 16.

Κλέαρχος, -ου, ὁ, *Clearchus*, a Spartan general, afterwards commander of mercenary troops under Cyrus, by whom he was highly esteemed. After the battle of Cunaxa he assumed command of the Greek force until he was treacherously murdered, along with the other Greek officers, by Tissaphernes. For a fuller account of Clearchus see N. to p. 53, 2, and II. vi. 1-15.

κλέπτω, *κλέψω*, 2 pf. *κέκλοφα, ἔκλεψα*, *steal, take by stealth, rob*; *convey secretly, carry secretly by, smuggle by*; *go secretly by, steal by*.

Κλεώνυμος, -ου, ὁ, *Cleonymus*, a Spartan of excellent character. IV. i. 18.

κλήθρον or **κλειθρον**, -ου, τό, [*κλήω*], *bar of a gate, sometimes of wood*. VII. i. 17.

κλήω or **κλείω**, *κλήσω, κέκληκα, ἔκλησα*, plupf. p. *έκεκλημήν*, *shut, close, bar, bolt*.

κλίμαξ, ακος, ἡ, [*κλίνω, incline*], *ladder, stairway*. IV. v. 25.

κλίνη, -ης, ἡ, [*κλίνω, incline*], *couch, divan*, especially for reclining at table.

κλοπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [*κλέπτω*], *theft; stealth, sly movement: surprise of a military post*. IV. vi. 13.

κλωπεύω, *κλωπεύσω, κεκλώπευκα, ἐκλώπευσα*, [*κλώψ*], *steal, pilfer, plunder*. VI. i. 1.

κλώψ, *κλωπός*, ὁ, [*κλέπτω*], *thief, pilferer, marauder, plunderer*. IV. vi. 17.

κνέφας, -ους, τό, *dusk, twilight, darkness*. ἀμφὶ κνέφας, *about dusk, about dark*. IV. v. 9.

κνημῖς, -ῖδος, ἡ, [κνήμη, lower part of the leg, between knee and ankle], *greave*, a protection for the front of the leg, between the knee and the ankle, usually of metal, and fastened by straps behind. Cavalry men wore greaves also above the knee. See Plate IV. 10, 11.

κόγχη, -ης, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *concha*, *shell*], *muscle*, a kind of shell-fish. V. iii. 8.

κογχυλιάτης, -ου, adj., [κογχύλη = *κόγχη*], *shelly, full of shells*. III. iv. 10.

κοῖλος, -η, -ον, adj., *hollow*; of land, *deep, hollowed out* with ravines or valleys. V. iv. 31.

κοιμάω, -ήσω, κεκοίμηκα, ἐκοίμησα, impf. ἐκοίμων, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐκοιμήθην, [cf. κεῖμαι], *put to sleep, lull*; — mid. and aor. p., *go to sleep, sleep, rest, repose*.

κοινῇ, adv., [dat. fem. of κοινός], *in common, together, conjointly*.

κοινός, -ή, -όν, adj., *common, public*. As subst., κοινόν, -οῦ, τό, *common good, common treasury, common store, common plan*. εἰς τὸ κοινόν, *for the common good*.

κοινῶν, -ῶσω, κεκοίνωκα, ἐκοίνωσα, [κοινός], *make common*; — mid., *consult, ask, inquire*. VI. ii. 15.

κοινωνέω, κοινωνήσω, κεκοινωνήκα, ἐκοινωνήσα, [κοινωνός], *share in common, have in common, share*. VII. vi. 28.

κοινωνός, -οῦ, δ, *sharer, participator, partaker*. VII. ii. 38.

Κοιρατάδας, -ου, δ, *Coeratadas*, a Theban, once holding a command under Clearchus; afterwards he offered his services to the Ten Thousand. VII. i. 33-40.

Κοῖτοι, -ων, οἱ, *Coeti*, an independent tribe, living between the Tibareni and the Mossynoeci; otherwise unknown. The word Κοῖτοι is thought by many to be a corrupt form for Τάοχοι.

κολάζω, -άσω, fut. mid. κολάσομαι, aor. mid. ἐκολασάμην, *chastise, punish, correct*.

κόλασις, -εως, ἡ, [κολάζω], *punishment, chastisement, correction*.

Κολοσσαί, -ῶν, αἱ, *Colossae*, a city in Phrygia, on the banks of the Lycus. See N. to p. 55, 6. I. ii. 6.

Κολχίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *Colchis*, a region east of the Black Sea, famous for its connection with the legend of the Golden Fleece, for which see Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, article ARGONAUTAE.

Κόλχος, -ου, δ, *Colchian*, a native or resident of Colchis. IV. viii. 8 et seq.

κολωνός, -οῦ, δ, *hill, mound, cairn*, erected in commemoration of some event. IV. vii. 25.

Κομανία, -ας, ἡ, *Comania*, a fortress in Mysia, in the vicinity of Pergamos. VII. viii. 15.

κομιδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [κομίζω], *carriage, conveyance, means of transportation*. V. i. 11.

κομίζω, -ίσω or -ιάω, κεκόμικα, ἐκόμισα, *care for; carry, convey, take, bear, bring*; — mid., *bring, carry, get back for one's self*; — pass., *betake one's self, travel, go*.

κονιᾶτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [κονία, *plaster*], *plastered, cemented*. IV. ii. 22.

κονιορτός, -οῦ, δ, [κόνης, *dust*, ὄρνυμι, *stir up*], *cloud of dust*. I. viii. 8.

κόπος, -ου, δ, [κόπτω], *suffering; weariness, fatigue*.

κόπρος, -ου, ἡ, *dung, ordure*. I. vi. 1.

κόπτω, κόψω, κέκοφα, έκοψα, *cut, strike, smite, cut up; slaughter, kill; of trees, cut down; with πύλας, knock at, beat, beat against.*

κόρη, -ης, ή, [fem. of κόρος, boy], *girl, maid, maiden.* IV. v. 9.

Κορσωτή, -ης, ή, *Corsôte*, a city on the Euphrates, apparently situated on an island formed by a canal joining two parts of a bend in the river. See N. to Μάσκαν, p. 69, 2. I. v. 4.

Κορύλας, -α, δ, *Corylas*, a Paphlagonian ruler, who maintained his independence of the Persian power. V. v. 12, *et seq.*

κορυφή, -ης, ή, [κόρυς, *helmet*], *highest point; of a mountain, peak, top, summit.*

κοσμέω, -ήσω, κεκόσμηκα, έκόσμησα, aor. p. έκοσμήθην, [κόσμος], *put in order, order, regulate, arrange; deck, adorn, embellish, ornament.*

κόσμιος, -α, -ον, adj., [κόσμος], *orderly, well-ordered; of soldiers, well-disciplined.* VI. vi. 32.

κόσμος, -ου, δ, *order; adornment, embellishment, ornament, decoration; world as an orderly system.*

Κοτύωρα, -ων, τά, neut. pl., *Cotyōra*, a commercial Greek city on the southern shore of the Black Sea, in the country of the Tibareni; originally a colony from Sinōpe. V. v. 3.

Κοτυωρίτης, -ου, δ, *Cotyōrite*, a native or resident of Cotyōra. V. v. 6, *et al.*

κούφος, -η, -ον, *light, nimble; of grass or hay, dry.*

κούφως, adv., [κούφος], *lightly, nimbly.*

κράζω, κράξω, 2 pf. κέκρᾱγα, έκραξα, pf. usually with force of the pres., *cry out, call out, scream, shriek.*

κράνος, -εος or -ους, τό, [cf. κραναός, *hard*], *helmet.* See p. 30.

κρατέω, -ήσω, κεκράτηκα, έκράτησα, [κράτος], *be powerful, be strong, be conqueror; be sovereign over, have power over, rule; master, overpower, conquer, vanquish, overcome; keep possession of, hold.*

κρατήρ, -ήρος, δ, [κεράννυμι, *mix*], *mixing-bowl, mixing-vessel*, a large bowl or vase for mingling wine and water, from which the cups were filled. IV. v. 26, 32.

κράτιστα, adv., [neut. pl. of κράτιστος], *best, in the best way, to the best advantage, most stoutly.*

κράτιστος, see κρείττων.

κράτος, -εος or -ους, τό, *strength, might, force*, especially of physical force. ἀνὰ κράτος, *at full speed.* κατὰ κράτος, *with all one's might, with might and main, with violence.*

κραυγή, -ης, ή, [κράζω], *shrieking, yelling, yell, shouting, shout; outcry, tumult.*

κρέας, κρέως, τό, nom. and acc. pl. κρέα, *flesh, meat.*

κρείττων, -ον, adj., sup. κράτιστος [properly comp. of obsolete κρατός, *strong*, cf. κράτος], used as comp. of αγαθός, *better, stronger, mightier, more powerful; braver, more courageous; more advantageous.*

κρέμαμαι, -ήσομαι, impf. έκραμάμην [shortened forms for mid. and pass. of κρεμάννυμι], *be hung, hang, be suspended.*

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω or κρεμῶ, aor. έκρέμασα, 1 aor. p. έκρεμάσθην, *hang up, suspend, hang.*

κρήνη, -ης, ή, *spring of water.*

κρηπίς, -ίδος, ή, *foundation, base, ground-work.* III. iv. 7, 10.

Κρής, Κρητός, δ, *Cretan*; usually in pl., Κρήτες, -ῶν, οί, *Cretans*; inhabitants of Crete, the largest island in the Mediterranean. The Cretans were famous for

lying, swift running, and skill in archery. See Map.

κρίθῃ, -ῆς, ἡ, often in pl., *barley*.

κρίθινος, -η, -ον, adj., [κρίθῃ], *of barley, made of barley*. οἶνος κρίθινος, *beer*. ἄρτος κρίθινος, *barley-bread*.

κρίνω, κρινῶ, κέκρικα, ἔκρινα, aor. p. ἐκρίθην, *discern, distinguish; judge, decide; choose out, select; consider*.

κρίός, -οῦ, δ, *ram*. II. ii. 9.

κρίσις, -εως, ἡ, [κρίνω], *trial, examination, judgment*.

κρόμμυον, -ου, τό, *onion*. VII. i. 37.

κρότος, -ου, δ, *clapping of hands, applause*. VI. i. 13.

κρούω, κρούσω, κέκρουκα, ἔκρουσα, *strike together, clash, clap together*.

κρύπτω, κρύψω, κέκρυφα, ἔκρυψα, *hide, cloak, conceal, keep secret*.

κρωβύλος, -ου, δ, *tuft of hair on a helmet, crest*. V. iv. 13.

κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, κέκτημαι, ἐκτησάμην, impf. ἐκτώμην, *acquire, get, procure, gain, win; pf. κέκτημαι, have acquired, often with force of the present, = possess, have, enjoy*. πολεμίους κτᾶσθαι, *to make enemies*.

κτείνω, κτενῶ, 2 pf. ἔκτονα, ἔκτεινα, *kill, slay, massacre*. II. v. 32.

κτήμα, -ατος, τό, [κτάομαι], *property, possessions*. VII. vii. 41.

κτήνος, -εος or -ους, τό, [κτάομαι], *mostly in pl., κτήνεα or κτήνη, flocks and herds, herds, because in the earliest times possessions consisted mainly of these; in sing., domestic animal*. V. ii. 3.

Κτησίας, -ου, δ, *Ctesias, a Greek physician and writer of history, native of Cnidus*. See N. to p. 82, 8. I. viii. 26, 27.

κυβερνήτης, -ου, δ, [κυβερνάω, *steer*], *helmsman, steersman*. V. viii. 20.

Κύδνος, -ου, δ, *Cydnius, a river in Cilicia, flowing through the city of Tarsus into the Mediterranean Sea*. I. ii. 23.

κυζικηνός, -οῦ, δ, [sc. στατήρ], *Cyzicene stater, a gold coin struck in the mint at Cyzicus, and widely circulated. It was worth about 28 Attic drachmas, = \$5.50 of our money*.

Κύζικος, -ου, ἡ, *Cyzicus, an important city of Asia Minor, on the south shore of the Propontis*. VII. ii. 5.

κύκλος, -ου, δ, *circle, ring; enclosure, especially wall of a city; of men together, group, throng*. κύκλω, dat. of manner, with adverbial force, *all around, around, round about*.

κυκλόω, -ώσω, κεκύκλωκα, aor. p. ἐκυκλώθην, [κύκλος], *encircle, surround; — mid., gather about, stand around*.

κύκλωσις, -εως, ἡ, [κυκλόω], *a surrounding, shutting in*. I. viii. 23.

κυλινδέω, -ήσω, κεκυλίνδηκα, ἐκυλίσα, *roll, roll on, roll along, roll down, roll off, roll around*.

κυλίνδω, impf. ἐκύλινδον, = κυλινδέω.

Κυνίσκος, -ου, δ, *Cyniscus, a Spartan general who was waging war in the Chersonese against the Thracians at the time of the retreat of the Ten Thousand*. VII. i. 13.

κυπαρίττινος, -η, -ον, adj., [κυπάριτος, *cypress*], *made of cypress, of cypress-wood, of cypress*. V. iii. 12.

Κύριος, -α, -ον, adj., [Κῦρος], *of Cyrus, Cyrus's*. As subst. in pl., Κύριοι, -ων, οἱ, *troops of Cyrus*.

κύριος, -α, -ον, adj., [κῦρος, *authority*], *having power over, master of*. κύριός εἰμι, *I have the power, am in condition to*. V. vii. 27.

Κῦρος, -ου, ὁ, [probably from Old Persian, *K'hūr, sun*], *Cyrus*, name of several Persian kings and princes, of whom two are mentioned in the *Anabasis*: —
 1. *Cyrus the Elder*, or *Cyrus the Great* (Κῦρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Κῦρος ὁ παλαιός), founder of the Persian Empire, ruled from 560 to 529 B. C.; see pp. 7, 8. 2. *Cyrus the Younger*, prince, son of Darius Nothus and Parysatis, fell at the battle of Cunaxa, B.C. 401; see pp. 20–26, and I. ix.

Κυτώνιον, -ου, τό, *Cytonium*, a city in Lydia, between Atramyntium and Atarneus. See Map. VII. viii. 8.

κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *canis*], *dog*.

κωλύω, -σω, κεκώλυκα, ἐκώλυσα, *hinder, withstand, check, oppose, prevent, stop*. τὸ κωλύον, *hindrance, obstacle*.

κωμάρχης, -ου, ὁ, [κώμη, ἀρχω], *head man of a village, town-chief, comarch*.

κώμη, -ης, ἡ, *village, hamlet*.

κωμήτης, -ου, ὁ, [κώμη], *villager*. IV. v. 24.

κώπη, -ης, ἡ, *oar-handle, oar*. VI. iv. 2.

Λ.

λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, εἴληχα, 2 aor. ἔλαχον, *obtain by lot, obtain; happen upon, get*. ὕπνου λαχών, *having fallen asleep*.

λαγώς, -ώ, ὁ, *hare, rabbit*. IV. v. 24.

λάθρᾱ, adv., [root λαθ in λανθάνω], *secretly, stealthily*; with gen., *unknown to, without the knowledge of*. I. iii. 8.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ου, ὁ, [Λακεδαίμων], *Lacedaemonian*, native or resident of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus.

Λακεδαίμων, -ονος, ἡ, *Lacedaemon*, or *Sparta*, capital of Laconia, and most important city in the Peloponnesus. V. iii. 11.

λάκκος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *lacus*], *cistern, reservoir, pit*. IV. ii. 22.

λακτίζω, λακτιῶ, λελάκτικα, 1 aor. p. ἐλακτίσθην, [λάξ, *with the foot*], *kick, kick at*. III. ii. 18.

Λάκων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Laconian*, inhabitant of Laconia.

Λακωνικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Λάκων], *Laconian, of Laconia, from Laconia*.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα, 2 aor. ἔλαβον, pf. p. εἴλημμαι, aor. p. ἐλήφθην, *take, receive, obtain, get, procure, seize, capture, catch; overtake, come upon, detect, find; take of, partake of*. λαβών, *having taken, often = with*.

λαμπρός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. λαμπρότερος, sup. λαμπρότατος, [λάμπω], *splendid, glorious, full of glory*. VII. vii. 41.

λαμπρότης, -ητος, ἡ, [λαμπρός], *splendor, brilliancy, bright array*. I. ii. 18.

λάμπω, λάμψω, λέλαμπα, ἔλαμψα, *cause to shine; — mid., shine, give forth light; blaze, blaze up*. III. i. 11, 12.

Δαμψακηνός, -οῦ, ὁ, [Δάμψακος], *Lampsacene*, a native or resident of Lampsacus. VII. viii. 3.

Δάμψακος, -ου, ἡ, *Lampsacus*, a city in Mysia, on the south shore of the Hellespont; now *Lapsaki*. VII. viii. 1, 6.

λανθάνω, λήσομαι, λέληθα, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, *escape notice, be unnoticed, be unseen; lie hid, be concealed, elude*; generally used with a participle, in which case the participle may usually best be translated by a verb, and λανθάνω by *secretly, unawares, without being noticed, without the knowledge of any one*, as στρατεύμα

τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανε, an army was being secretly maintained.

Δάρισσα, -ης, ἡ, Larissa, a ruined city on the east bank of the Tigris, identified with the Assyrian Calah. See N. to p. 140, 22. III. iv. 7.

λάσιος, -α, -ον, [connected with δασύς, thick], rough, thick; overgrown with underbrush, bushy. As subst., **λάσια**, -ων, τά, underbrush, thicket, thickets.

λαφῦροπωλέω, -ήσω, [λάφυρον, booty, πωλέω, sell], sell booty. VI. vi. 38.

λαφῦροπώλης, -ου, ὁ, [λάφυρον, booty, πώλης, dealer], booty-dealer, booty-seller, one who would buy up booty to sell at retail. VII. vii. 56.

λάχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [λαγχάνω], lot; part assigned by lot, share, portion. V. iii. 9.

λέγω, λέξω, εἶρηκα, 2 aor. εἶπον, say, speak, tell; state, report, relate; speak of, mention, name, bid, command, direct; mean.

λεία, -ας, ἡ, booty, plunder, consisting especially of cattle, sometimes also of captives, who were to be sold as slaves.

λειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ, [λείβω, flow], moist spot, mead, meadow. V. iii. 11.

λείος, -α, -ον, adj., smooth, even; of a hill, gently sloping. IV. iv. 1.

λείπω, λείψω, pf. λέλοιπα, 2 aor. ἔλιπον, pf. p. λέλειμμαι, aor. p. ἐλείφθην, fut. pf. λελείψομαι, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; leave behind, spare; — mid. and pass., be left behind, fall behind, remain behind; be left over, survive; be inferior.

λεκτέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [λέγω], ought to be said, proper to be said, to be said or spoken. V. vi. 6.

Λεοντίνος, -ου, ὁ, Leontine, Leontinian, a native of Leontini, a

Greek city in the eastern part of Sicily, northwest of Syracuse. II. vi. 16.

λευκοθώραξ, -ακος, ὁ, ἡ, [λευκός, θώραξ], having a white coat of mail, with white corselet. See N. to p. 79, 7. I. viii. 9.

λευκός, -ή, -όν, adj., [cf. λεύσσω, see], light, bright, white.

λήγω, -ξω, stay, abate; — intr., come to an end, leave off, cease, abate.

ληΐζομαι, λήσομαι, λέλησμαι, ἐλησάμην, impf. ἐληζόμην, seize as booty, get booty; rob, plunder.

λήρος, -ου, ὁ, nonsense, idle talk, trifling. VII. vii. 41.

ληστεία, -ας, ἡ, [ληστεύω, be a robber], robbery, plundering, rapine. VII. vii. 9.

ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [ληζομαι], robber, plunderer, pirate.

λίαν, adv., very, exceedingly.

λίθινος, -η, -ον, [λίθος], of stone, built of stone. III. iv. 7, 9.

λίθος, -ου, ὁ, a stone, stone.

λιμήν, -ένος, ὁ, harbor, haven.

λιμός, -οῦ, ὁ, hunger, famine.

λινούς, -ῆ, -οῦν, contracted for λίνεος, -α, -ον, [λίνον, linen], of linen, made of linen, linen.

λογίζομαι, -ιούμαι, λελόγισμαι, ἐλογισάμην, aor. p. ἐλογίσθην, [λόγος], calculate, reckon, think of, consider, expect.

λόγος, -ου, ὁ, [λέγω], word, statement, promise; speech, discourse, discussion; report, tale, rumor; argument, plea, reason.

λόγχη, -ης, ἡ, spear-point, spear-head; by synecdoche, spear, lance.

λοιδορέω, -ήσω, λελοιδόρηκα, ἐλοιδόρησα, [λοιδόρος, abusive], abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

λοιπός, -ή, -όν, adj., [λείπω], left, remaining, the rest of. ἡ λοιπή, [sc. ὁδός], the rest of the way, the rest of the road. As subst., **λοιπόν**, -οῦ, τό, remainder, rest,

often with gen. ; referring to time, *for the rest of the time, for the future, from that time on.*

Λοκρός, -ου, ὁ, *Locrian*, an inhabitant of Locris, a province of Greece adjacent to Boeotia and Phocis. VII. iv. 18.

Λουσιάτης, -ου, ὁ, = **Λουσιεύς**.

Λουσιεύς, -έως, acc. **Λουσιᾶ**, ὁ, *Lusian*, an inhabitant of Lusi, a town in the northern part of Arcadia, now *Sudhena*.

λόφος, -ου, ὁ, [λέπω, *rub*], *back of the neck* as rubbed by the yoke ; *crest of a hill, ridge, hill, height.*

λοχαγέω, -ήσω, [λόχος], *lead a company, be captain.* VI. i. 30.

λοχαγία, -ας, ἡ, [λοχαγός], *position of captain, rank of captain, captaincy.*

λοχαγός, -ου, ὁ, [λόχος, ἄγω], *leader of a company (λόχος), captain.* The captain received twice the pay of the common soldier.

λοχίτης, -ου, ὁ, [λόχος], *member of the same company, fellow-soldier, comrade.* VI. vi. 7, 17.

λόχος, -ου, ὁ, [root λεχ, *lie*, in λέχος], *ambush ; armed troop ;* in the *Anabasis* always *company, battalion*, consisting regularly of about a hundred men. See p. 28.

Λυδία, -ας, ἡ, *Lydia*, a fertile province of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Mysia, on the east by Phrygia, on the south by Caria, on the west by the Aegean Sea. Under Croesus it became the head of a powerful empire. It was conquered by Cyrus the Elder in B.C. 559, and formed part of the satrapy of Cyrus the Younger. See **Σάρδεις**.

Λύδιος, -α, -ον, adj., *Lydian.* I. v. 6.

Λυδός, -ου, ὁ, *Lydian*, an inhabitant of Lydia. III. i. 31.

Λύκαια, -ων, τὰ, *Lycaean Festival.* See N. to p. 56, 8. I. ii. 10.

Λυκαονία, -ας, ἡ, *Lycaonia*, a mountainous province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia ; chief city, Iconium. See Map. I. ii. 19.

Λυκάων, -ονος, ὁ, *Lycaonian*, in pl. **Λυκάονες**, -ων, οἱ, *Lycaonians*, inhabitants of Lycaonia. III. ii. 23.

Λύκειον, -ου, τό, *Lyceum*, a public park at Athens, just outside the city wall on the east, with beautiful trees and covered walks, adorned with works of art, and named from its dedication to Apollo Lyceus. VII. viii. 1.

Λύκιος, -ου, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the *Anabasis* : 1. *Lycius*, an Athenian cavalry-officer. 2. *Lycius*, a native of Syracuse. I. x. 14.

λύκος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *lupus*], *wolf.* II. ii. 9.

Λύκος, -ου, ὁ, [λύκος], *Lycus*, = *Wolf River*, ancient name of several rivers, given perhaps on account of their swift, rushing course ; in the *Anabasis* the name of a small stream entering the Black Sea from the south near Heraclēa. VI. ii. 3.

Λύκων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Lycon*, an Achaean who made himself prominent by raising objections. V. vi. 27, *et al.*

λυμαίνομαι, **λυμανοῦμαι**, **λελύμασμαι**, **έλυμηνάμην**, [λύμη, *outrage*], *outrage ; ruin.* I. iii. 16.

λυπέω, -ήσω, **λελύπηκα**, **έλύπησα**, [λύπη], *pain, distress, grieve ; trouble, annoy, harass, afflict, molest.*

λύπη, -ης, ἡ, *grief, pain ; trouble, sorrow, distress.* III. i. 3.

λυπηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [λύπη], *troublesome, annoying, trying.*

λῦσιτελέω, -ήσω, [λύω, τέλος, *obligation*], lit. 'meet one's obligation,' *be best, be expedient.* III. iv. 36.

λύττα, -ης, ἡ, *raging madness, frenzy, madness, especially of mad dogs.* V. vii. 26.

λύω, λύσω, λέλυκα, ἔλυσα, *loose, release, set free; undo, break, break down, destroy; remove, violate; — mid., ransom, release by ransom, redeem.*

λωτοφάγος, -ου, ὁ, [λωτός, *lotus*, root φαγ in φαγεῖν, *eat*], *lotus-eater; usually in pl.* See N. to p. 133, 24. III. ii. 25.

λωφάω, -ήσω, λελώφηκα, ἐλώφησα, *abate, cease; stop coming.* IV. vii. 6.

λώων, λῶον, sup. λῶστος, used as comp. and sup. of ἀγαθός, *better in the sense of more desirable, more advantageous, more profitable, more expedient, preferable.*

M.

μά, adv., used in oaths and strong asseverations, and followed by the acc., sometimes with affirmative force, in Attic more often with negative force, *by*, as *μὰ τοὺς θεούς*, *by the gods.*

μάγαδις, -ιδος, dat. μαγάδι (for μαγάδιδι), ἡ, *magadis*, a harp-like musical instrument with twenty strings, arranged in octaves, probably invented by the Egyptians. VII. iii. 32.

Μάγνης, -ητος, ὁ, *Magnesian*, an inhabitant of Magnesia, a peninsula jutting out into the Aegean Sea east of Thessaly. VI. i. 7.

Μαίανδρος, -ου, ὁ, *Maecander*, a large river of Asia Minor, flowing through Phrygia and Caria, and emptying into the Aegean Sea at Miletus. Cf. N. to p. 55, 3. I. ii. 5, 7.

μαίνομαι, μανοῦμαι, 2 pf. μέμνηνα, 2 aor. p. ἐμάνην, *rage, be crazy, be frenzied.* μανέντες, *in a fit of frenzy.* II. v. 10.

Μαισάδης, -ου, ὁ, *Maesades*, a Thracian king, father of Seuthes. VII. ii. 32, v. 1.

μακαρίζω, -ιῶ, [μάκαρ, *happy*], *deem happy, esteem fortunate, congratulate.* III. i. 19.

μακαριστός, -ή, -όν, adj., [μακαρίζω], *to be deemed happy, to be envied, fortunate, enviable.* I. ix. 6.

Μακίστιος, -ου, ὁ, [Μάκιστος], *Macistian*, an inhabitant of Macistus, a town in Elis. VII. iv. 16.

μακράν, acc. fem. of μακρός used as adv. (originally .sc. ὁδόν), comp. μακροτέραν, sup. μακροτάτην, *a long way, far, a long distance.* ὅτι μακροτάτην, *as far as possible.*

μακρός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. μακρότερος, sup. μακρότατος, [cf. μήκος], *long*, used both of space and of time. μακρότερον, used as adv., *further, a greater distance.* μακρὸν ἦν, *it was a long distance, it was too far.*

Μάκρων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Macronian*; usually in pl., Μάκρωνες, -ων, οἱ, *Macrōnes*, a tribe dwelling in the northern part of Pontus, south of Trapezus. See Map. IV. vii. 27, *et seq.*

μαλ', = μάλα.

μάλα, comp. μᾶλλον, sup. μάλιστα, adv., *very, very much, exceedingly; quite; very well, certainly.* οὐ μάλα, *not at all, by no means.* μᾶλλον, *rather, more, sooner.* μάλιστα, *most, most of all, above all, especially, in the highest degree; in expressions of number, about, very nearly.*

μαλακίζομαι, μαλακισθήσομαι, aor. ἐμαλακίσθην, [μαλακός, *soft*], *show weakness, show cowardice.* V. viii. 14.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ἔμαθον, *learn, ascertain, learn how; remark, notice; understand, comprehend.*

μαντέα, -ας, ἡ, [μαντεύομαι, *prophesy*], *prophecy, response of an oracle*. III. i. 7.

μαντευτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [μαντεύομαι, *prophecy*], *foretold by oracle, prescribed by oracle*. VI. i. 22.

Μαντινεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Μαντινεία], *Mantinēan*; often in pl., **Μαντινεῖς** or **Μαντινῆς**, -έων, οἱ, *Mantineans*, inhabitants of Mantinēa, a city in Arcadia on the borders of Argolis, near which was fought the famous battle of Mantinēa in 362 B. C. In this battle the Theban Epaminondas conquered the Spartans and Athenians. Cf. p. 43.

μάντις, -εως, ὁ, [μαίνομαι], lit. one who speaks under inspiration, *soothsayer, seer, diviner, prophet*.

Μάρδοι, -ων, οἱ, *Mardi, Mardians*, a people dwelling in the southern portion of Armenia. IV. iii. 4.

Μαριανδῦνοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Mariandyni, Mariandynians*, a people in Bithynia, on the shore of the Black Sea, subject to Heraclēa. VI. ii. 1.

μάρσιπος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *marsupium*, *bag*], *bag, pouch*. IV. iii. 11.

Μαρσύας, -ου, ὁ: 1. *Marsyas*, a satyr of Phrygia, flayed by Apollo; see N. to p. 55, 22. I. ii. 8.

2. *Marsyas*, a small river in Phrygia, tributary of the Maeander. I. ii. 8.

μαρτυρέω, -ήσω, μεμαρτύρηκα, έμαρτύρησα, [μάρτυς], *be a witness; bear witness, give evidence, testify*.

μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, dat. pl. μάρτυσι, ὁ, *witness*. VII. vii. 39.

Μαρωνέτης, -ου, ὁ, [Μαρώνεια], *Maronite*, inhabitant of Maronēa, a city in Thrace, east of Abdēra, famous for its wine. VII. iii. 16.

Μάσκας, -α, ὁ, *Mascas*, according to Xenophon a river flowing into the Euphrates, but more likely an ancient canal. See N. to p. 69, 2. I. v. 4.

μαστεύω, -εύσω, [poetic word], *seek, search out; strive*.

μαστιγόω, -ώσω, έμαστίγωσα, [μάστιξ], *whip, flog*. IV. vi. 15.

μάστιξ, -ίγος, ἡ, *whip, lash*. ὑπὸ μαστίγων, *under blows of the lash, under the lash*. III. iv. 25.

μαστός, -οῦ, ὁ, *breast; hill, height*.

μάταιος, -α, -ον, adj., [μάτη, *folly*], *vain, fruitless, idle, empty*.

μάχαιρα, -ας, ἡ, [root μαχ, μάχομαι], *sword, sabre, short sword, or bent sword*, as distinguished from the straight sword, ξίφος. Cf. p. 31.

μαχαίριον, -ου, τό, [dim. of μάχαιρα], *dagger, knife*, probably of the shape of a bowie-knife. IV. vii. 16.

μάχη, -ης, ἡ, [μάχομαι], *battle, fight, combat, engagement; battle-field, field of battle*.

μάχιμος, -η, -ον, adj., [μάχη], *fit for battle, warlike*. ἄνδρες μάχιμοι, *fighting-men*. VII. viii. 13.

μάχομαι, μαχοῦμαι, μεμάχημαι, έμαχεσάμην, *fight, fight with, fight against, contend*, often followed by dative.

Μεγάβυζος, -ου, ὁ, *Megabyzus*, official title of the keeper of the temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. V. iii. 6, 7.

μεγαληγορέω, -ήσω, [μέγας, άγορεύω, *speak*], *talk big, boast, talk boastfully*. VI. iii. 18.

μεγαλοπρεπῶς, adv., comp. μεγαλοπρεπέστερον, sup. μεγαλοπρεπέστατα, [μεγαλοπρεπής, *magnificent*], *magnificently, on a grand scale, munificently, with great display*.

μεγάλως, adv., [μέγας], *greatly, very much, exceedingly*. III. ii. 22.

Μεγαρεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Μέγαρα], *Megarian*, an inhabitant of Megara, chief city of Megaris, situated on the shore of the Aegean Sea, about thirty miles southwest of Athens.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, gen. μεγάλου, μεγάλης, μεγάλου, comp. μείζων, sup. μ'γιστος, *great, large; mighty; important, significant; of sound, loud. τὰ μεγάλα εὖ ποιεῖν, to confer great favors.*

Μεγαφέρνης, -ου, ὁ, *Megaphernes*, a Persian courtier, suspected of treachery by Cyrus and put to death. I. ii. 20.

μέγεθος, -εος or -ους, τό, [μέγας], *greatness, size; of a river, width, breadth.* II. iii. 15.

μέδιμνος, -ου, ὁ, *medimnus*, an Attic dry measure, containing nearly a bushel and a half according to our standard.

μεθ', see μετά.

μεθίημι, μεθήσω, μεθεῖκα, μεθήκα, [μετά + ἵημι, *let go*], *set loose; let go, give up.* VII. iv. 10.

μεθίστημι, μεταστήσω, μεθέστηκα, μετέστησα, 2 aor. μετέστην, [μετά + ἵστημι], transitive tenses, pres., impf., fut., and 1 aor. act., and 1 aor. mid., *change from one place to another, remove, dismiss; — intransitive tenses, pf., plupf., and 2 aor. act., all tenses of mid. except 1 aor., go one side, withdraw, retire.*

Μεθυδριεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Μεθύδριον], *Methydrian*, native or resident of Methydrium, a city in the Peloponnesus, in the central part of Arcadia. IV. i. 27.

μεθύω, impf. ἐμέθουν, [μέθυ, *wine*], *be drunk, be intoxicated.*

μείζων, see μέγας.

μειλίχιος, -α, -ον, adj., [μειλίσσω, *soothe*], *gentle, soothing; of a deity, gracious.* VII. viii.

μῖον, adv., [μείων], *less. μῖον ἔχειν, to be worsted.*

μειράκιον, -ου, τό, [cf. μεῖραξ, *lass*], *boy, youth, lad.*

μείωμα, -ατος, τό, [μειόω, *lessen*], *deficiency; fine.* V. viii. 1.

μείων, μῖον, adj., used as comp. of μικρός and ὀλίγος, *less, lesser; weaker, smaller, fewer.*

Μελανδίται, -ῶν, *Melanditae*, a Thracian tribe, of which nothing is known. VII. ii. 32.

μελανία, -ας, ἡ, [μέλας], *blackness, black cloud.* I. viii. 8.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, gen. μέλανος, μελαίνης, μέλανος, adj., *black, dark.*

μέλει, μελήσει, μεμέληκε, ἐμέλησε, [impers. form of μέλω, *care for*], *be a care to, concern; used with dat. of pers. and gen. of thing cared for; best translated by a finite verb, as ἐμοὶ μελήσει, I will see to it.*

μελετάω, -ήσω, μεμελέτηκα, ἐμελέτησα, impf. ἐμελέτων, [μέλω], *care for; practice, exercise one's self in.*

μελετηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., sup. μελετηρότατος, [μελετάω], *diligent in practicing.* I. ix. 5.

μελίνη, -ης, ἡ, *millet*, a kind of grass with tall, succulent stem, bearing a grain suitable for food; in pl., μελίναι, -ῶν, *millet-fields.*

Μελινοφάγοι, -ων, οἱ, [μελίνη, root φαγ in φαγεῖν, *eat*], *Melinophagi*, 'millet-eaters,' a Thracian people northwest of Byzantium. VII. v. 12.

μέλλω, μελλήσω, aor. ἐμέλλησα, impf. ἔμελλον or ἤμελλον, *be on the point of, be about to do something, be going to, intend; delay, put off; often best translated by will, shall, would, am to, were to. ἔμελλε καταλύειν, he was going to halt. εἰ μέλλοιεν ἔκειν, if they*

would come. τὸ μέλλον, the future.

μέμφομαι, μέμψομαι, aor. ἐμεμψάμην, blame, censure, find fault with, be dissatisfied with.

μέν, post-positive adv. or conj., in Attic usually with a correlative word expressed or understood, indeed, truly; most often with correlative δέ, in μέν — δέ, on the one hand — on the other hand, as well — as, true that — but; but the force of μέν can often be expressed in English only by the inflection of the voice. Instead of δέ, ἀλλά, μέντοι, and other conjunctions or adverbs are sometimes correlated with μέν. μέν δὴ, now indeed, so then, truly, indeed, accordingly, you see now. οὐ μὲν δὴ, nor yet indeed, yet surely not. ἀλλὰ μέν, but certainly. ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ, the one — the other, the former — the latter. οἱ μὲν — οἱ δέ, the one party — the other, some — others.

μέντοι, adv. or conj., [μέν + τοί], assuredly, really, moreover, you see; however, yet, still, nevertheless. καὶ μέντοι, and yet, and indeed, and of course.

μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, ἔμεινα, [cf. Lat. maneo], stay, wait, remain; tarry; with object-acc., wait for.

Μένων, -ωνος, ὁ, Menon, a Greek general in the service of Cyrus, from Pharsālus, in Thessaly; treacherously taken by Tissaphernes with the other Greek officers, kept in confinement by the Persians a year, and then put to death. For an account of his character see II. vi. 21-28.

μερίζω, μεριῶ, μεμέρικα, ἐμέρισα, [μέρος], divide, distribute.

μέρος, -εος or -ους, τό, [μείρομαι, share], part, share, portion, di-

vision; office, position. ἐν τῷ μέρει, each in his own place in the ranks. III. iv. 23.

μεσημβρία, -ας, ἡ, [μέσος, ἡμέρα], mid-day, noon; south.

μεσόγαια, -ας, ἡ, [μέσος, γαία, γῆ], interior of a country.

μέσος, -η, -ον, adj., [cf. Lat. medius], middle, in the middle, in the midst, central. μέσος ὁ παράδεισος, the middle of the park. μέσαι νύκτες, middle of the night, midnight. As subst., μέσον, -ου, τό, middle, center, central part. μέσον ἡμέρας, mid-day. διὰ μέσου τῆς πόλεως, through the midst of the city. διὰ μέσου τούτων, between these.

μεσώω, -ώσω, [μέσον, middle], form the middle, be in the middle. μεσοῦσα ἡ ἡμέρα, mid-day. VI. v. 7.

Μέσπιλα, -ης, ἡ, Mespila, name given to the ruins of Nineveh, now known as Koyunjik. See N. to p. 141, 5. III. iv. 10.

μεστός, -ή, -όν, adj., full, full of, filled with; followed by gen.

μετά, by elision μετ', by elision and aspiration μεθ', prep. with gen. and acc., [akin to μέσος]: 1. With the gen., with, among; of soldiers, under the command of; expressing manner, through, by means of, as μετὰ ἀδικίας, through injustice. 2. With the acc., after, next to, next after, used in expressions of both place and time. μεθ' ἡμέραν, by day.

In composition μετά usually adds the idea of change.

μεταβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. μετέβαλον, [μετά + βάλλω, throw], throw into a different position, change; — mid., put one's shield behind, as if for retreat. VI. v. 16.

μεταγιγνώσκω, -γνώσομαι, μετέγνωκα, 2 aor. μετέγνων, [μετά +

γινώσκω], *change one's mind*. μεταγνόντες, *having changed their minds*. II. vi. 3.

μεταδίδωμι, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, μετέδωκα, [μετά + δίδωμι], *give a part of, divide up with, distribute, share with*.

μεταμέλει, -μελήσει, [μετά + μέλει], impers., lit. *it repents*, with dative of person; best translated with the dative of person as nom. and a finite verb, as μεταμέλει μοι, *I am sorry*; οὐ μεταμελήσει αὐτῷ, *he will not be sorry, he will not repent*.

μεταξύ, adv., [μετά, ξύν = σύν], *in the midst, meanwhile*; often with the force of a prep., followed by gen., *between*. μεταξύ ὑπολαβών, *interrupting him in the midst of his speech*.

μετάπεμπτος, -ον, verbal adj., [μεταπέμπω], *sent for*. I. iv. 3.

μεταπέμπω, -πέμψω, -πέπομφα, μετέπεμψα, aor. mid. μετεπεμψάμην, [μετά + πέμπω], *send after*; mostly in mid., *send for* some one to come to one's self, *summon*.

μεταστρέφω, -στρέψω, μετέστροφα, μετέστρεψα, 2 aor. p. μετεστράφην, [μετά + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn about, turn around*; — mid., *turn one's self around*. VI. i. 8.

μεταχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, μετεχώρησα, [μετά + χωρέω, *move*], *go elsewhere, remove*. VII. ii. 18.

μέτειμι, -έσομαι, [μετά + εἰμί], *be among*; mostly impers., μέτεστι, μετέσεται, impf. μετῆν, *there is a share*; followed by gen. of the thing and dat. of the person; best translated by *have a share* with the dat. as subject, as οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μέτεστι, *we have a share in none*. III. i. 20.

μετέχω, μεθέξω, μετέσχηκα, 2 aor. μετέσχον, impf. μετείχον, [μετά + ἔχω], *have a share of, have a*

part in, take part in; followed by gen.

μετέωρος, -ον, adj., [μετά + αἶρω, *lift*], *lifted up, raised up* off the ground or out of the mud. I. v. 8.

μετρέω, -ήσω, [μέτρον], *measure*. IV. v. 6.

μετρίως, adv., [μέτριος, from μέτρον], *temperately, modestly, with modesty*. II. iii. 20.

μέτρον, -ου, τό, *measure*. III. ii. 21.

μέχρι, adv., prep., and conj. 1. As adv., *even*, as μέχρι εἰς, *even into*.

2. As prep., with gen., used of both place and time, *even to, up to, as far as, so far as* μέχρι οὗ, *to the point where, to the time when, until*.

3. As conj., temporal, *until, till*; sometimes with the indic, sometimes with ἄν and the subj.

μή, negative adv. and conj., used in expressions of will and contingency, while οὐ is rather the negative of fact and unconditional statement, *not*; after verbs of fearing, like Lat. *ne, that, lest*; while μή οὐ = *that not*. See G. 283; H. 1018-1035.

μηδαμῇ, adv., [μηδαμὸς, *none*], *not at all, in no wise; nowhere*. VII. vi. 29.

μηδαμῶς, adv., [μηδαμὸς, *none*], *in no way, by no means*. VII. vii. 23.

μηδέ adv. and conj., [μή + δέ], *and not, but not, nor, not even*. Cf. οὐδέ.

Μήδεια, -ας, ἡ, *Medea*, wife of Astyages; said to have fled to Nineveh when the Median power was overthrown by Cyrus. III. iv. 11.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, gen. μηδενός, μηδεμιᾶς, μηδενός, adj., [μηδέ + εἷς], *no one, not even one, not one*; masc. often as subst., *no one*,

nobody ; acc. neut. μηδέν often as adverbial acc., in no respect, not at all, by no means.

μηδέποτε, adv., [μηδέ + ποτέ], not at any time, at no time, never.

μηδέτερος, -α, -ον, adj., [μηδέ + ἕτερος, either], neither of two.

VII. iv. 10.

Μηδία, -ας, ἡ, [old Persian *Mada*], *Media*, the country of the Medes, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and Armenia, on the west by Assyria, on the south by Susiana, on the east by Parthia and Hyrcania ; see pp. 2, 6.

Μηδίας τείχος, *Median Wall*, *Wall of Media* ; see N. to p. 77, 8.

Μήδοκος, -ου, ὁ, *Medocus*, a Thracian, king of the Odrysae, who brought up the prince Seuthes. VII. ii. 32 et seq.

Μήδος, -ου, ὁ, *Mede* ; usually in pl., Μήδοι, -ων, οἱ, *Medes*, inhabitants of Media. III. ii. 25.

Μηδοσάδης, -ου, voc. Μηδόσαδες, ὁ, *Medosades*, a Thracian, ambassador of Seuthes. VII. i. 5 et seq.

μήθ' = μήτε.

μηκέτι, adv., [μή, ἔτι], no longer, no more, no further.

μήκος, -εος or -ους, τό, *length* ; in pl. often *distances*.

μήν, post-positive adv., [strengthened form of μέν], *truly, in truth, surely, indeed, certainly, however*. καὶ μήν, *and in truth, and yet*. οὐ μήν, *not indeed*. ἢ μήν, *most certainly, most assuredly*. ἀλλὰ μήν, *but yet, but furthermore*.

μήν, μηνός, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *mensis*], *month*. τοῦ μηνός, gen. of time, *per month, monthly*.

μηνοειδής, -ές, adj., [μήν, εἶδος, *form*], *of the form of a crescent, crescent-shaped*. V. ii. 13.

μηνύω, -ύσω, μεμήνυκα, ἐμήνυσα, *disclose what is secret, reveal*,

make known, give information of.

II. ii. 20.

μήποτε, adv., [μή + ποτέ], *never*.

μήπω, adv., [μή + πώ, yet], *not yet*.

III. ii. 24.

μηρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *thigh*.

μήτε, by elision μήτ', by elision and aspiration μήθ', conj., [μή + τέ], *and not, nor*, distinguished from οὔτε as μή from οὐ. μήτε — μήτε, *neither — nor* ; μήτε — τέ or καί, *not only not — but also*.

μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, *mother*. I. i. 4.

μητρόπολις, -εως, ἡ, [μήτηρ + πόλις], *mother-city*, from which a colony had gone out ; *principal city, chief city, capital*.

μηχανάομαι, -ήσομαι, μεμηχάνημαι, ἐμηχανησάμην, [μηχανή], *devise, contrive, manage, scheme, form designs*.

μηχανή, -ῆς, ἡ, [μηχος], *machine ; device, means*. πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ, *with every means and way = by all possible means*.

μία, see εἷς.

Μίδας, -ου, ὁ, *Midas*, a mythical king of Phrygia. He caught the satyr Silēnus, it was said, by mingling wine with the water of the spring where Silēnus came to drink. Midas did the satyr no harm, however, but restored him to his divine foster-child Bacchus, who in gratitude for the deliverance asked Midas to request some boon. The king foolishly asked that everything he touched might turn to gold. As even his food came under the spell, he was in danger of starvation, and begged the god to take back the gift. Dionysus bade him bathe in the source of the river Pactōlus, which gave him deliverance ; but the sands of the stream after that were rich with gold. I. ii. 13.

Μιθριδάτης, -ου, ὁ, *Mithridates*, [Persian name, = *given to Mithras, gift to the Sun*, cf. p. 15], a Persian, friend of Cyrus; after Cyrus's death he went over to the king, in whose interest he attempted to entrap the Greeks. III. iii. 1 *et seq.*

μικρός, -ά, -όν, adj., in comp. *μείων* and *ελάττων*, sup. *ελάχιστος*, *little, small*; of time, *short, brief*. As subst., *μικρόν*, -οῦ, *a little*, especially *a short distance, a short time*.

Μιλήσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [*Μίλητος*], of *Milētus*. As subst., *Μιλήσιος*, -ου, ὁ, *Milesian*, an inhabitant of *Milētus*.

Μίλητος, -ον, ἡ, *Milētus*, a large and important commercial Greek city, on the west coast of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Maeander. I. i. 6, 7.

Μιλτοκύθης, -ου, ὁ, *Miltocythes*, a Thracian officer in the service of Cyrus, who after the battle of Cunaxa went with his troops over to the king. II. ii. 7.

μιμέομαι, -ήσομαι, *μεμίμημαι*, *ἐμίμησάμην*, [*μῖμος, mimic*], *imitate, pattern after, represent, mimic*.

μιμνήσκω, *μνήσω*, pf. mid. *μέμνημαι*, aor. *ἐμνησάμην*, fut. pf. *μεμνήσομαι*, aor. p. *ἐμνήσθην*, *remind*; — mid., *remind one's self* of a thing, *call to mind, remember*; *mention, suggest*; pf. *μέμνημαι*, with force of the pres., *I remember*; fut. pf. *μεμνήσομαι*, with force of the fut., *I shall have reminded myself, = I shall remember*.

μισέω, -ήσω, *μεμίσηκα*, *ἐμίσησα*, [*μῖσος, hatred*], *hate, be angry with*.

μισθοδοσία, -ας, ἡ, [*μισθοδοτής*], *payment of wages*. II. v. 22.

μισθοδοτέω, -ήσω, [*μισθοδοτής*], *pay wages, give wages, hire*. VII. i. 13.

μισθοδοτής, -ου, ὁ, [*μισθός, δίδωμι*], *giver of wages, paymaster, employer*. I. iii. 9.

μισθός, -οῦ, ὁ, *wages, pay, hire, compensation*.

μισθοφορά, -ās, ἡ, [*μισθοφόρος*], *receiving of wages for service, hire, pay, receipt of pay*.

μισθοφόρος, -ον, adj., [*μισθός, φέρω*], *serving for hire, receiving wages, mercenary*. As subst. in pl., *μισθοφόροι*, -ων, οἱ, *hiring soldiers, mercenary troops, mercenaries*.

μισθώω, -ώσω, *μεμίσθωκα*, *ἐμίσθωσα*, aor. mid. *ἐμισθώσάμην*, aor. *ἐμισθώθην*, [*μισθός*], *let out for hire*; — mid., *hire, engage for one's self*; — pass., *be hired, be engaged*.

μνᾶ, *μνᾶς*, nom. pl. *μναῖ*, ἡ, *mina*, an Attic money value, = 100 drachmas, = one sixtieth of a talent, = nearly \$20.00 of our money. I. iv. 13.

μνημεῖον, -ου, τό, [*μιμνήσκω*], *memorial, monument*. III. ii. 13.

μνήμη, -ης, ἡ, *memory, remembrance*. VI. v. 24.

μνημονεύω, -εύσω, *ἐμνημόνευκα*, [*μνήμων, mindful*], *call to mind, think of, recall*. IV. iii. 2.

μνημονικός, -ή, -όν, adj., sup. *μνημονικώτατος*, [*μνήμων, mindful*], *of good memory, having a good memory*. VII. vi. 38.

μνησικακέω, -ήσω, [*μνησίκακος, revengeful*], *cherish resentment, bear a grudge, lay up against one*. II. iv. 1.

μόλις, adv., *with difficulty*; *only just, barely, scarcely, hardly*.

μολεῖν, see *βλώσσω*

μολυβδῖς, -ίδος, ἡ, *leaden bullet, bullet of lead*. III. iii. 17.

μόλυβδος, -ου, ὁ, *lead*. III. iv. 17.

μοναρχία, -ας, ἡ, [*μονάρχης, from μόνος, ἄρχω*], *rule of one, sole command, monarchy, sovereignty*. VI. i. 31.

μοναχῆ, adv., [μόνος], *solely, only, alone*. IV. iv. 18.

μονή, -ῆς, ἡ, [μένω], *stay, abiding, delay, remaining*.

μονόξυλος, -ον, adj., [μόνος, ξύλον], *made from a solid trunk, made of one log*. V. iv. 11.

μόνος, -η, -ον, adj., *alone, only, sole*; neut. acc. μόνον often as adv., *only, solely, alone*.

μόσσυν, -ύνος, ὁ, [foreign word of unknown origin], *wooden tower, wooden house*. V. iv. 26.

Μοσσύνοι, -ων, οἱ, [μόσσουν, οἰκέω], *Mossynoeci, tower-dwellers*, a people living on the southern coast of the Black Sea, west of Trapezus; named from the tower-like appearance of their wooden houses. V. iv. 2 *et seq.*

μόσχειος, -ον, adj., [μόσχος, calf], *of a calf*. κρέα μόσχεια, *veal*. IV. v. 31.

μοχθέω, -ήσω, μεμόχθηκα, ἐμόχθησα, [μόχθος, toil], *toil, work hard, undergo hardship*. VI. vi. 31.

μοχλός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bar of a gate, bolt*.

μύζω, *suck, suck in, suck up*. IV. v. 27.

Μυριανδος, -ου, ἡ, *Myriandus*, a commercial city in Syria, on the Gulf of Issus, not far from the Sicilian border. I. iv. 6.

μυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, [μύριος], *ten thousand, myriad*.

μύριος, -α, -ον, num. adj., *ten thousand*; usually in pl.

μῦρος, -ία, -ιον, *numberless, countless*.

μύρον, -ου, τό, *ointment, unguent*. IV. iv. 13.

Μυσία, -ας, ἡ, *Mysia*, a province in the northwestern part of Asia Minor. See Map. VII. viii. 7, 8.

Μύσιος, -α, -ον, adj., *Mysian*. I. ii. 10.

Μυσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Mysian*, an inhabitant of Mysia. See N. to p. 73, 14.

Μυσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Mysius*, name of a Mysian who rendered the Greek force valuable service in an expedition against the Drili. V. ii. 29 *et seq.*

μυχός, -οῦ, ὁ, [μύω, close], *inmost part, corner, recess*. IV. i. 7.

μῶρος, -α, -ον, adj., *foolish, silly, stupid*. III. ii. 22.

μῶρως, adv., [μῶρος], *foolishly, stupidly*. VII. vi. 21.

N.

ναί, adv., [cf. νή, Lat. nae], *affirmative, yes, certainly*.

ναός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ναίω, dwell], *lit. dwelling-place of a god, temple*.

νάπη, -ης, ἡ, *glen, ravine, valley*.

νάπος, -εος or -ους, τό, = νάπη.

ναυαρχέω, -ήσω, [ναύαρχος], *be in command of a fleet, command a fleet*.

ναύαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ναῦς, ἄρχω], *commander of a fleet, admiral*; with the Lacedaemonians recognized as a military title, while the Athenians called their naval commanders στρατηγοί.

ναύκληρος, -ου, ὁ, [ναῦς, κλῆρος, lot], *ship-owner, ship-master, captain*.

ναθλον, -ου, τό, [ναῦς], *passage-money, fare*. V. i. 12.

ναυπηγήσιμος, -ον, adj., [ναυπηγέω, from ναῦς, πηγνυμι], *useful in ship-building, fit for ship-building*. VI. iv. 4.

ναῦς, νεώς, dat. νηϊ, acc. ναῦν, ἡ, [cf. Lat. navis], *ship, vessel*.

Ναυσικλίδης, -ου, ὁ, *Nausiclides*, an envoy of Thibron. VII. viii. 6.

ναυσίπορος, -ον, adj., [ναῦς, περάω, cross], *traversed by ships, navigable*. II. ii. 3.

ναυτικός, -ή, -όν, [ναῦς], *seafaring, naval, nautical*. I. iii. 12

νεανίσκος, -ου, ὁ, [dim. of νέος, young], *young man, youth*.

νεκρός, -οῦ, δ, *dead body, corpse.*

νέμω, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα, ἐνειμα, *divide, distribute, award, apportion, assign, regulate*; — mid., *graze, be at pasture*; — pass., *be pastured, be fed upon.*

νεόδαρτος, -ον, adj., [νέος, δέρω], *lately skinned, newly skinned, newly flayed.* IV. v. 14.

Νέον τεῖχος, τό, *Neon Teichos*, a city with fortress and harbor on the Propontis, in Thrace.

νέος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. νεώτερος, sup. νεώτατος, [cf. Lat. *novus*], *new, fresh, young.*

νεῦμα, -ατος, τό, [νεύω, *nod*], *nod, sign.* V. viii. 20.

νευρά, -ās, ἡ, *cord of sinew, string, especially bowstring.*

νεῦρον, -ου, τό, [cf. Lat. *nervus*], *sinew, cord of a sling, sling-cord.* III. iv. 17.

νεφέλη, -ης, ἡ, [νέφος, *cloud*], *cloud, mass of clouds, cloud-mass.* I. viii. 8.

νέω, νεύσομαι, νένευκα, ἐνευσα, [cf. Lat. *no*], *swim.* IV. iii. 12.

νέω, νήσω, pf. p. νένησμαι or νένημαι, *heap up, pile up.* V. iv. 27.

νεωκόρος, -ου, δ, [νεώς, κορέω, *sweep*], literally 'temple-sweeper,' *temple-keeper.* V. iii. 6.

Νέων, -ωνος, δ, *Neon*, a Greek from Asine in Laconia, appointed to succeed Chirisophus as general. V. iii. 4 *et seq.*

νεώριον, -ου, [νέωρος, from ναῦς and ὥρα, *care*], *dockyard, dock.* VII. i. 27.

νεώς, -ῶ, δ, Attic for ναός, *temple.* V. iii. 8.

νεωστί, adv., [νέος], *lately, recently.* IV. i. 12.

νή, adv., [cf. *ναί*], affirmative, frequently used in oaths, *yes by, certainly by*, followed by the acc., as νή Δία.

νήσος, -ου, ἡ, [νέω, *swim*], *island, isle.* II. iv. 22.

Νίκανδρος, -ου, δ, *Nicander*, a Laconian, who slew Dexippus. V. i. 15.

Νίκαρχος, -ου, δ, *Nicarchus*, an Arcadian captain, who at the massacre of the Greek officers alone escaped. II. v. 33: III. iii. 5.

νικάω, -ήσω, νενίκηκα, ἐνίκησα, [νίκη], *be conqueror, obtain the victory, conquer, overcome, defeat, prevail over; surpass, excel, outdo.*

νίκη, -ης, ἡ, *victory.* III. i. 23.

Νικόμαχος, -ου, δ, [νίκη, root *μαχ* in μάχομαι], *Nicomachus*, a captain from Oetaea, in Thessaly, in command of light infantry. IV. vi. 20.

νοέω, -ήσω, νενόηκα, ἐνόησα, [νοῦς], *perceive, notice; contrive, devise; think, think of.*

νόθος, -η, -ον, adj., *illegitimate, natural, born out of wedlock.* II. iv. 25.

νομή, -ης, ἡ, [νέμομαι, *graze*], *pasture, pasturage, pasture land; herd at pasture, herd grazing.*

νομίζω, νομιῶ, νενόμικα, ἐνόμισα, [νόμος]: 1. *Hold as a custom, observe according to custom, regard as customary*; — pass., *be customary, be according to usage.* 2. *Consider, believe, suppose, think, intend.*

νόμιμος, -η, -ον, [νόμος], *according to custom, customary, lawful.* IV. vi. 15.

νόμος, -ου, δ, [νέμω], *custom, usage, law; in music, strain, mode.*

νοσέω, -ήσω, νενόσηκα, ἐνόσησα, [νόσος], *be sick, be diseased; of public affairs, be in an unsound condition.* VII. ii. 32.

νόσος, -ου, ἡ, *disease, sickness.*

νότος, -ου, δ, *south wind.* V. vii. 7.

νουμηνία, -ας, ἡ, [νέος, μήν], *new moon, first of the month.*

νοῦς, νοῦ for νόος, νόου, δ, *mind, intellect; act of mind, thought. ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, to purpose, to intend.*

τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν τινί, *to give one's attention to anything.*

νυκτερεύω, -εύσω, aor. ἐνυκτέρευσα, [νύκτερος, *by night*], *pass the night; keep watch by night, bivouac.*

νυκτοφύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ, [νύξ, φύλαξ], *night-watch, night-watcher, sentinel.*

νύκτωρ, adv., [νύξ], *by night, at night.*

νῦν, adv. of time, *now, at present.*
ὁ νῦν χρόνος, *the present time.*
τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present.*

νύν, enclitic, [weakened form of νῦν], *now, then.* Ἴθι νυν, *come, then.*

νῦνί, = emphatic νῦν, *just at this time, just now, at this moment.*

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *nox*, German *nacht*], *night.* νυκτός, *at night, by night.* νύκτα, *during the night, all night.* μέσαι νύκτες, *midnight.*

νῶτον, -ου, τό, *back.* V. iv. 32.

Ξ

Ξανθικλῆς, -έους, ὁ, *Xanthicles*, an Achaean, chosen general after the massacre of the Greek officers, and afterwards fined twenty minae for negligence. III. i. 47 *et al.*

ξενία, -ας, ἡ, [ξένος], *guest-friendship, bond of hospitality.* See N. to p. 53, 12. VI. vi. 35.

Ξένιας, -ου, ὁ, *Xenias*, a Greek general from Parrhasia, in Arcadia, who raised a body of soldiers and entered the service of Cyrus. After his troops went over to Clearchus he abandoned the expedition. I. ii. 1 *et al.*

ξενίζω, -ισω or -ιῶ, [ξένος], *receive as a guest, entertain as a guest-friend, entertain.*

ξενικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ξένος], *of a guest-friend, of a foreigner; of*

foreign soldiers, hired for service, mercenary. τὸ ξενικόν [sc. στρατεύμα], *the mercenary force.*

ξένιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ξένος], *hospitable.* Ζεὺς Ξένιος, *Zeus, protector of guests.* ξένια, τὰ, *rites of hospitality, gifts of friendship or hospitality.*

ξενόομαι, -ώσομαι, [ξένος], *become a guest-friend, become a guest, be entertained.*

ξένος, -ου, ὁ, *guest-friend, guest; stranger, foreigner; hireling, mercenary soldier, mercenary.* See N. to p. 53, 12.

Ξενοφῶν, -ῶντος, ὁ, [ξένος, φάων, i. e. *giving light to guest-friends, joy of guests*], *Xenophon*, an Athenian, distinguished as a military leader and as a man of letters. See pp. 41-48.

Ξέρξης, -ου, ὁ, [Old Persian *K'hashayáishá*, from *Khshaya*, *King*, origin of the modern Persian *Shah*], *Xerxes*, a Persian king, son of Darius the Great and Atossa, reigned from 485 to 465 B. C. See pp. 10, 11.

ξεστός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ξέω, *scrape*], *smoothed by scraping, scraped, polished.* III. iv. 10.

ξηραίνω, -ανῶ, aor. ἐξήρανα, [ξηρός], *make dry, dry.* II. iii. 15.

ξηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *dry.* IV. v. 33.

ξύλος, -εος or -ους, τό, *sword, two-edged straight sword as distinguished from the single-edged curved sword, μάχαιρα.* See p. 31.

ξύανον, -ου, τό, [ξέω, *scrape*], lit. *polished wood-work, carved image of a god, statue.* V. iii. 12.

ξύλη, -ης, ἡ, [ξύω, *scrape*], *scraping-tool; curved dagger, carried by the Lacedaemonians.*

ξύλιζομαι, -ίσομαι, [ξύλον], *get wood, gather wood.* II. iv. 11.

ξύλινος, -η, -ον, adj., [ξύλον], *of wood, wooden.*

ξύλον, -ου, τό, *wood, stick of wood, log of wood*; in pl. often used of *trees, timbers, wood-work*.

ξύν, prep., Attic form of σύν.

O.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, definite article, *the*: with αὐτός and δέ has often the force of a demonstrative pronoun; with nouns has frequently the force of a possessive pronoun. ὁ δέ, *and he, but he*. ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ, *this — that, this one — that one, the one — the other, the former — the latter*. τὸ μὲν — τὸ δέ, *partly — partly*. Κῦρος σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ, *Cyrus with his brother*. With ellipsis, τὰ βασιλέως, *the affairs of the king*. οἱ ἐκείνου, *his men*. οἱ τότε, *the men of that time*. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, *forward*.

ὀβελίσκος, -ου, ὁ, [dim. of ὀβελός, *spit*], *spit, small spit*. VII. viii. 14.

ὀβολός, -οῦ, ὁ, *obol*, Attic coin, = one-sixth of a drachma, = about 3¼ cents of our money. I. v. 6.

ὀγδοήκοντα, indecl. num., *eighty*. IV. viii. 15.

ὀγδοος, -η, -ον, num., [ὀκτώ], *eighth, the eighth*. IV. vi. 1.

ὀδε, ἥδε, τόδε, gen. τοῦδε, τῆσδε, τοῦδε, [ὁ + δέ], demonstrative pron., *this, this one, the following*.

ὀδεύω, -εύσω, aor. ὤδευσα, [ὁδός], *go, travel, journey, take one's way*. VII. viii. 8.

ὀδοιπορέω, -ήσω, ὠδοιπόρηκα, [ὀδοιπόρος, *wayfarer*], *travel, walk*. V. i. 14.

ὀδοποιέω, -ήσω, pf. p. ὠδοποίημαι, aor. act. ὠδοποίησα, impf. ὠδοποιοῦν, [ὀδοποιοῖς, *road-maker*], *level a road, make a way, repair a road*.

ὁδός, -οῦ, ἡ, *way, path, road, highway, track*; *length of road, journey, march, distance*; *means, method*.

Ὀδρύσης, -ου, ὁ, *Odryasian*; pl. Ὀδρύσαι, -ῶν, *Odryssae, Odrysians*, a powerful tribe in Thrace, dwelling along the Hebrus. VII. ii. 32 *et seq.*

Ὀδυσσεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Ulysses*, a Homeric hero, son of Laërtes, king of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus. His part in the expedition against Troy is narrated in the Iliad; his wanderings form the subject of the Odyssey. V. i. 2.

ὅθεν, adv., [ὅς, -θεν], *whence, thence whence, from whence*; sometimes of places and persons, *from which, from whom*.

ὅθεν περ, adv., [ὅθεν + πέρ], *the very place from which*.

οἷ, see ὅς.

οἷ, adv., [locative of ὅς], *whither*.

οἷ, pron., see οὗ.

οἷ, see ὁ.

οἶδα, εἶσομαι, pf. part. εἰδώς, [2 pf. from root *Fiδ* in *εἶδον*], *know, understand, recognize, acknowledge*. χάριν εἰδέναι, *to return thanks*. See G. 127, vii.; H. 491.

οἰκαδε, adv., [οἶκος, -δε], *towards home, homeward*.

οἰκέος, -α, -ον, adj., [οἶκος], *familiar, domestic*; pl. as subst., οἰκεῖοι, -ων, οἱ, *members of one's household, kindred, relatives*.

οἰκέως, adv., [οἰκεῖος], *familiarly, kindly*. VII. v. 16.

οἰκέτης, -ου, ὁ, [οἰκέω], *domestic, servant*; pl. οἰκέται, often *household, family*.

οἰκέω, -ήσω, ὀκηκα, ὀκησα, [οἶκος], *dwell, live*; — transitive, *occupy, live in, dwell in, inhabit*; — pass., *be inhabited, be situated, lie*. πόλις οἰκουμένη, *an inhabited city*, as opposed to πόλις ἐρήμη.

οἶκημα, -ατος, τό, [οἰκέω], dwelling-house. VII. iv. 15.

οἶκησις, -εως, ἡ, [οἰκέω], dwelling-place, residence. VII. ii. 38.

οἶκία, -ας, ἡ, house, dwelling. IV. i. 8.

οἰκίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, ῥκικα, ῥκισα, [οἶκος], cause to inhabit, colonize, found, settle.

οἰκοδομέω, -ήσω, ῥκοδόμηκα, ῥκοδόμησα, pf. p. ῥκοδόμημαι, [οἰκοδόμος, house-builder], build a house, build, erect, construct.

οἰκοθεν, adv., [οἶκος, -θεν], from home.

οἶκοι, adv., [old locative of οἶκος], at home. οἱ οἶκοι, those at home. τὰ οἶκοι, things at home, circumstances at home.

οἰκονόμος, -ου, ὁ, [οἶκος, νέμω, regulate], house-steward; manager, administrator. I. ix. 19.

οἶκος, -ου, ὁ, house, dwelling, home. II. iv. 8.

οἰκτεῖρω, οἰκτερῶ, aor. ῥκτειρα, impf. ῥκτειρον, [οἶκος, pity], pity, have compassion on, commiserate.

οἶμαι, see οἴομαι.

οἶνος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *vinum*], wine.

οἶνοχόος, -ου, ὁ, [οἶνος, χέω, pour out], wine-pourer, cup-bearer.

οἴομαι or οἶμαι, οἴήσομαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ῥήθην, impf. ῥμην, suppose, think, believe, hold; often introduced parenthetically, without influence on the construction.

οἶος, -α, -ον, rel. pron. and adj., correlative with ποῖος, such as, of what sort, of what kind, of what nature, of such kind as. οἶον, for example, for instance. οἶός τέ εἰμι, I am able, I can. οἶόν τε with ἔστι supplied or understood, it is possible. οἶον χαλεπώτατον, of the greatest possible difficulty.

οἶόσπερ, οἶάπερ, οἶδνπερ, just such as, just that which.

οἶς, οἶός, nom. pl. οἶες, ἡ, sheep.

οἶστός, -οῦ, ὁ, arrow. II. i. 6.

Οἰταῖος, -ου, ὁ, Oetæan, an inhabitant of Oetæa, a region in the southern part of Thessaly, named from Mount Oeta. IV. vi. 20.

οἶχομαι, οἶχέσομαι, pf. act. ῥχωκα, impf. ῥχόμην, pres. with the force of the pf., be gone, have gone, be missing; often used with a participle of a verb of motion, as ῥχετο ἀπιών, he went away, he went off; ῥχετο πλέων, he sailed away.

οἰωνός, -οῦ, ὁ, bird of prey, bird; as the flight of birds of prey was thought to be prophetic, augury, omen, forewarning, sign.

ὀκέλλω, aor. ῥκειλα, impf ῥκελλον, [κέλλω, put to shore], run aground, strand. VII. v. 12.

ὀκλάζω, -άσω, aor. ῥκλασα, impf. ῥκλαζον, crouch down, bend the knee, crouch. VI. i. 10.

ὀκνέω, -ήσω, aor. ῥκνησα, impf. ῥκνεον, [ὀκνος, hesitation], shrink from doing anything, hesitate, be reluctant; fear, be afraid.

ὀκνηρῶς, adv., [ὀκνηρός, shrinking], reluctantly, hesitatingly. VII. i. 7.

ὀκνος, -ου, ὁ, shrinking, sluggishness, backwardness; fear, shame. IV. iv. 11.

ὀκτακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num., eight thousand. V. iii. 3.

ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num., eight hundred.

ὀκτώ, indecl. num., eight.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα, eighteen.

ὀλεθρος, -ου, ὁ, [ὀλλυμι], ruin, destruction, death, loss. I. ii. 26.

ὀλίγος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ἐλάσσων and μέλων, sup. ὀλίγιστος and ἐλάχιστος, little; of time, short, brief; pl. ὀλίγοι, few, as subst. a few, only a few; acc. sing. neut.

ὀλίγον *often* with force of an adv., *little*.
 ὀλισθάνω, ὀλισθήσω, ὠλίσθηκα, ὠλίσθησα, 2 aor. ὤλισθον, *slip*.
 III. v. 11.
 ὀλισθηρός, -ά, -όν, [ὀλισθάνω], adj., *slippery*. IV. iii. 6.
 ὀλκάς, -άδος, ἡ, [ἔλκω, *drag*], lit. a ship which is towed, *trading-vessel, freight-ship*. I. iv. 6.
 ὀλοῖτροχος, -ου, ὁ, [εἶλω, *revolve*, τροχός, *wheel*], *rolling stone, round stone, boulder*. IV. ii. 3.
 ὀλοκαυτέω, -ήσω, [ὀλόκαυτος = ὀλόκαυστος, from ὅλος, κάω], *bring a burnt offering, burn victims whole in sacrificing*.
 ὅλος, -η, -ον, adj., *whole, entire, all*.
 Ὀλυμπία, -ας, ἡ, *Olympia*, a city and valley in Elis, on the river Alphēus, where the famous Olympian games were held every *four* years in connection with the worship of the Olympian Zeus. V. iii. 7.
 Ὀλύνθιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ὀλυνθος], *of Olynthus, Olynthian*. As subst., Ὀλύνθιος, -ου, ὁ, *Olynthian*, an inhabitant of Olynthus, chief city of the Chalcidian Peninsula, south of Macedonia. I. ii. 6.
 ὀμαλής, -ές, [ὀμός, ἄμα], adj., *level, even, smooth*.
 ὀμαλός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὀμός, ἄμα], *level, even, smooth*. ἐν τῷ ὀμαλῷ, *on level ground*.
 ὀμαλῶς, adv., [ὀμαλός], *in even line, evenly*. I. viii. 14.
 ὀμηρος, -ου, ὁ, *hostage, surety, security*.—
 ὀμίλῃω, -ήσω, ὠμίληκα, ὠμίλησα, [ὀμιλος, *throng*], *be in company with, associate with, be intimate with*. III. ii. 25.
 ὀμίχλη, -ης, ἡ, *mist, fog*. IV. ii. 7.
 ὄμμα, -ατος, τό, [for ὀπ-μα, root ὀπ in ὄψομαι], *eye; look, glance*. VII. vii. 46.

ὀμνῦμι or ὀμνύω, ὀμοῦμαι, ὀμώμοκα, ὠμοσα, *swear, swear to a thing, take oath*; with τοὺς θεούς, *swear by*.
 ὅμοιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὀμός, *common*], *like, similar, resembling*. ἐν τῷ ὀμοίῳ, *on an equal footing*. Cf. N. to p. 176, 5.
 ὀμοίως, adv., [ὅμοιος], *alike, similarly, in a similar way*.
 ὀμολογέω, -ήσω, ὠμολόγηκα, ὠμολόγησα, plupf. p. ὠμολογήμην, [ὀμός, *common*, λέγω], *agree, agree with; confess, acknowledge, concede; agree to, promise*.
 ὀμολογουμένως, adv., [ὀμολογέω], *confessedly*. II. vi. 1.
 ὀμομήτριος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὀμός, *common*, μήτηρ], *of the same mother, having the same mother*. III. i. 17.
 ὀμοπάτριος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὀμός, *common*, πατήρ], *of the same father, having the same father*. III. i. 17.
 ὀμόσαι, see ὀμνῦμι.
 ὀμόσε, adv., [ὀμός, *common*], *to one and the same place*. ὀμόσε ἰέναι, *to come to close quarters, to close with the enemy*.
 ὀμοτράπεζος, -ου, ὁ, [ὀμός, *common*, τράπεζα, *table*], *table-companion*. See N. to p. 87, 9.
 ὀμοῦ, adv., [ὀμός, *common*], *together, at the same place, at once; together with, close at hand, close by*.
 ὀμφαλός, -ου, ὁ, *navel*. IV. v. 2.
 ὅμως, adversative conj., [ὀμός, *common*], *all the same, nevertheless, yet, still, notwithstanding*; frequently with other conjunctions, as ἀλλ' ὅμως, *but yet*.
 ὄν, see εἶμι.
 ὄναρ, in sing. used only in nom. and acc.; pl. ὀνείρατα, -ων, τὰ, *dream, vision in sleep, night-vision*.
 ὀνίνημι, ὀνήσω, aor. ὤνησα, mid. ὀνίναμαι, ὀνήσομαι, ὤνησάμην,

benefit, assist, help, be of service to.

ὄνομα, -ατος, -τό, [root γνο in γινώσκω], *name; fame, reputation; often in acc. of specification, best translated by name.*

ὀνομαστί, adv., [ὀνομάζω, *call by name*], *by name.*

ὄνος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, ass. ὄνος ἄγριος, *wild ass.* See ἀλέτης.

ὄξος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ὄξύς], *sour wine, wine-vinegar, vinegar.* II. iii. 14.

ὄξύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., *sharp; acid, pungent, sour.* V. iv. 29.

ὅπῃ, adv., *wherever, at whatever place, in whatever way, whithersoever.*

ὅπηνίκα, adv., [rel. ὁ + πηνίκα, *at what time?*], *whenever.* III. v. 18.

ὀπισθεν, adv., *behind, at the rear, on the rear, from behind, from the rear.* ὀπισθεν γίνεσθαι, *to get in the rear.* ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν, = ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν, *from behind.* εἰς τοῦ ὀπισθεν, = εἰς τὸ ὀπισθεν, *backward, toward the rear.* οἱ ὀπισθεν, *those in the rear.* τὰ ὀπισθεν, *the rear.*

ὀπισθοφυλακίῳ, -ήσω, ὀπισθοφυλάκηκα, ὀπισθοφυλάκησα, [ὀπισθοφύλαξ], *guard the rear, command the rear; bring up the rear, form the rear-guard.*

ὀπισθοφυλακία, -ας, ἡ, [ὀπισθοφύλαξ], *command of the rear.* IV. vi. 19

ὀπισθοφύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ, [ὀπισθεν, φύλαξ, *guard*], *one who guards the rear; in pl., ὀπισθοφύλακες, -ων, οἱ, rear-guard.*

ὀπίσω, adv., *behind.* VI. i. 8.

ὀπλίζω, pf. ὤπλικα, aor. ὤπλισα, fut. mid. ὀπλίσομαι, pf. p. ὤπλισμαι, aor. ὤπλισθην, [ὤπλον], *make ready; arm, equip; — mid., make one's self ready, arm one's self, put on one's armor.*

ὀπλισίς, -εως, ἡ, [ὀπλίζω], *accoutrement, military equipment.* II. v. 17.

ὀπλίτεύω, -εύσω, ὤπλιτευκα, ὤπλιτευσα, [ὀπλίτης], *serve as a hoplite.* V. viii. 5.

ὀπλίτης, -ου, ὁ, [ὤπλον], *heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, hoplite; in pl., ὀπλῖται, -ῶν, heavy infantry.* See pp. 30, 31.

ὀπλιτικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὀπλίτης], *of heavy-armed soldiers, of hoplites.* τὸ ὀπλιτικόν [sc. στρατεύμα], *the heavy-armed force, the heavy infantry, the force of hoplites.*

ὀπλομαχία, -ας, ἡ, [ὀπλομάχος, *warrior in arms*], *fighting with heavy arms; use of arms, art of war.* II. i. 7.

ὄπλον, -ου, τό, *implement; in pl., ὄπλα, τά, implements of war, weapons, arms, including both offensive and defensive weapons, but referring more particularly to the latter; pl. ὄπλα sometimes by metonymy = ὀπλῖται, heavy infantry; sometimes = χωρίον τῶν ὄπλων, place of arms.*

ὀπόθεν, adv., *from whatever place, from any place whatever.*

ὅποι, adv., *wheresoever, whithersoever, to whatever place.*

ὅποιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὅ + ποῖος], *whatever, of whatever sort, what.*

ὀπόσος, -η, -ον, adj., [ὅ + πόσος], *how much soever, however great, as great as; in pl., ὀπόσοι, -ων, as many as, how many soever, how many.*

ὀπότεν, [ὀπότε + ἄν], conj., *whenever.*

ὀπότη, see ὀπότε.

ὀπότε, conj., [ὅ + ποτέ], *when, at the time when, whenever, at whatever time; since.* ἦν ὀπότε, *sometimes.*

ὀπότερος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὅ + πότερος], *which of two, whichever.*

ἔπου, adv., [ἔ + ποῦ], *where, wherever*. ἔπου μή, *except where*. οὐκ ἦν ἔπου οὐ, *there was no place where not, = everywhere*.

ἔπουπερ, adv., [ἔπου + πέρ], *just where*. IV. viii. 26.

ἔπτᾶω, -ήσω, aor. ἔπτησα, [ἔπτός], *bake*. V. iv. 29.

ἔπτός, -ή, -όν, adj., *roasted, baked; of brick, burnt, baked*. II. iv. 12.

ἔπως, adv. and conj., [rel. ἔς, ἔ + πώς]: 1. As adv., *as, in such manner as, in whatever way, how*.

2. As final conj., *that, in order that, so that*.

ἔράω, ἔψομαι, ἑώρακα and ἑόρακα, 2 aor. εἶδον, impf. ἑώρων, aor. p. ἑφθην, *see, look, look on; notice, observe, behold; discern, perceive*. See σκοπέω.

ἔργή, -ῆς, ἡ, *anger, wrath, passion*. II. vi. 9.

ἔργιζομαι, ἔργιούμαι, ἔργισμαι, impf. ἔργιζόμην, *become angry, grow angry, be indignant*. ἔργιζόμενος, *in a fit of anger*.

ἔργυιᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ, [ἔρέγω, *stretch out*], *fathom, a measure of length, properly the combined length of the outstretched arms, = about six feet*.

ἔρέγω, -έξω, aor. ἔρεξα, *stretch out; reach out, hand to, present*. VII. iii. 29.

ἔρεινός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἔρος], *mountainous, of mountains*.

ἔρειος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἔρος], *mountainous, of mountains*. As subst., ἔρειος, -ου, ὁ, *mountaineer*. VII. iv. 11, 21.

ἔρθιος, -α, -ον, adj., *straight up, up-hill, steep*. ἔρθιος λόχος, *company formed in column, column*. πρὸς ἔρθιον ἵέναι, ἔρθιον ἵέναι, *to march up-hill*. As subst., ἔρθιον, -ου, τό, *steep place, height*.

ἔρθός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἔρνεμι, *arise*], *upright, straight, erect*.

ἔρθρος, -ου, ὁ, *dawn, daybreak*. ἔμα ἔρθρω, *at dawn*.

ἔρθῶς, adv., [ἔρθός], *rightly, properly, justly*.

ἔρλζω, ἔριῶ, ἔρικα, ἔρισα, aor. mid. ἔρισάμην, [ἔρος, *limit*], *separate as a border, bound; — mid., mark off as boundary, set off for one's self as a boundary*.

ἔριον, -ου, τό, [dim. of ἔρος, *limit*], *boundary, limit; in pl., ἔρια, -ων, τά, border, frontier*.

ἔρκος, -ου, ὁ, *oath*. τῶν θεῶν ἔρκοι, *oaths sworn before the gods, oaths in the name of the gods*.

ἔρμάω, -ήσω, ἔρμηκα, ἔρμησα, impf. ἔρμήμην, pf. mid. ἔρμημαι, plupf. mid. ἔρμήμην, [ἔρμή], *set in motion; — intr. and mid., make a start, hasten on, start forth, rush forth*.

ἔρμέω, -ήσω, impf. ἔρμουν, [ἔρμος, *anchorage*], *lie at anchor in a harbor, be moored*.

ἔρμή, -ῆς, ἡ, *violent movement, movement; assault, attack, invasion, expedition; start; impulse*. μιᾷ ἔρμῃ, *with one impulse*.

ἔρμλζω, -ίσω, aor. ἔρμισα, [ἔρμος, *anchorage*], *bring to anchor, moor, anchor; — mid., ἔρμλζομαι, ἔρμιούμαι, ἔρμισμαι, ἔρμισάμην, come to anchor, lie at anchor, anchor*.

ἔρνεον, -ου, τό, = ἔρνις, *bird*. VI. i. 23.

ἔρνίθειος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἔρνις], *of birds*. κρέα ἔρνίθεια, *fowl*. IV. v. 31.

ἔρνις, -ιθος, — ὁ, ἡ, *bird, fowl, especially domestic fowl, hen*. IV. v. 25.

Ὀρόντας, -α, ὁ, *name of two Persians mentioned in the Anabasis*.

1. *Orontas*, a noble, put to death by Cyrus for treason. I. vi. 1–11.

2. *Orontas*, son-in-law of Artaxerxes, in command of a division of the Persian army. II. iv. 8 et seq.

ὄρος, -εος or -ους, gen. pl. ὀρέων, τό, *mountain*.

ὀροφος, -ου, δ, [ἐρέφω, *cover*], *roof*. VII. iv. 16.

ὀρυκτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὀρύττω], *dug out, excavated; artificial*, as opposed to a natural channel.

ὀρύττω, ὀρύξω, ὀρώρυχα, ὠρυξα, *dig; of stone, quarry*.

ὀρφανός, -ή, -όν, adj., [cf. Lat. *orbus*], *without parents, orphan*. VII. ii. 32.

ὀρχέομαι, -ήσομαι, ὀρχημαι, ὀρχησάμην, impf. ὀρχούμην, mid. dep., [ὀρχος, *row*], *dance, leap; imitate in dancing*.

ὀρχησις, -εως, ἡ, [ὀρχέομαι], *dance, dancing*.

ὀρχηστρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [ὀρχέομαι], *dancing-girl, dancer*. VI. i. 12.

Ὀρχομένιος, -ου, δ, *Orchomenian*, inhabitant of Orchomenus, a city in Arcadia, northwest of Mantinēa. II. v. 37; III. ii. 4.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, rel. pron., *who, which, what*; often with antecedent supplied, or expressed later in the sentence; frequently with the force of a demonstrative, as καὶ ὅς, *and he*. ἐν ᾧ [sc. χρόνῳ], *during this time, meanwhile*. δι' ὅ, *wherefore*. ἔστιν ὅς, *some one*. ἔστιν οἷ, *some*.

ὅσιος, -α, -ον, adj., *hallowed, holy; sacred; devout, reverent, religious*.

ὅσος, -η, -ον, pronominal adj., *how great; as great as, as large as, as much as*; in pl., *how many, as many as*; often correlative with τοσοῦτος, τοσοῦτοι; acc. sing. neut. often used adverbially with numbers, *about*, as ὅσον ὀκτὼ σταδίους, *about eight stadia*; dat. sing. neut. used with comp. to denote degree, = Lat. *quanto*, *by how much, the more*.

ὅσοσπερ, -ηπερ, -ονπερ, [ὅσος + πέρ], *even as much, just as much, even*

so great as, no greater than; in pl., *even so many as, just as many as*.

ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, [ὅς + πέρ], *he indeed who, whoever indeed; just who*.

ὅσπριον, -ου, τό, *pulse, leguminous plants*, such as beans and peas.

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, gen. οὗτινος or ὅτου, ἡστινος, οὗτινος or ὅτου, dat. ᾧτινι or ὅτῳ, etc., gen. pl. ᾧντινων or ὅτων, indefinite rel. pron., [ὅς + τις], *whoever, whatever, whichever; any one who, a man who, anything which; who, which, what*; — as collective, often used in sing. with pl. antecedent, as πάντας — ὅστις, *all who*. See G. 86; H. 280.

ὅστισοῦν, ἥτισοῦν, ὅτιοῦν, indefinite pron., [ὅς + τίς + οὖν], *whoever then, whatever then, any whatever*. ὀντινοῦν μισθόν, *any pay whatever, any pay at all*. VII. vi. 27.

ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀσφρήσομαι, 2 aor. ὠσφρόμην, [ὀσφρα, *smell*], *catch scent of, smell of*. V. viii. 3.

ὅταν, temporal conj., [ὅτε + ἄν], *whenever, at the time when, when*; used with subj.

ὅτ' = ὅτε.

ὅτε, by elision ὅτ', by elision and aspiration ὅθ', relative adv. and conj., *when, as, at the time when; while, whenever*.

ὅτι, conj., [originally neut. of ὅστις], *that*; often with causal clauses, *because, seeing that, since*; often used elliptically to strengthen superlatives, as ὅτι πλείστους, *as many as possible*.

ὅτι, see ὅστις.

οὐ, before smooth vowels οὐκ, before rough vowels and consonants οὐχ, negative adv., proclitic, *not*, used in statements of fact, while μή is used rather

with expressions of will and contingency ; — sometimes used as an interrogative, anticipating an affirmative answer, as οὐκ ἄρα, *is it not the case that ?*

οὐ, see ὅς.

οὐ, adv. of place, [loc. of ὅς], *where* ; used sometimes with ellipsis of correlative expression, as μέχρι οὐ, *as far as the region where*. οὐ δὴ, *where, you see*.

οὐ, οἷ, ἔ, pl. σφεῖς, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς, reflexive pron. of 3d person (defective, οὐ, οἷ, ἔ, and σφίσι enclitic), *of him*. See G. 79 ; H. 261.

οὐδαμῇ, adv., [dat. fem. of οὐδαμός, *no one*], *in no way, by no means, nowhere*.

οὐδαμόθεν, adv., [οὐδαμός, *no one* + -θεν], *from no quarter, from no place, from no part*.

οὐδαμοῖ, adv., [οὐδαμός, *no one*], *to no place*.

οὐδαμοῦ, adv., [οὐδαμός, *no one*], *nowhere*.

οὐδέ, conj., [οὐ + δέ], *and not, but not, certainly not ; not even, not also, nor yet ; not by any means* ; used often with correlative negatives, as οὐ — οὐδέ, *not — nor* ; οὐδέ — οὐδέ, *not even — nor*. οὐδὲ ὥς, *not even thus, not even under these circumstances*.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμιᾶς, οὐδενός, adj., [οὐδέ + εἷς], *not one, not even one, none*. As subst., οὐδεὶς, *no one* ; οὐδέν, *nothing* ; — acc. neut. sing. often used adverbially, *in no respect, by no means, not at all*. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, *none the more*.

οὐδέποτε, adv., [οὐδέ + ποτέ], *never*.

οὐδέπω, adv., [οὐδέ + πῶ], *not yet, not as yet, not hitherto*.

οὐκέτι, adv., [οὐκ + ἔτι], *no longer, no further, no more*.

οὐκουν, adv., [οὐκ + οὐν], in statements, *not therefore, so not, thus not, not then* ; in questions, anticipating an affirmative answer, *not therefore ? not then ? and so not ?*

οὐκοῦν, adv., [οὐκ + οὐν], in statements, *therefore, thus, then, accordingly* ; in questions, *so then ? is it not the case that ?*

οὐν, adv. and conj., post-positive, *therefore, accordingly, then ; yet, however ; be this as it may ; at any rate, at all events, certainly, really*.

οὐποτε, adv., [οὐ + ποτέ], *never, not at any time*.

οὐπω, adv., [οὐ + πῶ], *not yet, not as yet, not hitherto*.

οὐπώποτε, adv., [οὐ + πώποτε], *never yet at any time, never before at any time, never yet, never before*. I. iv. 18.

οὐρά, -ᾶς, ἡ, *tail* ; of an army, *rear*.

οὐραγός, -οῦ, ὁ, [οὐρά + ἄγω], *rear-man, rear-leader*, the last man in a column, or an officer in command at the rear.

οὐρανός, -οῦ, ὁ, *sky, heavens*. IV. ii. 2.

οὖς, ὠτός, τό, *ear*.

οὔτε, adv. and conj., [οὐ + τέ], *and not, nor* ; often with correlatives, as οὔτε — οὔτε, *neither — nor* ; οὔτε — τέ, *both not — and, not only not — but also*.

οὔτοι, adv., [οὐ + τοί], *certainly not, indeed not, not by any means*. VII. vi. 11.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, gen. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου, demonstrative pron., *this*, pl. *these* ; usually referring to something preceding, but sometimes to what follows ; often best translated *he, she, it, they*. καὶ οὔτοι, *these also, these too*. καὶ τοῦτο or καὶ ταῦτα, *that too, and that too*. τοῦτο μὲν — τοῦτο δέ, *partly — partly*.

οὔτωσί, αὐτῇ, τουτί, gen. τουτουί, ταυτησί, τουτουί, strengthened form of οὔτος, *this man here, this one here, this here.*

οὔτω, before vowels οὔτως, adv., [οὔτος], *thus, so, in this way, in this manner, on this condition.*

οὔτωσί, strengthened form of οὔτως, *in this very way.*

οὐχί, adv., = οὐ, *not, no.*

ὀφείλω, ὀφειλήσω, ὤφειλκα, 2 aor. ὤφελον, impf. p. ὤφειλόμην, *owe, be indebted; would, ought; — pass., be owed, be due.* ὤφελον is often used in expressions of wishing, followed by infin., *would that, oh that* (lit. *ought*).

ὀφελος, τό, found only in nom., [ὀφέλλω, *increase*], *use, benefit, advantage, profit, good.*

ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [root οφ in ὄψομαι], *eye.*

ὀφλισκάνω, ὀφλήσω, ὤφληκα, 2 aor. ὤφλον, [ὀφέλλω], *owe*, used especially of one condemned to pay a fine, *be liable to pay, incur as a penalty.* V. viii. 1.

Ὀφρύνιον, -ου, τό, *Ophrynium*, a town in Troas, near Dardanus. VII. viii. 5.

ὀχετός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ὀχέω], *channel, water-channel, ditch.* II. iv. 13.

ὀχέω, -ήσω, aor. ὤχησα, [ὄχος, *carriage*, from ἔχω], *carry, bear; — pass., be carried, ride.* ἐφ' ἵππου ὀχεῖσθαι, *to ride on horseback.*

ὄχημα, -ατος, τό, [ὀχέω], *support, carriage, vehicle.* III. ii. 19.

ὄχθη, -ης, ἡ, [ἔχω], *eminence; of a river, high bank.*

ὄχλος, -ου, ὁ, *throng, crowd, mass of men, multitude; particularly undisciplined mass of camp-followers; annoyance, trouble.* ὄχλον παρέχειν, *make trouble, give trouble, be troublesome.*

ὄχυρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [ἔχω], *capable of being held, strong, secure,*

tenable. As subst., ὄχυρόν, -οῦ, τό, *stronghold, fortified place.*

ὀψέ, adv., *late.*

ὀψία, -ας, ἡ, [ὀψέ], *evening.*

ὀψίζω, -ίσω, [ὀψέ], *be late, come late.*

IV. v. 5.

ὄψις, -εως, ἡ, [root οφ in ὄψομαι], *appearance, sight, spectacle.*

ὄψομαι, see ὀράω.

Π.

παγκράτιον, -ου, τό, [παγκρατής, *all-powerful*, from πᾶς, κράτος], *pancratation, complete contest, all-around-match, a severe exercise common in Greek athletic contests, combining both boxing and wrestling.* IV. viii. 27.

παγχάλεπος, -ον, adj., [πᾶς + χαλεπός, *difficult*], *very hard, most difficult, extremely difficult.* V. ii. 20.

παγχαλέπως, adv., [παγχάλεπος], *with extreme difficulty, very hardly.* παγχαλέπως ἔχειν, *be very angry, feel bitterly.* VII. v. 16.

πάθημα, -ατος, τό, [root παθ in πάσχω], *suffering, misfortune, wretched plight.* VII. vi. 30.

παθεῖν, see πάσχω.

πάθος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root παθ in πάσχω], *unfortunate experience, treatment; suffering, mishap, disease.*

παιᾶνίζω, -ίσω, aor. ἐπαιᾶνισα, [παιάν, *paean*], *chant the paean; — as the paean was a choral song, addressed to Apollo or Artemis, sung often on entering battle, and in thanksgiving for victory and other blessings, sing the war-song, chant a hymn of victory, sing a choral song.*

παιδεία, -ας, ἡ, [παιδεύω], *training, education, bringing up.* IV. vi. 15.

παιδεραστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [παῖς, ἐραστής],
one fond of boys, lover of boys.
VII. iv. 7.
παιδεύω, -εύσω, πεπαίδευκα, ἐπαί-
δευσα, [παῖς], bring up a child,
rear; train, educate.
παιδικά, -ῶν, τὰ, [παῖς], pl. with
force of sing., object of affection,
favorite.
παιδίον, -ίου, τό, [dim. of παῖς],
little child, child. IV. vii. 13.
παιδίσκη, -ης, ἡ, [παῖς], young girl,
maiden. IV. iii. 11.
παῖς, παιδός, child. παῖς, ὁ, boy,
youth, lad; waiter, servant.
παῖς, ἡ, girl, maid. ἐκ παίδων,
from childhood.
παῖω, παῖσω, πέπαικα, ἐπαισα, strike,
beat, strike at, smite, wound;
strike against, dash against.
παιωνίζω, -ίσω, aor. ἐπαιώνισα, =
παιανίζω, which see.
πάλαι, adv., long ago, long since;
formerly, previously. οἱ πάλαι
ἤκοντες, those who came up ear-
lier.
παλαιός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. παλαι-
τερος, sup. παλαιάτος, [πάλαι],
old, ancient. παλαιότερον, rather
old. τὸ παλαιόν, as adv. acc.,
formerly.
παλαίω, -αῖσω, aor. ἐπάλαισα,
[πάλη], wrestle. IV. viii. 26.
πάλη, -ης, ἡ, [πάλλω, poise, throw],
wrestling. IV. viii. 27.
πάλιν adv., back, backwards;
again, once more, anew.
παλλακίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [πάλλαξ, youth],
concubine, mistress. I. x. 2.
παλτόν, -οῦ, τό, [πάλλω, poise for
throwing], light spear, lance;
in the Anabasis used only of the
spear carried by the Persians;
see pp. 17, 18.
παμπληθής, -ές, adj., [πᾶς, πλήθος],
multitudinous, very numerous,
countless. III. ii. 11.
πάμπολυς, παμπόλλη, πάμπολυ,
adj., [πᾶς + πολὺς], very much,

very great, very large, very nu-
merous, vast; in pl., very many.
παμπόνηρος, -ον, adj., [πᾶς +
πονηρός, wicked], altogether bad,
thoroughly knavish. VI. vi. 25.
πανουργία, -ας, ἡ, [πανούργος],
craft, villany. VII. v. 11.
πανούργος, -ον, adj., [πᾶς, root ἐργ
in ἐργάζομαι, do], lit. 'ready to
do anything,' wicked, knavish,
villanous.
πάνθ', πάντ', see πᾶς.
παντάπασι, before vowels παντά-
πασιν, adv., [πάντα + dat. pl. of
πᾶς], all in all, altogether, wholly,
absolutely, throughout; with a
negative, at all.
πανταχῇ, adv., [πᾶς], everywhere,
in every part, in all places. II.
v. 7.
πανταχοῦ, adv., [πᾶς], everywhere,
in every instance.
παντελῶς, adv., [παντελής, com-
plete], completely, altogether,
wholly.
πάντη, adv., [πᾶς], every way, on
every side; everywhere, through-
out.
παντοδαπός, -ή, -όν, adj., [πᾶς],
of every kind, of all kinds, of all
sorts.
πάντοθεν, adv., [πᾶς + -θεν], from
all sides, on all sides, from all
quarters.
παντοῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [πᾶς], of all
kinds, of all sorts.
πάντοσε, adv., [πᾶς], in all direc-
tions, everywhere. VII. ii. 23.
πάντως, adv., [πᾶς], by all means,
altogether, at all events, at any
rate.
πάνυ, adv., [πᾶς], very, exceedingly,
very much, altogether, quite.
οὐ πάνυ, not at all.
πάρμαι, πάσομαι, πέπαμαι, plupf.
ἐπεπάμην, [poetic word], acquire,
get; pf. πέπαμαι, have acquired,
= κέκτημαι, have, possess.
παρ', see παρά.

παρά, παρ' before vowels, prep., with gen., dat., and acc., general meaning, *beside*.

1. With gen., *from the side of, from*.

2. With dat., *by the side of, near, by, with, about*. τὰ παρ' ἐμοί, *affairs with me, my circumstances*.

3. With the acc., *to the side of, to, alongside of, along, beside, by, past, against, contrary to*; — of time, *during, at*. παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους, *contrary to the oaths*. παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς, *in violation of the treaties*.

In composition παρά (παρ before vowels) has the force of *beside, to, by, past; beyond, aside, amiss*.

παραβαίνω, -βήσομαι, παραβέβηκα, 2 aor. παρέβην, [παρά + βαίνω], *pass beyond, overstep; violate, break*. IV. i. 1.

παραβοητέω, -βοηθήσω, -βεβοήθηκα, παρεβοήθησα, [παρά + βοητέω], *come up, give aid, come to the rescue, hasten to give aid*. IV. vii. 24.

παραγγέλλω, -ελῶ, παρήγγελκα, παρήγγειλα, impf. παρήγγελλον, [παρά + ἀγγέλλω], *give the order, give orders, give the watchword, give out; command, direct, order, bid, enjoin upon*. generally used of orders transmitted or passed along by several persons. κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, *according to the directions given, according to instructions*.

παράγγελσις -εως, ἡ, [παραγγέλλω], *giving of command, passing of an order from man to man*. IV. v. 1.

παραγίγνομαι, -γενήσομαι, παραγεγένημαι, 2 aor. παρεγενόμην, [παρά + γίγνομαι], *come to, present one's self, be present, be at, arrive at*.

παράγω, παράξω, παρήχα, 2 aor. παρήγαγον, [παρά + ἄγω], *lead by, conduct by; lead along, bring forward, introduce; bring up, bring to the front*.

παραγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [παράγω], *transportation*. V. i. 16.

παράδεισος, -ου, ὁ, [Persian word], *park, hunting-park, preserve*. See N. to p. 55, 12.

παραδίδωμι, -δώσω, παραδέδωκα, παρέδωσα, 2 aor. παρέδων, [παρά + δίδωμι], *give up, hand over, deliver up; give out, give*.

παραδραμεῖν, see παρατρέχω.

παραθαρρύνω, παραθαρυνῶ, [παρά + θαρρύνω], *encourage, embolden, cheer on*.

παραθέω, -θεύσομαι, [παρά + θέω], *run by, outrun, run past, outstrip*. IV. vii. 12.

παραθεῖναι, see παρατίθημι.

παραινέω, παραινέσω, παρήνεκα, impf. παρήνουν, [παρά + αἰνέω], *exhort, urge on; recommend, advise*.

παραιτέομαι, -αιτήσομαι, παρήτημαι, παρητησάμην, [παρά + αἰτέω], *entreat earnestly, intercede for*. VI. vi. 29.

παρακαλέω, -έσω, παρακέκληκα, παρεκάλεσα, impf. παρεκάλουν, aor. p. παρεκλήθην, [παρά + καλέω], *call to one, call in, invite, summon; exhort, cheer, encourage*.

παρακαταθήκη, -ης, ἡ, [παρακατατίθημι, deposit], *deposit of money or property left in one's care*. V. iii. 7.

πaráκειμαι, -κείσομαι, [παρά + κείμαι], *lie beside, be placed beside*. VII. iii. 22.

παρακελεύομαι, παρακελεύσομαι, παρακεκέλευσμαι, παρεκελευσάμην, [παρά + κελεύομαι, mid. of κελεύω, bid], dep., *urge, entreat; exhort, encourage; especially with ἀλλήλοις, encourage one another by shouting*.

παρακέλευσις, -εως, ἡ, [παρακελεύομαι], *urging on, cheering on, exhortation*. IV. viii. 28.

παρακολουθέω, -ήσω, παρηκολούθηκα, παρηκολούθησα, impf. παρηκολούθουν, [παρά + ἀκολουθέω], *follow near by to one, follow beside, follow close at hand*.

παραλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, παρείληφα, 2 aor. παρέλαβον, [παρά + λαμβάνω], *take in addition, take along; receive from, receive; of office, succeed to*.

παραλείπω, παραλείψω, 2 pf. παραλέλοιπα, 2 aor. παρέλιπον, [παρά + λείπω], *leave behind, pass by; leave out, omit*.

παραλύπew, -ήσω, [παρά + λυπέω, *vex*], *trouble, annoy*. οἱ παραλυποῦντες, *the troublesome, the refractory*. II. v. 29.

παραλύω, -λύσω, -λέλυκα, παρέλυσα, [παρά + λύω], *loose from the side, take off, as a rudder from a ship*. V. i. II.

παραμείβω, παραμείψω, aor. mid. παρημειψάμην, [παρά + ἀμείβω, *change*], *change; — mid., change about, go by, go past*. I. x. 10.

παραμελέω, -μελήσω, παρημέληκα, παρημέλησα, [παρά + ἀμελέω], *pay no heed to, neglect, disregard; be neglectful*.

παραμένω, -μενῶ, παραμεμένηκα, παρέμεινα, [παρά + μένω], *remain by, remain with; remain faithful, be steadfast*.

παραμηρίδιον, -ου, τό, [παρά, *μηρός*, *thigh*], *thigh-protector, cuisse, a section of armor for the upper part of the leg, corresponding with the greaves below the knee*. I. viii. 6.

παραπέμπω, -πέμψω, 2 pf. -πέπομφα, παρέπεμψα, [παρά + πέμπω], *send by, send along, used especially of sending troops along the line or flanks for support*.

παραπλέω, -πλεύσομαι and -πλευσοῦμαι, παραπέπλευκα, παρέπλευσα, [παρά + πλέω], *sail past, sail by, sail along, coast along*.

παραπλήσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [παρά + πλησίος, *near*], *somewhat like, similar to, resembling, like*.

παραρρέω, παραρρεύσομαι, παρερρύηκα, 2 aor. p. παρερρύην, [παρά + ῥέω], *flow by, flow past; run off beside*.

παρασάγγης, -ου, δ, [old Persian *parathanka*, *mark, mile-stone*; modern Persian *farsang*], *parasang, league, a Persian measure of distance = thirty Greek stadia = about a league = about three geographical miles = about three and a half statute miles*. As the parasang, like the German *stunde*, probably referred to the time required to traverse a certain distance rather than the distance itself, it may be considered a somewhat variable unit of measurement. The equivalents given above represent the value of the parasang in level country. In mountainous regions the average length of the parasang was probably a good deal less. Cf. N. to p. 55, 2.

παρασκευάζω, -άσω, impf. mid. παρεσκευαζόμην, pf. mid. παρεσκεύασμαι, plupf. παρεσκευάσμην, aor. παρεσκευασάμην, [παρά + σκευάζω, *prepare*], *get ready, prepare, provide, procure; — mid., prepare one's self, make preparation, make ready; be ready, be prepared*.

παρασκευή, -ῆς, ἡ, [παρά + σκευή, *equipment*], *preparation, especially preparation for war, armament*. I. ii. 4.

παρασκηνάω, -ήσω, aor. παρεσκήνησα, [παρά + σκηνάω, from *σκήνη*], *pitch one's tent near, pitch*

camp near, encamp near. III. i. 28.

παράταξις, -εως, ἡ, [παταάττω], line of battle, battle array.

παταάττω, -τάξω, παταάταχα, πατάταχα, pf. p. παταάταγμα, [παρά + τάττω], draw men up in line, draw up in battle order, draw up in line of battle.

παταάινω, παταάενω, παταάετακα, πατάετακα, plupf. p. παταάεταμην, [παρά + τείνω, stretch], stretch along, stretch out; extend, prolong, draw out.

παταάίθημι, -θήσω, παταάέθεικα, πατάέθεικα, impf. παταάίτην, 2 aor. mid. παταάέμην, [παρά + τίθημι], place beside; of meals, set before, serve up; — mid., lay one side, lay beside one.

παταάτρέχω, -δραμαάμαι, παταάεδράμῃκα, 2 aor. παταάεδραμον, plupf. παταάεδραμάμῃκα, [παρά + τρέχω], run by, run past, run along; run through, run over, run across.

παταάχρημα, adv., [for παρά τὸ χρέμα, to the matter], on the spot, at once, forthwith, straightway. VII. vii. 24.

παταάγγυάω, -ήσω, παταάγγύηκα, παταάγγύησα, impf. παταάγγύων, [παρά + έγγυάω, from έγγύς, near], pass along, as a word of command, message, or watchword; send the word along, pass the word along; pass from hand to hand, pass on; urge, exhort, command, suggest.

παταάγγύη, -ης, ἡ, [παταάγγυάω], command, order. VI. v. 13.

παταάδοσαν, see παταάδίδωμι.

παταάειμι, παταάέσομαι, impf. παταάην, [παρά + είμι], be by, be near, be at hand, be present; have come, come, arrive, attend, be ready; 3d pers. sing. often as impers., παταάεστι, παταάέσται, παταάην, it is possible, it is feasible; participle sometimes in acc. abs., παταάόν, it being pos-

sible, since it is (was) possible. τοίς πολεμίοις παταάεισιν, the enemy have. έν τῷ παταάόντι, in the present emergency, at present. τὰ παταάόντα πράγματα ογ τὰ παταάρόντα, the present state of affairs. παταάειμι, impf. -ήειν or -ῆα, [παρά + είμι], go past, pass by, go along, pass through, come forward. See είμι.

παταάελαάύνω, παταάελάσω ογ παταάελῶ, παταάελήλακα, παταάήλασα, impf. παταάήλαυνον, [παρά + -ελαάύνω], drive past; march past, drive by, ride along, ride by.

παταάέρχομαι, παταάελεύσομαι, παταάέλῃλυθα, 2 aor. παταάήλθον, [παρά + έρχομαι], come by, go by, pass by, pass through; — of time, pass, elapse; of speakers, come forward.

παταάέχω, παταάέξω ογ παταάασχήσω, παταάέσχηκα, 2 aor. παταάέσχον, [παρά + έχω], offer, furnish, afford, supply, present, give, render; give up, deliver; — of passion or fear, arouse, excite, inspire. παταάέχεσθαι πειθομένους στρατιώτας, to make soldiers obedient.

Παταάένιον, -ου, τό, Parthenium, a town in Mysia, in the vicinity of Pergamos. VII. viii. 15, 21.

Παταάένιος, -ου, ό, Parthenius, a river on the western border of Paphlagonia, flowing northward into the Black Sea; now Burtan-Tschai. V. vi. 9.

παταάθένος, -ου, ἡ, maid, maiden, virgin. III. ii. 25.

Παταάανός, -ου, ό, [Πάριον], Parian; in pl., Παταάανολ, -ών, Parians, inhabitants of Parium. VII. iii. 16.

παταάίημι, παταάήσω, παταάείκα, παταάήκα, [παρά + ήμι], send by, let pass by, permit, allow, yield.

Πάριον, -ου, τό, Parium, a city in Mysia, on the south shore of the

Propontis, east of Lampsacus.
VII. ii. 7 *et seq.*

παρίστημι, παραστήσω, παρέστηκα, παρέστησα, 2 aor. παρέστην, [παρά + ἵστημι]; transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), *place near, put by, station near*; intransitive tenses, *stand near, stand by*; — mid., *place near one's self, station near one's self, bring forward.*

πάροδος, -ου, ἡ, [παρά + ὁδός], *way past, passage, pass, entrance, approach.*

παροινέω, παροινήσω, πεπαρόνηκα, ἐπαρόνησα, [πάροινος, from παρά + οἶνος], *play drunken tricks, behave ill at wine.* V. viii. 4.

παροίχομαι, παροιχήσομαι, -έχημαι, [παρά + οἶχομαι], *pass by.* τὰ παροιχόμενα, *the things of the past, the past.* II. iv. 1.

Παρράσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Parrhasian*, an inhabitant of Parrhasia, a district about Mount Lycæus, in the southwestern part of Arcadia. I. i. 2.

Παρύσατις, -ιδος, ἡ, [Old Persian, thought to come from *paru*, *much*, and *shiti*, *land*, = *she who has much land, she of the wide lands*], daughter of Artaxerxes I., half-sister and wife of Darius Nothus, and mother of Artaxerxes II. and Cyrus. For the character of Parysatis see pp. 21, 24, 25. I. i. 4 *et al.*

πάς, πάσα, πᾶν, gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός, neut. pl. πάντα, by elision πάντ', by elision and aspiration πάνθ'; without the article, *all, every*, as πᾶσα ὁδός, *every road, every way*; with the article, *whole*, as πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός, *the whole way*; πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *the whole time.* As subst., πᾶν, *everything*; πάντα, *all things*; τὸ πᾶν, *the whole.*

Πασίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Pasion*, a Greek general in the service of Cyrus;

some of his men went over to Clearchus, whereupon he abandoned the expedition. I. ii. 3 *et seq.*

πάσχω, πείσομαι, πέπονθα, 2 aor. ἔπαθον, *experience, be affected, be treated; suffer.* εὖ πάσχειν, *to receive good, to be well treated.* κακῶς πάσχειν, *to suffer ill, to suffer hurt, to be ill treated.* πάσχειν δεινὰ, *to suffer evils.* πάσχειν βίαν, *to suffer violence.* πάσχειν τι or παθεῖν τι, *to suffer any hurt, to suffer some hurt, euphemistic for to die, to be killed.*

πατάσσω, πατάξω, ἐπάταξα, *smite, strike, fell.*

Πατηγύας, -α, ὁ, *Pategyas*, a prominent Persian in the service of Cyrus. I. viii. 1.

πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *pater*, German *Vater*, Eng. *father*], *father.*

πάτριος, -α, -ον, adj., [πατήρ], *of a father, of fathers, father's, paternal, ancestral.* σὺν τῷ πατρίῳ φρονήματι, *with the spirit of your sires.* III. ii. 16.

πατρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [πατήρ] *fatherland, native country, home.*

πατρῷος, -α, -ον, adj., [πατήρ], *of one's father, ancestral, hereditary, especially of things inherited from one's father, inherited from forefathers.*

παύλα, -ης, ἡ, [παύω, *cease*], *rest, end, cessation; prevention.* V. vii. 32.

παύω, παύσω, πέπαυκα, ἔπαυσα, *cause to stop, put an end to*; — mid., *cease, pause, stop, rest*; give up, finish, end; leave off, be done with, be freed from.

Παφλαγονία, -ας, ἡ, *Paphlagonia*, a province of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea, east of Bithynia. VI. i. 14.

Παφλαγονικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Παφλαγονία], *Paphlagonian, of*

Raphlagonia. ἡ Παφλαγονική (sc. χώρα), = Παφλαγονία, *Raphlagonia*, VI. i. 15 *et seq.*

Παφλαγών, -όνος, ὁ, *Raphlagonian*, an inhabitant of *Raphlagonia*. Cyrus had a troop of *Raphlagonian* cavalry (ἱππεῖς Παφλαγόνες) in the battle of *Cunaxa*. I. viii. 5. V. vi. 3.

πάχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [παχύς], *thickness*. V. iv. 13.

παχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., [root παγ in πήγνυμι, *be solid*], *thick, large*.

πέδη, -ης, ἡ, [root πεδ, cf. πούς], *fetter*. IV. iii. 8.

πεδινός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. πεδινώτερος [πέδιον], *flat, level*.

πέδιον, -ου, τό, [πέδον, *ground*, cf. πούς], *plain, level country, flat*.

πεζεύω, πεζεύσω, [πεζός], *go on foot, travel by land*.

πεζῇ, adv., [πεζός], *on foot*, as opposed to being on horseback; *on land, by land*, as opposed to travel by sea.

πεζός, -ή, -όν, adj., [root πεδ, cf. πούς], *on foot, walking*, as opposed to being on horseback. πεζῇ δύναμις, *infantry*. As subst. in pl., πεζοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *foot-soldiers, infantry*.

πειθαρχέω, -ήσω, [πειθαρχος, *obedient*, from πείθω, ἀρχή], *obey one in authority, be obedient to*. I. ix. 17.

πείθω, πείσω, πέπεικα, ἔπεισα, 2 pf. πέποιθα, mid. πείθομαι, πείσομαι, πέπεισμαι, 2 aor. ἐπιθόμην, aor. p. ἐπέισθην, *prevail upon, win over, persuade*; — mid. and pass., *be won over, be persuaded, be prevailed upon; obey; believe in, trust to; yield, comply, listen to*.

πεινάω, πεινήσω, πεπείνηκα, ἐπείνησα, [πεινᾶ, *hunger*], *be hungry, suffer hunger, hunger*. I. ix. 27.

πείρα, -ας, ἡ, [cf. πειράω], *trial, attempt, experiment*. ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι, *to be well acquainted with*. πείραν ἔχειν, *to have experience*.

πειράω, -άσω, aor. ἐπείρᾳσα, more often as mid. dep., πειράομαι, πειράσομαι, πέπειράμαι, ἐπείρᾳσάμην, impf. ἐπειρώμην, *attempt, try, endeavor; test, make proof of, make trial of*.

πειστέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [πείθω], *to be obeyed*. πειστέον ἐστὶν αὐτῷ, *he must be obeyed, obedience must be rendered to him*.

πελάζω, πελάσω, aor. ἐπέλασα, [πέλας, *near*], *approach, come near, draw nigh*. IV. ii. 3.

Πελληνεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Pellenian*, inhabitant of *Pellene*, a city in the eastern part of *Achaia*. V. ii. 15.

Πελοποννήσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Πελοπόννησος], *Peloponnesian, of or from the Peloponnesus*. As subst., **Πελοποννήσιος**, -ου, ὁ, *Peloponnesian*, an inhabitant of the *Peloponnesus*.

Πελοπόννησος, -ου, ἡ, [Πέλοπος νῆσος, *Island of Pelops*], *Peloponnesus*, the peninsula forming the southern part of *Greece*, said to have taken its name from *Pelops*, an early king of *Elis*. I. iv. 2.

πелτάζω, -άσω [πέλτη], *serve as peltast, be a peltast*. V. viii. 5.

Πέλται, -ῶν, αἱ, *Peltae*, a city in the western portion of *Phrygia*, on the *Maeander*. See N. to p. 56, 7. I. ii. 10.

πелταστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [πελτάζω], *light-shield-man, targeteer, peltast*. See p. 32.

πелταστικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [πελταστής], *of a peltast, of targeteers*. τὸ πелταστικόν (sc. στράτευμα), *the peltast force, the body of targeteers*.

πέλη, -ης, ἡ, *light shield*, of the shape of a crescent; *target*. See Plate II. 5.

πεμπταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [πέμπτος], *on the fifth day*; of dead, ἦσαν πεμπταῖοι, *they were five days unburied*. VI. iv. 9.

πέμπτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [πέντε], *fifth, the fifth*.

πέμπω, πέμψω, πέκομφα, ἔπεμψα, aor. p. ἐπέμφθην, *send*.

πένης, -ητος, ὁ, adj., [πένομαι]. *poor man, day-laborer*, not a beggar, but a man who has to work for a living; sometimes as adj., *poor, needy*. VII. vii. 28.

πενία, -ας, ἡ, [πένης], *poverty, need*. VII. vi. 20.

πένομαι, used only in pres. and impf., *work for daily bread, be poor, live in poverty*. III. ii. 26.

πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [πέντε + ἑκατόν], *five hundred*.

πέντε, indecl. num., *five*.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indecl. num., *fifteen*.

πεντήκοντα, indecl. num., *fifty*.

πεντηκοντήρ, -ῆρος, ὁ, [πεντήκοντα], *pentecoster, leader of fifty men, commander of a pentecostys*. III. iv. 21.

πεντηκόντορος, -ου, ἡ, [πεντήκοντα, root ερ in ἑρετμόν, *oar*], originally used with ναῦς, *fifty-oared ship, penteconter, freight-ship with fifty oars, twenty-five on a side*.

πεντηκοστὺς, -ύος, acc. pl. πεντηκοστὺς, ἡ, [πεντήκοντα], *number of fifty, body of fifty men, pentecostys, a division in the Spartan army*; see p. 28. κατὰ πεντηκοστὺς, *by pentecostyes*. III. iv. 2.

πέρ, enclitic adv, in prose found only in composition, generally making the word to which it is added more emphatic or specific, = *just, exactly; altogether, at any rate, however, yet*. See εἴπερ, καίπερ, ὅσπερ, καθάπερ, ὅσοσπερ, ὥσπερ.

πέρα, adv, *across, beyond, further*, used of both space and time. οὐκέτι πέρα, *no longer, no further*; with gen., πέρα μεσοῦσης τῆς ἡμέρας, *beyond mid-day, afternoon*.

περαίνω, περανῶ, aor. ἐπέρανα, [πέρας], *bring to an end, carry through, complete, finish, accomplish*.

περαιῶω, -ῶσω, πεπεραίωκα, ἐπεραίωσα, [πέραν], *carry over, bring across*; — mid. and pass., *go across, pass over*. VII. ii. 12

πέραν, adv., *on the other side, across*; often with gen., *on the other side of*. τὸ πέραν, *the other side, the opposite side*.

περάω, περάσω, πεπέρακα, ἐπέρασα, [πέραν], *go right through, go through, cross over, pass over*. IV. iii. 21.

Πέργαμος, -ου, ὁ, *Pergamos, Pergamus, Pergamum*, a city in Mysia, later capital of the kingdom of Pergamos; now *Bergama*. VII. viii. 8, 23.

πέρδιξ, -ίκος, ὁ, *partridge*. I. v. 3.

περί, prep., with gen., dat., and acc., *about, around*: 1. With gen., *about, concerning, in regard to, of, respecting*. 2. With dat. (rare), *about, around*. 3. With acc., *around, about, in regard to, in relation to, with, over, towards*. οἱ περὶ Κῦρον, *those about Cyrus, those in company with Cyrus, Cyrus and his men*.

In composition περί adds the force of *all around, about, above, before, very, exceedingly*.

περιβάλλω, περιβαλῶ, 2 aor. περιέβαλον, impf. περιέβαλλον, [περί + βάλλω, *throw*], *throw around, as one's arms, embrace*; — mid., *shift around, as one's shield for protection; take in, get possession of, as plunder*.

περιγίγνομαι, -γενήσομαι, 2 pf. -γέγονα, 2 aor. περιεγενόμην, [περί + γίγνομαι], *be superior, prevail over, overcome, excel, conquer*, followed by gen.; *result, issue, come around*, followed by infin.

περιελέω, -ήσω, [περί + εἰλέω, *roll*], *wrap around, fold around*. IV. v. 36.

περίειμι, impf. περιῆειν or περιῆα, [εἶμι], *go around, go about*.

περίειμι, περιέσσομαι, περιῆν, [περί + εἶμι], *be around; be superior to, surpass, excel*.

περιέλκω, περιέλξω, impf. περιεἶλκον, [περί + ἔλκω, *drag*], *drag around, drag about*. VII. vi. 10.

περιέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, -ελήλυθα, περιῆλθον, [περί + ἔρχομαι], *go around, pass around*. IV. iv. 3.

περιέχω, περιέξω or περισχήσω, περιέσχηκα, 2 aor. περιέσχον, [περί + ἔχω], *surround, encompass*. I. ii. 22.

περίστημι, περιστήσω, περιέστηκα, περιέστησα, 2 aor. περιέστην, [περί + ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), station around, place around; intransitive tenses, stand around, stay about. οἱ περιεστῶτες, the bystanders*.

περικυκλόω, -ώσω, περικεκύκλωκα, [περί + κυκλόω, *surround*], *encircle, surround*. VI. iii. 11.

περιλαμβάνω, περιλήψομαι, 2 aor. περιέλαβον, [περί + λαμβάνω], *put one's arms around, embrace*. VII. iv. 10.

περιμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, -έμεινα, [περί + μένω], *wait, remain; with acc. as obj., wait for*.

Περίνθιος, -ου, ὁ, [Πέρινθος], *Perinthian, an inhabitant of Perinthus*. VII. ii. 8.

Πέρινθος, -ου, ἡ, *Perinthus, a city in Thrace, on the north shore of the Propontis, west of Byzantium*.

πέριξ, adv., [περί], *round about, around; — with gen., around, about*.

περίοδος, -ου, ἡ, [περί + ὁδός], *circumference, circuit*.

περιοικέω, -ήσω, [περίοικος], *dwell around, dwell about*. V. vi. 16.

περίοικος, -ου, ὁ, [περί + οἶκος], *neighbor; at Sparta, perioecus, provincial, one of the περίοικοι, a class of free inhabitants in the towns of Laconia, outside of Sparta itself, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty, being above the Helots and below the Spartans*. V. i. 15.

περιοράω, περιόψομαι, περιεώρᾱκα or περιεόρᾱκα, 2 aor. περιεῖδον, impf. περιεώρων, [περί + ὀράω], *overlook, neglect, pass by, allottu*.

περίπατος, -ου, ὁ, [περί + πάτος, *path*], *walking about, walk*. II. iv. 15.

περιπέτομαι, -πτήσομαι, [περί + πέτομαι], *fly around, fly about*. VI. i. 23.

περιπήγνυμι, περιπήξω, περιπέπηγα, impf. περιεπηγνύμην, [περί + πήγνυμι, *freeze*], *be frozen about; of shoes, be frozen on the feet*. IV. v. 14.

περιπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, περιπέπτωκα, 2 aor. περιέπεσον, [περί + πίπτω], *fall about, embrace; fall upon, fall in with*.

περιπλέω, -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι, περιπέπλευκα, περιέπλευσα, [περί + πλέω, *sail*], *sail around*.

περιποιέω, -ποιήσω, περιεποίηκα, περιεποίησα, aor. mid. περιεποιήσάμην, [περί + ποιέω], *keep safe, procure; — mid., get for one's self, acquire*. V. vi. 17.

περιπτύσσω, περιπτύξω, aor. περιέπτυξα, [περί + πτύσσω, *fold*], *enfold, enwrap; as a military term, outflank*. I. x. 9

περιρρέω, περιρρεύσομαι, περιέρρήκα, impf. p. περιερρούμην, aor. p.

- (as mid.) περιερρύη, [περί + ῥέω, *flow*], *flow around; flow away, slip away from around* any one or anything; of fetters, *slip off, drop off*.
- περισταυρόω, -ώσω, περιεσταύρωκα, περιεσταύρωσα, plurf. p. περιεσταυρώμην, [περί + σταυρόω, *fence with poles*], *surround with palisade, surround with stockade*. VII. iv. 14.
- περιστερά, -ᾱς, ἡ, *pigeon, dove*. I. iv. 9.
- περιττεύω, -εύσω, impf. ἐπερίττεουν, [περιττός], *be more than enough; reach beyond, go beyond, outflank*. IV. viii. 11.
- περιττός, -ή, -όν, adj., [πέριξ], *over and above, more than sufficient, superfluous*. As subst., περιττοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *used of soldiers in battle order, those beyond, surplus men, troops beyond the extent of our front*. IV. viii. 11. περιττόν, -οῦ, τό, *what is not necessary, what is not needed, surplus*.
- περιτυγχάνω, -τεύξομαι, -τετύχηκα, 2 aor. περιέτυχον, [περί + τυγχάνω], *happen to be about, happen to be near, fall in with*. VI. vi. 7.
- περιφανῶς, adv., [περιφανής, *conspicuous*], *evidently, notably, manifestly*. IV. v. 4.
- περιφέρω, περιόλω, 2 aor. περιήνεγκον, [περί + φέρω], *carry around, bring around*. VII. iii. 24.
- περίφοβος, -ον, adj., [περί + φόβος], *very much frightened, exceedingly terrified, in great fear*. III. i. 12.
- Πέρσης, -ου, ὁ, *Persian, inhabitant of Persia, for which see p. 1 et seq.*
- περσίζω, [Πέρσης], *speak Persian, talk Persian*. IV. v. 34.
- Περσικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Περσίς], *Persian, of the Persians, of Persia*.
- τὸ Περσικὸν ὀρχεῖσθαι, *to dance the Persian dance*.
- περσιστί, adv., [περσίζω], *in the Persian language*. IV. v. 10.
- περυσινός, -ή, -όν, adj., [πέρυσι, *last year*], *of last year, last year's, of the previous year*.
- πέταλον, -ου, τό, [πετάννυμι, *spread out*], *leaf*. V. iv. 12.
- πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτόμην or ἐπτάμην, *fly*. I. v. 3.
- πέτρα, -ας, ἡ, *rock, ledge, mass of rock*.
- πετροβολία, -ας, ἡ, [πέτρος, βάλλω], *stone-throwing, stoning*. VI. vi. 15.
- πέτρος, -ου, ὁ, *stone, boulder, as distinguished from πέτρα, which refers rather to the living rock, or large mass of rock*.
- πεφυλαγμένως, adv., [πεφυλαγμένος, pf. part. of φυλάττω], *cautiously*. II. iv. 24.
- πῆ, adv., often enclitic, *in some way, somehow*. πῆ μὲν — πῆ δέ, *in one way — but in another respect*.
- πηγή, -ῆς, ἡ, *spring, source; of the sources of a stream, usually in pl.*
- πήγνυμι, πήξω, πέπηχα, ἔπηξα, impf. ἐπηγνύμην, *make fast, make solid; stiffen, freeze*.
- πηδάλιον, -ου, τό, [πηδός, *oar-blade*], *rudder, steering-paddle; not like the modern rudder, but simply a strong oar with wide blade. There were usually two steering paddles, one on each side of the stern, and worked simultaneously by means of a cross-bar connecting them*. V. i. 11.
- πηλός, -οῦ, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *pallus*], *mud, mire, clay*.
- πήχυς, -εως, ὁ, *fore-arm; as a measure of length, cubit, = 6 palms (παλασταί), = 24 fingers (δάκτυλοι), = about 18 inches by*

our measure. The Persian cubit was longer than the Greek, = $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by our measure. IV. vii. 16.

Πίγρης, -ητος, ὁ, *Pigres*, a Carian interpreter in the service of Cyrus. I. ii. 17 *et seq.*

πίξω, πῆσω, aor. ἐπίεσα, *press, crowd, press hard.*

πικρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *bitter.* IV. iv. 13.

πίνω, πτόμαι, πέπωκα, 2 aor. ἐπιον, *drink.* VI. i. 4.

πιπράσκω, pf. πέπρᾱκα, plupf. ἐπεπράκειν, fut. pf. πεπράσομαι, def., *sell.*

πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἔπεσον, *fall, fall down*; especially in pf., *be fallen.*

Πισίδης, -ου, ὁ, *Pisidian*; usually in pl., Πισίδαι, -ῶν, οἱ, *Pisidians*, a people in Asia Minor, south of Phrygia. See N. to p. 53, 22. I. i. 11; ii. 1.

πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, πεπίστευκα, ἐπίστευσα, [πίστις], *trust, put faith in, believe in, believe, rely on.*

πίστις, -εως, ἡ, [πίθω], *trust, faith, good-faith, confidence, faithfulness*; token of good-faith, *pledge.*

πιστός, -ή, -όν, adj., [πίθω], *faithful, trusty, devoted*; *credible, trustworthy.* As subst., πιστοί, -ῶν, οἱ, the *Trusted*, a sort of privy-councillors in attendance upon a Persian king. πιστά, -ῶν, τὰ, *pledges, assurances of good-faith.*

πιστότης, -ητος, ἡ, [πιστός], *faithfulness, good-faith, fidelity.* I. viii. 29.

πίτυς, -υος, ἡ, *pine, pine-tree.* IV. vii. 6.

πλάγιος, -α, -ον, [πλάγος, *side*], *placed sideways, slanting, athwart, aslant, oblique.* εἰς πλάγιον, *obliquely.* As subst., πλάγιον, -ου, τό, *flank* of an army.

πλαίσιον, -ου, τό, *rectangle, square*; of troops, usually *hollow square*, the troops marching on the outside with the baggage, and non-combatants in the centre; see pp. 35, 36. The Persians often massed their troops in *solid squares* (πλαισίοις πλήρεσι); see p. 19, and I. viii. 9.

πλανάω, ἤσω, πεπλάνηκα, ἐπλάνησα, [πλάνη, *wandering*], *mislead*; — mid. and pass., *wander about, wander.*

πλάτος, -εος or -ους, τό, [πλατύς], *breadth.* V. iv. 32.

πλάττω, πλάσω, πέπλακα, ἔπλασα, aor. mid. ἐπλασάμην, *form, mould, shape*; *make up, invent, fabricate.* II. vi. 26.

πλατύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., comp. πλατύτερος, sup. πλατύτατος, *broad, wide.*

πλεθριαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [πλέθρον], *of the width of a plethron, of the length of a plethron, to the extent of a plethron.*

πλέθρον, -ου, τό, *plethron*, a Greek measure of length, = $\frac{1}{6}$ of a stadium, = 100 Greek feet, = 101 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by our measurement.

πλείων, πλείστος, see πολὺς.

πλέκω, πλέξω, πέπλεχα, ἔπλεξα, [cf. Lat. *plecto*], *plait, twist*, used especially of the manufacture of articles in which rope or twine is used, as slings. III. iii. 18

πλεονεκτέω, ἤσω, πεπλεονέκτηκα, impf. ἐπλεονέκτουν. [πλεονέκτης, *greedy fellow*, = ὁ πλεόν ἔχων], *have more*; *get more, be greedy, claim more than is due*; *get the advantage, gain the advantage over.*

πλευρά, -ᾱς, ἡ, *rib*; *side*; as a military term often *sides* of a hollow square.

πλέω, πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, πέπλευκα, ἔπλευσα, *sail, go by sea, travel by sea.*

πληγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [πλήττω], *blow, stroke*.

πλήθος, -εος or -ους, τό, *throng, crowd, multitude; magnitude, quantity, mass, amount; extent, number*.

πλήθω, def., chiefly used in pres. part., *be full*.

πλήν, adv. and prep., *except*:

1. As prep., with gen., *except, save, excepting*.

2. As adv., *except, except that, only that, only*.

πλήρης, πλήρες, gen. -εος or -ους, [root πλε in πίμπλημι, *fill*], *full, complete, full of*.

πλησιάζω, πλησιάσω, πεπλησίακα, ἐπλησίασα [πλησίος], *come near, draw near, approach*.

πλησίος, -α, -ον, [πέλας, *near*], adj., comp. πλησιαιτέρος, sup. πλησιαίτατος, *near, neighboring, close to*.

πλησίον, adv., [πέλας, *near*], *near, nigh, hard by*.

πλήττω, πλήξω, 2 pf. πέπληγα, ἔπληξα, 2 aor. p. ἐπλήγην, *strike, smite, hit*, used especially of a direct blow.

πλίνθινος, -η, -ον, adj., [πλίνθος], *made of brick, of brick, brick*. III. iv. 11.

πλίνθος, -ου, ἡ, *brick*, whether sun-dried or baked by fire.

πλοῖον, -ου, τό, [πλέω], *sailing-vessel, ship; merchant-vessel, transport*, as distinguished from the war-ship. The πλοῖον was built less narrow than the war-ship, and propelled by a sail instead of oars. Cf. pp. 39, 40.

πλοῦς, πλοῦ, ὁ, [for πλόος, from πλέω], *sailing, voyage; time or tide for sailing*. πλοῦς ἐστί, *it is favorable for sailing*.

πλούσιος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. πλουσιώτερος, sup. πλουσιώτατος, [πλοῦτος, *wealth*], *rich, wealthy*.

πλουτέω, -ήσω, [πλοῦτος, *wealth*], *be rich, be wealthy; become rich*.

πλουτίζω, πλουτιῶ, πεπλούτικα, ἐπλούτισα, [πλοῦτος, *wealth*], *make wealthy, make rich*. VII. vi. 9.

πνεῦμα, -ατος, τό, [πνέω], *breath, wind*.

πνέω, πνεύσομαι, πέπνευκα, ἔπνευσα, impf. ἔπνουν, *blow, draw breath, breathe*.

πνίγω, πνίξω, *choke, throttle*; — pass., *be choked, be drowned*. V. vii. 25.

ποδαπός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., *from what country? where born?* IV. iv. 17.

ποδήρης, -ες, gen. -εος or -ους, adj., [root ποδ in πούς], *reaching to the feet*. I. viii. 9.

ποδίζω, -ίσω, pf. p. πεπόδισμαι, [πούς, *foot*], *bind the feet, tie the feet*; — pass., *have fetters on the feet, have the feet fettered*. III. iv. 35.

πόθεν, adv., *whence*.

ποθέν, adv., enclitic, *from some place or other, from somewhere*.

ποθέω, -ήσω, πεπόθηκα, ἐπόθησα, [πόθος], *long for, yearn after, desire*. VI. iv. 8.

πόθος, -ου, ὁ, *longing, yearning, fond desire*. III. i. 3.

πόι, adv., enclitic, *somewhere or other, somewhere*.

ποιέω, ποιήσω, πεποίηκα, ἐποίησα, *do, make; form, construct, create; produce, cause, perform, render*. See IDIOMS.

ποιητέος, -α, -ον, adj., [ποιέω], = *faciendus, to be done, that must be done*. ποιητέον ἐστὶν αὐτῷ, *he must do*.

ποικίλος, -η, -ον, adj., *of many colors, many-colored, variegated; of a human being, tattooed*.

ποιός, -α, -ον, adj., interrogative, *what? what sort of? what kind of?* used in both direct and indirect questions. III. i. 14.

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, πεπολέμηκα, ἐπολέμησα, imperf. ἐπολέμουν, aor. p. ἐπολεμήθην, [πόλεμος], *go to war, make war, make war upon, be at war with, fight. ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη, whatever hostilities passed.*

πολεμικός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. πολεμικώτερος, sup. πολεμικώτατος, [πόλεμος], *of war, for war; of persons, skilled in war, warlike. As subst., πολεμικόν, -οῦ, τό, signal for battle, war-shout. πολεμικά, -ῶν, τά, military exercises, pursuits of war.*

πολεμικῶς, adv., comp. πολεμικώτερον, sup. πολεμικώτατα, [πολεμικός], *like an enemy, hostile. πολεμικῶς ἔχειν, to be like enemies, to be on terms of hostility.*

πολέμιος, -α, -ον, adj., [πόλεμος], *war; of an enemy, hostile. As subst., πολέμιος, -ου, ὁ, enemy; often in pl., οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy. πολέμια, -ων, τά, matters of war, military science. ἡ πολέμια (sc. γῆ or χώρα), the enemy's country.*

πόλεμος, -ου, ὁ, *war, warfare.*

πολίζω, [πόλις], poetic word, *colonize a region by building a city. VI. vi. 4.*

πολιορκέω, -ήσω, aor. ἐπολιορκήσα, imperf. ἐπολιορκουν, [πόλις, ἔρκος, enclosure, from εἶργω, hem in], *hem in a city, besiege, blockade, beleaguer.*

πόλις, -εως, ἡ, *city, town; state.*

πόλισμα, -ατος, τό, [πολίζω], *city, town.*

πολίτης, -ου, ὁ, [πόλις], *citizen, freeman. V. iii. 9.*

πολλάκις, adv., [πολύς], *many times, repeatedly, frequently.*

πολλαπλάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [πολύς], *many times as many, many times more, many times larger, manifold more; sometimes followed*

by the gen. of the comparative degree, many times more than.

πολλαχῇ, adv., [πολύς], *many times, often. VII. iii. 12.*

πολλαχού, adv., *in many places, in many cases. IV. i. 28.*

πολύανθρωπος, -ον, [πολύς + ἄνθρωπος], *populous, full of people. II. iv. 13.*

πολυαρχία, -ας, ἡ, [πολύς, ἀρχή], *government of many, multiplicity of command. VI. i. 18.*

Πολυκράτης, -ους, ὁ, [πολύς, κράτος], *Polycrates, an Athenian captain, who rendered valuable service to the Ten Thousand during the Retreat. IV. v. 24.*

Πολύνικος, -ου, ὁ, [πολύς, νίκη], *Polynicus, a Spartan officer, who acted as agent for Thibron in engaging the remnants of the Ten Thousand. VII. vi. 1.*

πολυπραγμονέω, πολυπραγμονήσω, [πολυπράγμων, busy-body, from πολύς, πράττω], *busy one's self; meddle in state affairs, intrigue. V. i. 15.*

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, gen. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, adj., comp. πλείων or πλέων, sup. πλείστος, *much; in pl., many, numerous. As subst., πολλοί, -ῶν, οἱ, many; with the article, οἱ πολλοί, the majority, the most. πολύ, τό, often with partitive gen., much; with the article, the greater part, the mass, the bulk; often used in acc. πολύ with adverbial force, much, very, far, a long distance. πολὺς φόβος, great fear. πολὺς χρόνος, a long time. ἐπὶ πολύ, for a long distance. ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, for the most part. πολλοῦ δέω, be far from, lack much of. ἐκ πολλοῦ, from a great distance, far. ἐκ πλείονος, from a greater distance, sooner. πολλὰ καλά, many good things.*

Πολύστρατος, -ου, δ, [πολύς, στρατός], *Polystratus*, an Athenian, father of Lycius. III. iii. 20.

πολυτελής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, adj., [πολύς, τέλος], *very expensive, very costly*. I. v. 8.

πομπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [πέμπω], *escort; procession, parade, especially solemn procession in honor of some god*. V. v. 5.

πονέω, πονήσω, πεπόνηκα, ἐπόνησα, impf. ἐπόνουν, pf. p. πεπόνημαι, aor. mid. ἐπονησάμην, [πόνος], *toil, labor, work hard; gain by toil, gain by labor; suffer under labor, undergo hardship, endure suffering*.

πονηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [πονέω], *toil-some; in bad plight, bad, useless, worthless; base, villainous, wicked*.

πονήρως, adv., [πονηρός], *laboriously, with difficulty*. III. iv. 19.

πόνος, -ου, δ, [cf. πένομαι], *work, especially hard work, labor, toil; distress, trouble, suffering. οἱ ἡμέτεροι πόνοι, the fruits of our labor*, VII. vi. 9.

πόντος, -ου, δ, *sea, sea-basin*, as distinguished from θάλαττα, which refers to the sea rather as a body of water.

Πόντος Εὐξείνος, *Euxine Sea, Black Sea*. See Εὐξείνος

Πόντος, -ου, δ, *Pontus*, a province of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea, east of Paphlagonia. See Map. V. vi. 15.

πορεία, -ας, ἡ, [πορεύομαι], *journey, march; route, course, way*.

πορευτέος, -α, -ον, adj., [πορεύομαι], = *eundus*, *necessary to proceed, to be crossed, to be traversed. ὄρη (ἐστὶν) πορευτέα, mountains must be crossed*.

πορεύω, -εύσω, aor. ἐπόρευσα, [πόρος], *cause to go; — mid.,*

πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐπορεύθην, go, walk, proceed, march; go across, go over, traverse, march through.

πορθέω, -ήσω, [cf. πέρθω, sack], *destroy, ravage, lay waste, plunder. ἡ χώρα πορθομένη, the laying waste of the country*.

πορίζω, ποριῶ, πεπόρικα, ἐπόρισα, aor. p. ἐπορίσθην, [πόρος], *bring about, furnish, provide, supply, procure; — mid., provide for one's self, furnish one's self with, procure, get*.

πόρος, -ου, δ, *ford, passage, way; means, resource*.

πόρρω, adv., Attic form of πρόσω, [πρό], *far, far off, far away, far from; often followed by gen.*

πορφυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν, for πορφύρεος, -α, -ον, [πορφύρα, purple-fish], *purple; not like our purple, but dark-red, crimson*.

πόσος, -η, -ον, adj., *how great, how much, how large; in pl., how many*.

ποταμός, -οῦ, δ, *river, stream*.

ποτέ, adv., enclitic, *at some time or other, at any time, ever, once. ὅποι ποτέ, whither possibly, to what possible point*.

πότερος, -α, -ον, adj., *which of two; acc. neut. πότερον, πότερα, often used to introduce double indirect questions, usually with corresponding ἢ. πότερον — ἢ, whether — or*.

πότερως, adv., [πότερος], *in which one of two ways*.

ποτήριον, -ου, τό, [πίνω], *drinking-cup, wine-cup*. VI. i. 4.

ποτόν, -οῦ, τό, [πίνω], *something to drink, drink, draught*.

πότος, -ου, δ, [πίνω], *drinking-drinking-bout, carousal*.

πού, adv., interrogative, *where?*

πού, adv., enclitic, *somewhere, anywhere, often to qualify an ex-*

pression, *any way, possibly, perhaps, I suppose.*

πούς, ποδός, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *pes, pedis*], *foot*; as a measure of length, *foot*, = 1.135 English feet.

πράγμα, -ατος, τό, [πράττω], *deed, act; thing, matter, affair*; especially in pl., πράγματα, *affairs, circumstances, business*; in a bad sense, *troublesome business, troubles, annoyances.* τὰ παρόντα πράγματα, *the present state of affairs.* πᾶν γὰρ τί ἐστιν, *something is the matter.* ἄνευ πραγμάτων, *without difficulty.*

πραγματεύομαι, πραγματεύσομαι, πεπραγμάτευμαι, ἐπραγματευσάμην, [πᾶγμα], *busy one's self with, exert one's self over, try to accomplish.* VII. vi. 35.

πρᾶνής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, adj., *headlong, steep, forward.* As subst., πρανές, -οῦς, τό, *steep slope.* κατὰ τοῦ πρανοῦς, *down-hill.* εἰς τὸ πρανές, *downward.*

πράξις, -εως, ἡ, [πράττω], *doing, action, transaction; enterprise, undertaking.*

πρᾶος, -ον, or πραῦς, -εῖα, -ῦ, adj., *tame, mild, gentle.* I. iv. 9.

πράττω, πράξω, πέπραχα, ἔπραξα, *achieve, bring about, perform, effect; manage, negotiate, transact; exact, require; fare, succeed.* πράττειν τινά τι, *to exact something from some one.* εὖ πράττειν, *to do well, be successful.* κακῶς πράττειν, *to fare badly.* κάκιον πράττειν, *to fare worse, be worse off.*

πρᾶως, adv., [πρᾶος], *mildly, gently.* πρᾶως λέγειν τι, *to speak lightly of anything.* I. v. 14.

πρέπει, impf. ἔπρεπε, impers., [πρέπω, *be becoming*], *it is proper, it is fitting, it is suitable, it is becoming.*

πρεσβεία, -ας, ἡ, [πρεσβεύω], *embassy.* VII. iii. 21.

πρεσβεύω, πρεσβεύσω, πεπρέσβευκα, [πρέσβυς], *act as envoy; be ambassador, act as ambassador.*

πρέσβυς, -εως, comp. πρεσβύτερος, sup. πρεσβύτατος, adj., *old.* As subst., since old men were sent as ambassadors, *envoy, ambassador.*

πρεσβύτερης, -ου, ὁ, *old man.* VI. iii. 10.

πρίσθαι, from 2 aor. ἐπριάμην; see ὠνέομαι.

πρίν, adv. and conj., *before, sooner; before that; sooner than, ere, until.*

πρό, prep. with gen., *before, in front of; — of time, before; in behalf of, for.* πρὸ ὑμῶν, *in your behalf, on your account.*

προάγω, προάξω, προήχα, 2 aor. προήγαγον, [πρό + ἄγω], *lead forward, lead on; go forward, proceed, advance.*

προαιρέω, -ήσω, προήρηκα, 2 aor. προείλον, 2 aor. mid. προειλόμην, [πρό + αἰρέω, *choose*], *bring forward; — mid., choose before, prefer, select.* VI. vi. 19.

προαισθάνομαι, προαισθήσομαι, προήσθημαι, 2 aor. προησθόμην, [πρό + αἰσθάνομαι, *perceive*], *perceive beforehand, discover in advance.* I. i. 7.

προανᾶλίσκω, προανᾶλώσω, προανήλωκα, [πρό + ἀναλίσκω, *spend*], *use up beforehand, spend previously.*

προαποτρέπομαι, προαποτρέψομαι, προαποτέτραμμαι, προαπετρεψάμην, 2 aor. προατετραπόμην, [πρό + ἀπό + τρέπω], *turn back beforehand, previously turn back.* VI. v. 31.

προβαίνω, προβήσομαι, προβέβηκα, 2 aor. προὔβην, [πρό + βαίνω], *step forward, go on, advance, proceed; of night, wear fast away.*

προβάλλω, προβαλῶ, προβέβληκα, 2 aor. προὔβαλον, 2 aor. mid.

προϋβαλόμην, [πρό + βάλλω], *throw before, lay before*; — mid., *throw before one's self, bring forward, propose*. προβάλλεσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, *to present arms*.

πρόβατον, -ου, τό, [προβαίνω], lit. *that which walks forward*, generally in pl.; *cattle*; in Attic usually *sheep*.

προβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [προβάλλω], *putting forward*, especially of a weapon for defence. τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθιέναι, *to bring the spears to rest*. VI. v. 25.

προβουλεύω, -εύσω, προβεβούλευκα, [πρό + βουλεύω], *deliberate for, plan on behalf of*. III. i. 37.

πρόγονος, -ου, ὁ, [πρό + γίγνομαι], *forefather, ancestor*.

προδίδωμι, προδώσω, προδέδωκα, προῦδωκα, plurf. προῦδεδώκειν, [πρό + δίδωμι], *give up, surrender; betray, prove traitor to, abandon, play false, desert*.

προδότης, -ου, ὁ, [προδίδωμι], *betrayor, traitor*. II. v. 27.

προδρομή, -ῆς, ἡ, [πρό, root δρομ in δρόμος], *running forward*. IV. vii. 10.

πρόειμι, impf. προῆειν or προῆα, [πρό + εἶμι], pres. used as fut. of προέρχομαι, *go forward, go on, advance, proceed; go in advance, go in advance of, precede*.

προεῖπον, see προλέγω.

προελαύνω, προελάσω, προελήλακα, προήλασα, [πρό + ἐλαύνω, *drive*], *drive forward*; intr. or with obj. understood, *march forward, ride forward, go in advance*.

προεργάζομαι, προεργάσομαι, pf. p. προείργασμαι, [πρό + ἐργάζομαι, *work*], *work beforehand*. προειργασμένη δόξα, *glory won before*. VI. i. 21.

προέρχομαι, προελεύσομαι, προεήλυθα, 2 aor. προῆλθον, *go forward, go on, come forward, advance, proceed*.

προεῖρω, fut., pf. προείρηκα, 2 aor. προεῖπον, [πρό + εἶρω], *say beforehand*.

προέχω, προέξω, 2 aor. προέσχον, [πρό + ἔχω], *have before; have the start of, have the advantage of*. III. ii. 19.

προηγέομαι, -ηγήσομαι, προήγημαι, προηγησάμην, [πρό + ἡγέομαι, *lead*], *lead forward, take the lead, lead the way*.

προηγορέω, -ηγορήσω, προηγόρηκα, προηγόρησα, [προήγορος, *advocate*], *speak for others, speak in behalf of others*. V. v. 7.

προθέω, προθεύσομαι, [πρό + θέω, *run*], *run forward, run forth*. V. viii. 13.

προθυμέομαι, -ήσομαι, προτεθύμημαι, προῦθυμήθην, [πρόθυμος], *be ready, be eager, be zealous; desire earnestly, promote eagerly*. τὸ προθυμεῖσθαι, *the eager desire*.

προθυμία, -ας, ἡ, [πρόθυμος], *readiness, zeal, earnestness, willingness, enthusiasm*.

πρόθυμος, -ον, adj., comp. προθυμότερος, sup. προθυμότατος, [πρό + θυμός, *spirit*], *ready, willing, eager, zealous, enthusiastic*.

προθύμως, adv., comp. προθυμότερον, sup. προθυμότατα, [πρόθυμος], *readily, willingly, eagerly, earnestly, with enthusiasm*.

προΐημι, προήσω, προεῖκα, προῆκα, 2 aor. mid. προείμην, [πρό + ἵημι], *send before, send forward*; — mid., *let go, give up, surrender; commit, entrust; desert, abandon*.

προΐστημι, προστήσω, προέστηκα, προέστησα, plurf. προειστήκειν, 2 aor. προέστην, [πρό + ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), set before, place before; intransitive tenses, be before, be over, be in command of, preside; often followed by gen.*

προκαλέω, προκαλέσω, προκέκληκα, [πρό + καλέω], *call forth, call out*. VII. vii. 2.

προκαλύπτω, -ύψω, 1 aor. προῦκάλυψα, [πρό + καλύπτω, *cover*], *cover over, cover up*. III. iv. 8.

προκαταθέω, -θεύσομαι, [πρό + κατά + θέω], *run down before, hasten down before*. VI. iii. 10.

προκατακάω or προκατακαίω, -καύσω, -κέκαυκα, προκατέκαυσα, [πρό + κατά + κάω], *burn down before, burn down along the advance*. I. vi. 2.

προκαταλαμβάνω, προκαταλήψομαι, προκατείληφα, 2 aor. προκατέλαβον, pf. p. προκατείλημμαι, aor. p. προκατελήφθην, [πρό + κατά + λαμβάνω], *take beforehand, seize in advance, take possession of in advance, preoccupy*.

πρόκειμαι, -κείσομαι, *lie before, lie in front, jut forth*. VI. iv. 3.

προκινδυνεύω, -εύσω, [πρό + κινδυνεύω], *incur danger for any one, run risk, brave danger for*. VII. iii. 31.

Προκλής, -έους, δ, *Procles*, a descendant of Damarātus; he was the first to bring to the Greeks the news of Cyrus's death. II. i. 3; ii. 1.

προκρίνω, προκρινῶ, προκέκρικα, προῦκρίνα, aor. p. προῦκρίθην, [πρό + κρίνω], *choose before others, choose by preference, prefer*. VI. i. 26.

προλέγω, προλέξω or προερῶ, pf. προείρηκα, 2 aor. προεῖπον, [πρό + λέγω], *state publicly, proclaim, declare; order, bid*.

προμαχεών, -ῶνος, δ, [πρό, root μαχ in μάχομαι], *rampart, bulwark, battlement*. VII. viii. 13.

προμετωπίδιον, -ου, τό, [πρό + μέτωπον, *forehead*], *frontlet, head-piece, a protection for the forehead of horses*. Cf. p. 32. I. viii. 7.

προμνάομαι, -μνήσομαι, impf. προῦμνώμην, [πρό + μνάομαι, *solicit*], *endeavor to obtain, solicit*. VII. iii. 18.

προνοέω, -ήσω, προνευόηκα, προῦνόησα, impf. mid. προῦνοούμην, [πρό + νοέω], *think beforehand; provide for, take thought of*.

πρόνοια, -ας, ἡ, [πρόνοος, from πρό + νόος, νοῦς], *forethought, foresight*. VII. vii. 52.

προνομή, -ῆς, ἡ, *foraging, foraging expedition, foray*. V. i. 7.

προξενέω, προξενήσω, προῦξένηκα, προῦξένησα, [πρόξενος], *act as an agent, act as consul*; — in a bad sense, κίνδυνον προξενεῖν τινι, *to put danger upon one*. VI. v. 14.

πρόξενος, -ου, δ, [πρό + ξένος], *consul, consular agent, patron*, term applied to a Greek residing under appointment in another city than his own, charged with aiding any of his fellow-citizens who might come thither, and in general with advancing the interests of his own state in any way.

Πρόξενος, -ου, δ, *Proxenus*, a Boeotian in the service of Cyrus. See p. 41, and II. vi. 16-20.

προοράω, προόψομαι, προεδράκα or προεώρακα, 2 aor. προεῖδον, [πρό + δράω], *look before one, see beforehand, foresee*.

προπέμπω, προπέμψω, προπέπομφα, προῦπεμψα, aor. p. προῦπέμφθην, [πρό + πέμπω], *send forward, send on, send before, send forth; escort, conduct, attend*.

προπίνω, προπίομαι, προπέπωκα, προῦπιων, impf. προῦπινον, [πρό + πίνω, *drink*], *drink before, drink first*; since there was a Greek custom in drinking one's health to drink first one's self, then pass the cup to the person pledged, *drink to one's health*.

προπονέω, προπονήσω, προπεπόνηκα, προῦπόνησα, [πρό + πονέω, labor], work for, labor for, toil in behalf of. III. i. 37.

πρός, prep., with gen., dat., and acc. : —

1. With gen., in front of, in sight of, before, in accordance with ; in oaths and with passive verb, by.

2. With dat., on the border of, face to face with, near by, at, beside ; besides ; in addition to.

3. With acc., towards, to, before, at, near, against, upon, with ; for, in relation to, in comparison with.

πρὸς τοῦ τρόπου, in accordance with his character. πρὸς τὸ ἀργύριον, in comparison with the money. πρὸς ταῦτα, to this, often = in reply. πρὸς τοῦτο πέμπειν, to send for that purpose.

προσάγω, προσάξω, προσῆχα, 2 aor. προσήγαγον, [πρός + ἄγω], bring to, introduce, apply ; move forward, lead forward, go forward, advance.

προσαιοτέω, προσαιτήσω, προσήτηκα, προσήτησα, impf. προσήτουν, [πρός + αἰτέω, ask], ask besides, ask in addition, demand further, ask more.

προσανεῖπον, [πρός + ἀνά + εἶπον], 2 aor., proclaim besides, announce further.

προσβάλλω, -βαλῶ, προσβέβληκα, 2 aor. προσέβαλον, [πρός + βάλλω], hurl against ; in the Anab. only intrans., make an attack upon, attack, charge, charge upon, make an assault upon.

προσβατός, -ῆς, -όν, adj., [προσβαίνω, proceed], accessible. IV. iii. 12.

προσβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [προσβάλλω], attack, assault.

προσγίγνομαι, προσγενήσομαι, προσγεγένημαι, 2 aor. προσεγενόμην,

[πρός + γίγνομαι], come to, attach one's self to another, especially an ally.

προσδανέζομαι, -είσομαι, aor. mid. προσεδανεισάμην, [πρός + δανείζω, loan], borrow in addition, borrow besides. VII. v. 5.

προσδεῖ, impers., [πρός + δεῖ], there is need in addition, there is further need ; followed by gen.

προσδέομαι, -δεήσομαι, -δεδέημαι, aor. p. προσεδεήθην, [πρός + δέομαι, need], need in addition, ask in addition, strive for.

προσδίδωμι, προσδώσω, προσδέδωκα, προσέδωκα, impf. προσεδίδουν, [πρός + δίδωμι], give besides, give in addition. I. iv. 19.

προσδοκάω, -δοκήσω, aor. -εδόκησα, impf. προσεδόκων, [πρός, root δοκ in δεδοκήμενος, waiting], expect, look for, wait for.

προσέδραμον, see προστρέχω.

πρόσειμι, προσήειν or προσῆα, part. προσιών, [πρός + εἶμι], pres. used as fut. of προσέρχομαι, go towards, come forward, come near, approach, advance.

προσελαύνω, προσελάσω or προσελῶ, προσελήλακα, προσήλασα, impf. προσήλαυνον, [πρός + ἐλαύνω], drive towards ; — intrans., or with obj. understood, march towards, come up, ride towards, ride forward, advance.

προσέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, -ελήλυθα, 2 aor. προσῆλθον, [πρός + ἔρχομαι], go toward, come to, go forward, advance, approach, come up. οἱ προσελθόντες αὐτῷ, those who had gone over to him.

προσεύχομαι, -εύξομαι, προσεύγμαι, προσευξάμην, [πρός + εὔχομαι, pray], offer prayers to, pray to. VI. iii. 21.

προσέχω, προσέξω, προσέσχηκα, 2 aor. προσέσχον, impf. προσεῖχον, [πρός + ἔχω], hold to, apply, direct. προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν,

turn one's mind, direct one's attention to, pay attention to, give heed to.

προσῆκω, προσήξω, προσῆκα, [πρός + ἤκω], have arrived, have come to, be near at hand; belong to, be related to. As impers., προσήκει, it belongs to, it concerns, it be- seems, it is fitting.

πρόσθεν, adv., [πρός + -θεν], used of both place and time, before, in front of; previously, formerly, before that, until. ὁ πρόσθεν λόγος, the foregoing narrative, the preceding narrative. τὸ πρόσθεν, as acc. used adverbially, before, formerly, previously. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, toward the front, forward. πρόσθεν — πρίν, sooner than, before. πρόσθεν ἢ, sooner than.

προσθῆω, -θεύσομαι, impf. προσέθεον, [πρός + θέω], run towards, run to, run up.

προσίημι, προσήσω, προσεῖκα, -ῆκα, impf. προσίην, impf. mid. προσιέμην, [πρός + ἵημι], send towards, let come to, permit to approach to; — mid., let come to one, receive, admit; suffer, allow. προσίημι εἰς ταῦτό, admit to the same place, receive to the same standing.

προσκαλέω, -καλέσω, call to one, invite, summon.

προσκητάομαι, -κτήσομαι, -κέκτημαι, προσεκτησάμην, [πρός + κτάομαι], gain besides, get besides, gain in addition. V. vi. 15.

προσκυνέω, -κυνήσω, προσκεκύνηκα, προσεκύνησα, [πρός + κυνέω, kiss], make obeisance, fall down and worship, worship, bow down to, adore; do homage to, prostrate one's self before.

προσλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, -εἶληφα, 2 aor. προσέλαβον, [πρός + λαμβάνω], take to, take besides, take in addition, receive in ad-

dition; take part in, take hold, in order to help.

προσμένω, -μενῶ, προσμεμένηκα, προσέμεινα, impf. προσέμενον, [πρός + μένω], await. VI. vi. 1.

προσμίγνυμι, -μίξω, aor. προσέμιξα, [πρός + μίγνυμι, mix], mingle with, unite with, join, come up. IV. ii. 16.

πρόσοδος, -ου, ἡ, [πρός + ὁδός], access, approach; solemn procession to a temple in honor of some deity; income, revenue.

προσόμενυμι, -ομοῦμαι, προσομώμοκα, προσώμοσα, [πρός + ὅμνυμι, swear], swear besides, swear in addition. II. ii. 8.

προσομολογέω, -ήσω, -ωμολόγηκα, -ωμολόγησα, impf. προσωμολόγουν, [πρός + ὁμολογέω], acknowledge further; give in, surrender. VII. iv. 24.

προσπερονάω, -ήσω, [πρός + περονάω, from περόνη, pin], fasten to by a pin, pin to. VII. iii. 21.

προσπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, -πέπτωκα, 2 aor. προσέπεσον, [πρός + πίπτω], fall towards, fall upon; rush to. VII. i. 21.

προσποιέω, -ποιήσω, προσπεποίηκα, προσεποίησα, [πρός + ποιέω], attach to; — mid., take to one's self, pretend, claim; make out, feign, simulate; with fut. infin., make as if one would do something.

προσπολεμέω, -ήσω, [πρός + πολεμέω], war with, wage war against. I. vi. 6.

προστατεύω, -εύσω, [προστάτης], be a leader of; make provision that, provide that. V. vi. 21.

προστατέω, -ήσω, [προστάτης], preside over, take charge of. IV. viii. 25.

προστάτης, -ου, ὁ, [προΐστημι], leader, chief, protector, patron. VII. vii. 31.

προστάττω, -τάξω, προστέταχα, προσέταξα, aor. p. προσετάχθην, [πρός + τάττω, arrange], assign to, enjoin upon, command, order.

προστελέω, -τελέσω, προστετέλεκα, προσετέλεσα, [πρός + τελέω, finish, spend], pay besides, spend in addition. VII. vi. 30.

προστερνίδιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of πρόστερνος, from πρό + στέρνων, breast], breast-piece, breastplate, used on horses. I. viii. 7.

προστίθῃμι, -θήσω, προστέθεικα, προσέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. προσεθέμην, [πρός + τίθῃμι, put], put to, add; — mid., give assent, agree, concur in an opinion. I. vi. 10.

προστρέχω, -δραμοῦμαι, -δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. προσέδραμον, [πρός + τρέχω], run to, run up to.

προσφέρω, προσοίσω, προσενήνοχα, 2 aor. προσήνεγκον, [πρός + φέρω], bring to, apply; — mid., conduct one's self, carry one's self, behave one's self.

προσχωρέω, -ήσω, imperf. προσεχώρουν, [πρός + χωρέω, move], approach, go over to, surrender, submit. V. iv. 30.

πρόσχωρος, [πρός, χώρα], adj., neighboring. V. iii. 9.

πρόσω, adv., comp. προσωτέρω, sup. προσωτάτω, forwards, onward; farther, far from; sometimes with gen. εἰς τὸ πρόσω, in advance. ἵεναι τοῦ πρόσω, go forward, advance. οὐ πρόσω, not far off. πρόσω τῶν πηγῶν, far from the sources. πρόσω τοῦ ποταμοῦ, further into the river.

προγάττω, προτάξω, προτέταχα, pf. p. προτέταγμαι, [πρό + τάττω], put in the front rank, station in the front. V. ii. 13.

προτελέω, -τελέσω, προτετέλεκα, προϋτέλεσα, [πρό + τελέω, spend], pay beforehand, expend beforehand. VII. vii. 25.

προτεραῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [πρότερος], preceding. τῇ προτεραίᾳ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), on the preceding day, the day before. II. i. 3.

πρότερος, -α, -ον, adj., [comp. of πρό], prior, former, sooner, preceding, previous, before. πρότερον, τὸ πρότερον, as acc. used adverbially, the previous time, before, sooner, previously.

προτιμάω, -τιμήσω, προτετίμηκα, προϋτίμησα, fut. mid. προτιμήσομαι sometimes with force of pass., aor. pass. προϋτιμήθην, [πρό + τιμάω, honor], honor before, honor above, prefer in honor, prefer.

προτρέχω, -δραμοῦμαι, προδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. προῦδραμον, imperf. προῦτρεχον, [πρό + τρέχω], run before, run ahead, run forward.

προφαίνω, προφανῶ, προπέφαγκα, 2 aor. p. προῦφάνην, [πρό + φαίνω, show], show before; — mid., appear before, appear in front, become visible; come in sight.

προφασίζομαι, προφασιοῦμαι, aor. προῦφασισάμην, [πρόφασις], assign as a pretext, urge as excuse. III. i. 25.

πρόφασις, -εως, ἡ, [πρό, φημί], pretext, excuse, plea, pretence.

προφύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ, [πρό + φύλαξ], advance guard, sentinel; pl. προφύλακες = προφυλακαί, outposts, pickets.

προχωρέω, -χωρήσω, προκεχώρηκα, προῦχώρησα, imperf. προῦχώρουν [πρό + χωρέω], go forward, come forward, advance; succeed, prosper. As impers., προχωρεῖ, it goes well, it is convenient, it is of advantage.

πρύμνα, -ης, ἡ, [πρυμνός, hindmost], stern, poop, of a ship. V. viii. 20.

πρῶ or πρῶτ, adv., comp. πρωαίτερον, sup. πρωαίτατα, [πρό], early, very early in the day, at morn, as opposed to ὕψέ, late.

πρῶρα, -ας, ἡ, [πρό], *ship's-head, prow, bow*. V. viii. 20.

πρωρεύς, -έως, ὁ, [πρῶρα], *prow-officer, commander at the prow, look-out*. V. viii. 20.

πρωτεύω, -εύσω, [πρῶτος], *be first, stand first, hold the first place*. II. vi. 26.

πρῶτος, -η, -ον, adj., [sup. from πρό], *first, the first, foremost*; often best rendered as if an adv.; acc. sing. neut. πρῶτον, τὸ πρῶτον, used adverbially, *at first, in the first place, first*.

πταίω, πταίσω, ἔπταικα, ἔπταισα, *cause to fall; fall over, stumble against, dash against*. IV. ii. 3.

πτάρνυμι, 2 aor. ἔπταρον, *sneeze*. III. ii. 9.

πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, ἡ, [πτερόν, *wing*], *wing*; of armor, *corselet-flap, corselet-skirt*, the lower part of the coat of mail, made of leather or felt, with plates of metal sewed on and hanging loose.

πυγμή, -ῆς, ἡ, [πύξ, cf. Lat. *pugnus*], *fist; boxing*. IV. viii. 27.

Πυθαγόρας, -ου, ὁ, *Pythagoras*, a Spartan admiral. See N. to p. 64, 10. I. iv. 2.

πυκνός, -ή, -όν, adj., *close, close together, near together, compact, dense*; neut. pl. acc. πυκνά used adverbially, *frequently*.

πύκτης, -ου, ὁ, [πύξ], *boxer, pugilist*. V. viii. 23.

Πύλαι, -ῶν, αἱ, [πύλη], *Pylae*, a fortress or passage on the east side of the Euphrates, south of Corsōte. See N. to p. 69, 7.

Πύλαι Κιλικίας, *Cilician Gates*. See N. to p. 58, 15.

πύλαι τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας, *Syrian Gates*. See N. to p. 64, 23.

πύλη, -ης, ἡ, *gate*; in pl., πύλαι, -ῶν, αἱ, *gates; entrance, pass, mountain-pass*.

πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, πέψυμαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, *learn by hearsay or by inquiry, find out, ascertain, hear; make inquiry, inquire of, ask, inquire*.

πύξ, adv., *with the fist*. V. viii. 16.

πῦρ, πυρός, τό, *fire*; in pl. πυρά, -ῶν, τὰ, *fires, watch-fires, fire-signals*.

πύραμις, -ίδος, ἡ, *pyramid*. See N. to p. 140, 31. III. iv. 9.

Πύραμος, -ου, ὁ, *Pyramus*, a river rising in Cataonia, and flowing through Cilicia into the Mediterranean; now *Dschehan*. I. iv. 1.

πυργομαχέω, -ήσω, [πυργομάχος, *tower-fighter*], *storm a tower, make an assault on a tower*. VII. viii. 13.

πύργος, -ου, ὁ, *tower*. VII. viii. 13.

πυρέττω, -έξω, [πυρετός, *fever*, from πῦρ], *be feverish, have a fever, fall ill of a fever*. VI. iv. 11.

πύρινος, -η, -ον, adj., [πυρός], *wheaten, made of wheat*. IV. v. 31.

πῦρός, -οῦ, ὁ, often in pl. πυροί, -ῶν, *wheat*.

Πυρρίας, -ου, ὁ, *Pyrrhias*, a Greek officer from Arcadia. VI. v. 11.

πυρρίχη, -ης, ἡ, *Pyrrhic*, a dance in which the dancers went through with a mock battle, keeping time to music. VI. i. 12.

πυρσεύω, πυρσεύσω, πεπύρσευκα, ἐπύρσευσα, [πυρός, *torch*], *kindle; give signals by means of torches, give signals by means of beacon-fires*. VII. viii. 15.

πῶ, adv., enclitic, used only with negative expressions, *yet, up to this time, hitherto*. Cf. οὐπω, οὐδέπω, οὐδέποτε, etc.

πωλέω, -ήσω, aor. ἐπώλησα, impf. ἐπώλουν, *sell*.

πῶλος, -ου, ὁ, *colt, young horse*. IV. v. 24.

Πῶλος, -ου, ὁ, *Polus*, successor to Anaxibius in the command of the Lacedaemonian fleet. VII. ii. 5.

πῶμα, -ατος, τό, [πίνω, *drink*], *drink, draught*. IV. v. 27.

πῶποτε, adv., [πῶ + ποτέ], *ever yet*.

πῶς, adv., interrogative, *how? in what manner? in what way?*

πῶς, adv., enclitic, *in some way, in any way, in some manner, at all, somehow*. εἰπῶς, *if somehow*.

P.

ράδιος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. ράων, ρᾶον, sup. ρᾶστος, *easy*.

ράδῖως, adv., sup. ρᾶστα, [ράδιος], *easily, readily*. ὥς ρᾶστα, *as easily as possible*.

Ῥαθίνης, -ου, ὁ, *Rhathines*, an officer under the command of the Persian satrap Pharnabazus. VI. v. 7.

ραθυμέω, -ήσω, [ράθυμος, *indolent*], *be idle, live in idleness, live a life of ease*. II. vi. 6.

ραθυμία, -ας, ἡ, [ράθυμος, *indolent*], *taking things easy, life of ease, recreation*. II. vi. 5.

ραστώνη, -ης, ἡ, [ῥᾶστος], *love of ease, laziness, rest*. διὰ ραστώνην, *for the sake of resting*. V. viii. 16.

ρέω, ρεύσομαι or ρυήσομαι, ἐρρύηκα, 2 aor. p. ἐρρύην, *flow*.

ρήτρα, -ας, ἡ, [cf. ἐρῶ], *verbal agreement, bargain, covenant*. VI. vi. 28.

ρίγος, -εος or -ους, τό, *cold*. V. viii. 2.

ρίπτέω, impf. ἐρρίπτουν, used only in pres. and impf., = ῥίπτω, which see.

ρίπτω, ῥίψω, ἔρριφα, ἔρριψα, *throw, cast, hurl; throw down, throw away, throw off*.

ῥίς, ῥίνος, nom. pl. ῥίνες, ἡ, *nose*. VII. iv. 3.

Ῥόδιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ῥόδος, *Rhodes*], *Rhodian, of Rhodes*. As subst., Ῥόδιος, -ου, ὁ, *Rhodian*, inhabitant of the island Rhodes. See Map. The Rhodians were noted as slingers.

ροφέω, -ήσομαι, ἐρρόφησα, *suck down, gulp down*. IV. v. 32.

ῥυθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, *measured motion, rhythm, time*. ἐν ῥυθμῷ, *in time, keeping time*.

ῥῦμα, -ατος, τό, [ἐρύω, *draw*], *that which is drawn, as the string of a bow*. ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος, *from the distance of a bow-shot*. III. iii. 15.

ῥώμη, -ης, ἡ, [ῥώννυμι, *be strong*], *strength, force, especially military force*. III. iii. 14.

Ῥωπάρας, -ου, ὁ, *Rhoparas*, satrap of Babylonia, by some identified with Gobryas. VII. viii. 25.

Σ.

σάγαρις, -εως, ἡ, *battle-axe, halberd*, a weapon used by the Scythians and other ancient peoples.

σακίον, -ου, τό, [dim. of σάκος, *sack*], *small bag, pouch*, made of leather, and tied about the hoofs of horses to prevent them from sinking down into deep snow. IV. v. 36.

Σαλμυδησσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Salmydessus* a region along the Black Sea, from Cape Thynias to the Bosphorus, in which there was a town of the same name, now *Midiah*. VII. v. 12.

σαλπιγκτής, -οῦ, ὁ, [σαλπίζω], *trumpeter*.

σάλπιγξ, **σάλπιγγος**, ἡ, *trumpet*, straight, as distinguished from the curved *horn*, κέρας. See p. 32, and Plate IV. 9.

σαλπίζω, -ιῶ, aor. ἐσάλπιγξα, *sound the trumpet, give signal by trumpet, blow the trumpet*.

Σάμιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Σάμος], *from Samos, of Samos, Samian*. Samos was an island in the Aegean Sea, west of Asia Minor. See Map. I. vii. 5.

Σαμόλας, -ου or -α, ὁ, *Samolas*, an Achaian officer in the army of Cyrus. V. vi. 14. VI. v. 11.

Σάρδεις, -εων, αἱ, *Sardis or Sardes*, an ancient city of Lydia, residence of the Lydian kings. After the overthrow of Croesus by Cyrus the Great, Sardis passed into the hands of the Persians, and became the chief city of a satrapy. See N. to p. 54, 16. I. ii. 2 *et seq.*

σατραπεύω, -εύσω, [σατράπης], *be satrap, rule as satrap*.

σατράπης, -ου, ὁ, [Old Persian *kshattrā-pa-van*, *province-ruler*], *satrap, governor, viceroy*, a Persian officer in charge of a province. See p. 4.

Σάτυρος, -ου, ὁ, *satyr*, a kind of wood deity, half goat and half man. The satyr mentioned in I. ii. 13, was Silēnus, who was said to have brought up and instructed the wine-god Bacchus. He was described as "a jovial old man, with a bald head and pug nose, fat and round as the wine-bag which he usually carried with him," and almost always in a state of intoxication.

σαφής, ἐς, gen. -έος or -οῦς, adj., [cf. Lat. *sapiō*], *clear, plain, distinct, manifest, evident*. III. i. 10.

σαφῶς, adv., [σαφής], *clearly, plainly, distinctly, well; manifestly, certainly, without doubt*.

σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, [σὲ for σὺ, αὐτός], reflexive pron., *of thyself, of yourself*. ἡ σεαυτοῦ δύναμις, *your own power*. G. 80; H. 266.

Σελίνους, -οῦντος, ὁ, [σέλινον, *parsley*], *Selīnus*, name of two small streams mentioned in the Anabasis, one near Scillus in Elis, the other near Ephesus in Ionia, flowing by the famous temple of Artemis. V. iii. 8.

Σεύθης, -ου, ὁ, *Seuthes*, a Thracian prince, who had been driven out of his ancestral domains, and employed the Ten Thousand to assist him in recovering them. V. i. 15 *et seq.*

Σηλυμβρία, -ας, ἡ, *Selymbria*, a city in Thrace, on the north shore of the Propontis, now *Silivria*. VII. ii. 28; v. 15.

σημαίνω, σημαῖω, σεσημαγκα, ἐσήμηνα, [σῆμα, *sign*], *show by a sign, indicate, make known, point out, declare, announce; give a sign, give a signal to do anything; give the signal of attack, for retreat, to charge, and the like; often with σαλπικτῆς as subject expressed or understood*.

σημεῖον, -ου, τό, [σῆμα, *sign*], *sign, mark, track, trace; signal, standard, ensign*. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου, *at the same signal, at the same moment*.

σησάμινος, -η, -ον, adj., [σήσαμον], *made of sesame, of sesame*. IV. iv. 13.

σήσαμον, -ου, τό, *sesame, oil-plant, sesame-plant, sesame-seed*. The *sesame* is an herbaceous plant, cultivated for its seed, which is sometimes used for food, but is most valued for an oil extracted from it resembling olive-oil.

σιγάω, -άσω, [σιγή], *try to silence, bid keep silent, silence.* VI. i. 32.

σιγάω, σιγήσομαι, σεστέγηκα, [σιγή], *be silent, keep still, keep silent.* V. vi. 27.

σιγή, -ῆς, ἡ, *silence*; dat. σιγῇ often with adverbial force, *silently.*

σίγλος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Heb. *shekel*], *siglos*, a measure of value current in the East both as a weight and as a silver coin. The Persian *siglos* = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a daric, = $7\frac{1}{2}$ Attic obols, = about 25 cents in our money. I. v. 6.

σιδηρεῖα, -ας, ἡ, [σιδηρεύω, *dig iron ore*], *working in iron, iron-working.* V. v. I.

σιδηροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν, for σιδήρεος, -α, -ον, adj., [σιδήρος, *iron*], *of iron, made of iron, iron.* V. iv. 13.

Σικυώνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Σικυών, *Sicyon*], *of Sicyon, Sicyonian.* As subst., Σικυώνιος, -ου, ὁ, *Sicyonian*, an inhabitant of Sicyon, an ancient city on the northern coast of the Peloponnesus, northwest of Corinth. III. iv. 47.

Σιλᾶνός, -οῦ, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the Anabasis:—

1. *Sildanus*, a shrewd and unprincipled soothsayer from Ambracia in Epirus. I. vii. 18 *et al.*

2. *Sildanus*, a young trumpeter from Macistus, who gave the alarm on the occasion of a night attack by the Thracians. VII. iv. 16.

σίνομαι, σινήσομαι, dep., [poetic word], *hurt, harm, do harm, do mischief.* III. iv. 16.

Σινωπεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Σινώπη], *Sinopean*, an inhabitant of Sinōpe.

Σινώπη, -ης, ἡ, *Sinōpe*, a prosperous commercial Greek city on the

southern shore of the Black Sea, about half way between Trapezus and Heraclēa; originally a colony from Miletus. VI. i. 15.

Σιός, -ῶ, δ, [Doric form of θεός], = θεός, *god*. The dual was often used by the Lacedaemonians in oaths, as ναὶ τῷ σιῷ, τῷ σιῷ, *by the twain gods, by the twin gods*, referring to Castor and Pollux, who were much worshipped at Sparta.

σίταγωγός, -όν, adj., [σίτος, ἄγω, *bring*], *grain-carrying.* I. vii. 15.

Σιτάλκας, -ου, ὁ: 1. *Sitalcas*, king of the Adrysians, in Thrace, at the time of Darius the Great. 2. *Sitalcas*, a patriotic song in honor of king Sitalcas. VI. i. 6.

σίτευτός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [σιτεύω, *feed*], *fed up, fattened.* V. iv. 32.

σίτηρέσιον, -ου, τό, [σίτος], *provisions, victuals*; especially of soldiers, *provision-money*, money given them to purchase provisions with.

σίτλον, -ου, τό, [dim. of σῖτος], often in pl., *grain, bread*; *provisions, victuals, supplies.*

σῖτος, -ου, ὁ, pl. σῖτα, -ων, τὰ, *grain*, especially *wheat*; *flour, bread*; in pl. often *provisions, victuals, supplies.* σῖτον μελίνης, *millet-bread, millet-cake.*

Σιττάκη, -ης, ἡ, *Sittace*, a city situated on the right bank of the Tigris, a short distance north of modern Bagdad. II. iv. 13.

σιωπάω, σιωπήσομαι, σεσιώπηκα, ἐσιώπησα, impf. ἐσιώπων, [σιωπή, *silence*], *be silent, keep silence, remain silent.*

σκεδάννυμι σκεδάσω or σκεδῶ, pf. mid. ἐσκεδάσμαι, aor. mid.

ἐσκεδασάμην, *scatter, disperse*.
 III. v. 2.
 σκέλος, -εος or -ους, τό, *leg, from the hip downwards*.
 σκέπασμα, -ατος, τό, [σκεπάζω, *cover*], *covering, tent-cover*. I. v. 10.
 σκεπτέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [σκεπτομαι], *to be considered*.
 σκεπτέον (sc. ἐστί), *it is necessary to consider, one must consider*.
 σκέπτομαι, σκέφομαι, ἔσκεμμαι, ἔσκεψάμην, (cf. σκοπέω), *look about, look carefully, spy; look to, view, examine, consider; think on, provide*.
 σκευή, -ῆς, ἡ, *equipment, attire, apparel, dress*. IV. vi. 27.
 σκεῦος, -εος or -ους, τό, *vessel, implement, utensil; in pl., especially of an army, baggage, luggage, = Lat. impedimenta*.
 σκευοφορέω, -ήσω, [σκευοφόρος], *carry baggage, be a baggage-carrier*.
 σκευοφόρος, -ον, adj., [σκεῦος, φέρω], *carrying baggage, baggage-carrying*. As subst., σκευοφόρος, -ου, ὁ, *baggage-carrier, porter*. τὰ σκευοφόρα (sc. κτήνη), *baggage-animals, baggage-train of an army*.
 σκηνάω, -ήσω, ἐσκήνηκα, ἐσκήνησα, [σκηνή], *be in a tent, dwell in a tent, encamp; halt for encampment, stop, be quartered; have one's meals in a tent, banquet, feast*.
 σκηνή, -ῆς, ἡ, *tent; pl. σκηναί, sometimes = camp*.
 σκηνόω, -ώσω, [σκηνή], *pitch a tent, pitch tents, encamp; settle, take up one's abode*.
 σκήνωμα, -ατος, τό, [σκηνόω], *tent; in pl. often quarters, encampment*.
 σκηπτός, -οῦ, ὁ, [σκήπτω, *dart*], *thunderbolt*. III. i. 11.

σκηπτούχος, -ου, ὁ, [σκήπτρον, *staff, ἔχω*], *staff-bearer, sceptre-bearer, marshal, usher, title of a high Persian officer, who waited upon the king*.
 Σκιλλοῦς, -οῦντος, ὁ, *Scillus, a city in Elis, near Olympia, where Xenophon resided for some years*. See p. 42. V. iii. 7, 8.
 σκληρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *hard, rough*. ἐν σκληρῷ, *in a rough place*. IV. viii. 26.
 σκληρῶς, adv., [σκληρός], *roughly, in a hard lot, with severe toil*. III. ii. 26.
 σκόλοψ, -οπος, ὁ, *stake, pale, palisade*. V. ii. 5.
 σκοπέω, impf. ἐσκόπουν, used in pres. and impf. act. and mid., other tenses supplied by σκέπτομαι, *look at, behold, contemplate; look to, consider, examine, inquire, look out for, heed*. The general word for *seeing* is ὁράω, used both of the sight and of the mind; while σκέπτομαι and σκοπέω imply watchfulness, *look at or look for as a watchman; θεάομαι implies interest or diversion, view, witness, as a spectacle; and βλέπω means look, used simply of the process of vision*.
 σκοπός, -οῦ, ὁ, *watchman, spy, scout*.
 σκόροδον, -ου, τό, often in pl., *garlic*. VII. i. 37.
 σκοταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [σκότος], *dark, in the dark, used often with the subject of a verb, having the force of an adverb*.
 σκότος, -εος or -ους, τό, or σκότος, -ου, ὁ, *dark, darkness, gloom*. γίγνεται σκότος, *it becomes dark*.
 Σκυθिनοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Scythinians, a tribe living in the northwestern part of Armenia, east of the Macrōnes*. IV. vii. 18.

σκυλεύω, -εύσω, [σκυλον, *spoil*], *strip, despoil* a slain enemy of his arms. VI. i. 6.

σκύταλον, -ου, τό, *club, cudgel*. VII. iv. 15.

σκύτινος, -η, -ον, adj., [σκῦτος, *leather*], *leathern, made of leather, of leather*. V. iv. 13.

σμήνος, -εος or -ους, τό, *bee-hive, swarm of bees*. IV. viii. 20.

Σμίκρης, -ητος, δ, *Smicres*, a Greek general from Arcadia, killed in a plundering foray. VI. iii. 4, 5.

Σόλοι, -ων, οί, *Soli*, a city in Cilicia, situated on the coast near the mouth of the Pyramus. See N. to p. 59, 9. I. ii. 24.

σός, σή, σόν, pronominal adj., [σύ], *thine, thy, your*. τὰ σά, *your affairs*. VII. vii. 44.

Σοῦσα, -ων, τά, [Persian *shushan, lily*], *Susa*, 'City of lilies,' chief city of the province Susiana (biblical Elam, cf. Dan. viii. 2), winter residence of the Persian king, and a capital of the empire; now ruins of *Sus* or *Shush*. II. iv. 25. III. v. 15.

Σοφαίνετος, -ου, δ, *Sophaenetus*, a general from Stymphalus in Arcadia; he was the author of a history of the 'Retreat,' which is now lost. I. i. 11 *et seq.*

σοφία, -ας, ἡ, [σοφός], *wisdom; cleverness, skill*. See N. to p. 55, 23. I. ii. 8.

σοφός, -ή, -όν, adj., *wise, clever, accomplished, skilled, witty*. I. v. 2.

σπανίζω, -ιῶ, [σπάνις], *lack, be in want of*.

σπάνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [σπάνις], *scarce, rare, scanty*.

σπάνις, -εως, ἡ, *scarcity, rareness, scantiness, want*.

Σπάρτη, -ης, ἡ, *Sparta*, capital of Laconia and chief city of the Peloponnesus, also called *Lacedaemon*, situated on the western

bank of the Eurōtas, in a valley enclosed by the heights of the Taygetus range. II. vi. 4.

Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, δ, [Σπάρτη], *Spartan*, a citizen of Sparta. Cf. περίοικος.

σπάρτον, -ου, τό, *cord, rope*. IV. vii. 15.

σπάω, σπάσω, ἔσπακα, ἔσπασα, pf. p. ἔσπασμαι, aor. mid. ἔσπασάμην, *draw*, used especially of drawing a sword.

σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα, ἔσπειρα, *sow, scatter, throw about*.

σπένδω, σπείσω, ἔσπεικα, ἔσπεισα, aor. mid. ἔσπεισάμην, *pour, make a drink-offering, pour a libation*; — mid., *pour libations with one another*; and since this was the custom in treaties and agreements, *make a treaty, make peace, agree to a truce*.

σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἔσπευκα, ἔσπευσα, *hasten, hurry, make haste, press on*.

Σπιθριδάτης, -ου, δ, [probably = Spendadates, = 'Given to the Holy One'], *Spithridates*, an officer under Pharnabazus, satrap of Bithynia. VI. v. 7.

σπολάς, -άδος, ἡ, *leather jacket, buff-jerkin*, worn as a means of defence.

σπονδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [σπένδω], *drink-offering, libation*; pl. σπονδαί, -ῶν, *treaty, truce*, solemnized with drink-offerings.

σπουδάζω, σπουδάσομαι, ἔσπούδακα, ἔσπούδασα, [σπουδή], *make haste; be busy, work hard*. II. iii. 12.

σπουδαιολογέομαι, -ήσομαι, [σπουδαιολόγος, *speaking seriously*], *speak seriously, talk on serious subjects*. I. ix. 28.

σπουδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [σπεύδω], *haste, hurry, speed*. σπουδῇ, *in haste*.

στάδιον, -ου, τό, pl. στάδια and στάδιοι, [root στα in ἵστημι], *stadium, stade, furlong*; as a

measure of distance, = 600 Greek feet, = 606¼ English feet; since this was the length of the most famous foot-race course (that at Olympia), *race-course*.

σταθμός, -ου, ὁ, [root στα in ἵστημι], *stopping-place, station; day's journey, stage*. See N. to p. 55, 2.

στασιάζω, στασιάζω, ἐστασάκα, ἐστασίασα, [στάσις], *rebel, revolt, raise a revolt; form a party, form a faction; be at odds, quarrel, be seditious*.

στάσις, -εως, ἡ, [root στα in ἵστημι], *standing still; party, faction; seditious party, discord, dissension*. VI. i. 29.

σταυρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *stake, pale, palisade*.

σταύρωμα, -ατος, τό, [σταυρόω], *stockade, palisade*.

στέαρ, στέατος, τό, [root στα in ἵστημι], *fat, tallow*. V. iv. 28.

στέγη, -ης, ἡ, [στέγω, *cover*, Lat. *tego*], *cover, roof; roofed place, room; house, dwelling*.

στεγνός, -ή, -όν, adj., [for στεγανός, from στέγω], *covered, roofed*. VII. iv. 12.

στείβω, στείψω, aor. ἔστειψα, *tread, stamp on, tread under foot; of a road, frequent*. I. ix. 13.

στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα, ἔστειλα, pf. p. ἔσταλμαι, *set, set in order; array, equip, make ready, despatch, send; — mid., start, set out, set forth, proceed*.

στενός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. στενώτερος, sup. στενώτατος, *narrow, strait*. As subst., τὰ στενά, *the narrow places, the narrows*.

στενοχωρία, -ας, ἡ, [στενός, χώρος], *narrow place, narrow passage*. I. v. 7.

στέργω, στέρξω, 2 pf. ἔστοργα, aor. ἔστερξα, *love, be fond of, show affection for*. II. vi. 23.

στερέω, -ήσω, ἐστέρηκα, ἐστέρησα; mid. and pass., στέρομαι, στερή-

σομαι, ἐστέρημαι; aor. p. ἐστερήθην; *deprive of, rob of*, followed by gen.

στέρνον, -ου, τό, *breast*.

στερρῶς, adv., [στερρός, *firm*], *firmly, resolutely*. III. i. 22.

στέφανος, -ου, ὁ, [στέφω, *put round*], *crown, garland, wreath, chaplet*, whether as a prize for victory in athletic contests, as a mark of honor for distinguished services, or as a festal ornament. The prize crowns were mostly of leaves.

στεφανόω, στεφανώσω, ἐστεφάνωκα, pf. p. ἐστεφάνωμαι, aor. mid. ἐστεφανωσάμην, [στέφανος], *crown, wreath*; — mid., *crown one's self, put on a wreath*.

στήλη, -ης, ἡ, [root στα in ἵστημι], *slab, pillar, column; boundary-post*.

στιβάς, -άδος, ἡ, [στείβω], *bed of straw, bed of rushes*. VI. i. 4.

στίβος, -ου, ὁ, [στείβω], *trodden way, track, path; track of feet, footstep*.

στίζω, στίξω, aor. ἔστιξα, pf. p. ἔστιγμαι, *prick; tattoo*. V. iv. 32.

στίφος, -εος or -ους, τό, [στείβω], *compact body of men, crowd, throng, mass of men*.

σπλεγγίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *flesh-scraper, flesh-comb; metal-comb*.

στολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [στέλλω], *garment, robe; in pl., dress, clothes*.

στόλος, -ου, ὁ, [στέλλω], *equipment, especially for war; armament, army, expedition; march, journey, voyage*.

στόμα, -ατος, τό, *mouth; of a sea, outlet; of a house, entrance; of an army, front, van*.

στρατεία, -ας, ἡ, [στρατεύω], *campaign, expedition*. III. i. 9.

στράτευμα, -ατος, τό, [στρατεύω], *army, host, armament; division of an army, force*.

στρατεύω, στρατεύσω, ἐστράτευκα, ἐστράτευσα, aor. mid. ἐστρατευσάμην, [στρατός], *serve in war, take the field; lead an army, march, make an expedition, take up arms.*

στρατηγέω, -ήσω, ἐστρατήγηκα, ἐστρατήγησα, [στρατηγός], *be general, serve as general; command, lead, direct, manage. στρατηγεῖν στρατηγίαν, to undertake a command.*

στρατηγία, -ας, ἡ, [στρατηγός], *office of general, command; generalship.*

στρατηγιάω, -άσω, [desiderative of στρατηγέω], *desire to become a general, wish to be a general.* VII. i. 33.

στρατηγός, -οῦ, ὁ, [στρατός, ἄγω], *leader of an army, general, commander.*

στρατιά, -ᾱς, ἡ, *army, host.*

στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [στρατός], *soldier, used especially of the common soldier or private.*

Στρατοκλής, -έους, ὁ, *Stratocles, leader of the Cretan archers.* IV. ii. 28.

στρατοπεδεύω, στρατοπεδεύσω, ἐστρατοπέδευκα, ἐστρατοπέδευσα, aor. mid. ἐστρατοπεδευσάμην, [στρατόπεδον], *usually in the mid., make an encampment, encamp, bivouac, take up a position.*

στρατόπεδον, -ου, τό, [στρατός + πέδον, field], *encampment, camp; army in camp.*

στρατός, -οῦ, ὁ, [σπρῶννυμι, spread], *army in camp; army, host.*

στρεπτός, -οῦ, ὁ, [στρέφω], *neck-chain, necklace, collar of twisted or linked metal.*

στρέφω, στρέψω, ἔστροφα. ἔστρεψα, pf. p. ἔστραμμαι, 2 aor. p. ἐστράφην, *turn about, turn; of a rope, twist, plait; of an army, wheel about.*

στρουθός, -οῦ, ὁ or ἡ, *sparrow; sometimes = ὁ μέγας στρουθός, ostrich.* I. v. 2.

στρωματόδεσμος, -ου, ὁ, [στρῶμα + δεσμός], *clothes-bag, bed-sack, a leather or linen bag in which bed-clothes were tied up.* V. iv. 13.

στυγνός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [στυγέω, hate], *hateful, repulsive, sullen. τὸ στυγνὸν αὐτοῦ, his sullen face, his repulsive face.*

Στυμφάλιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Στύμφαλος], *Stymphalian, of Stymphalus.* As subst., Στυμφάλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Stymphalian, inhabitant of Stymphalus, a city in the Peloponnesus, in the northern part of Arcadia.*

σύ, σοῦ, pl. ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, *personal pron. of the second person, thou, you.*

συγγένεια, -ας, ἡ, [συγγενής], *relationship, kinship.* VII. iii. 39.

συγγενής, -ές, adj., [σύν + γένος], *of the same kin, of the same family, akin to.* As subst., συγγενής, -οῦς, ὁ, *kinsman; especially common in pl., συγγενεῖς, -ῶν, kinsfolk, relatives, kin.*

συγγίγνομαι, συγγενήσομαι, 2 pf. συγγέγονα, 2 aor. συνεγενόμην, [σύν + γίγνομαι], *be with, associate with, come together, have intercourse with; become acquainted with, meet; followed by dat.*

συγκάθημαι, [σύν + κάθημαι], *sit together, be seated together.* V. vii. 21.

συγκαλέω, συγκαλέσω or συγκαλῶ, συγκέκληκα, συνεκάλεσα, [σύν + καλέω, call], *call together, call to council, convene, convoke.*

συγκάμπτω, -ψω, συνέκαμψα, [σύν + κάμπτω, bend], *bend together, especially bend the knee-joint.* V. viii. 10.

συγκατακάω or συγκατακαίω, -καύσω, -κέκαυκα, συγκατέκαυσα,

[σύν + κατά + κάω] *burn down together, burn down at the same time.* III. ii. 27.

συγκαταστρέφω, -ψω, aor. mid. συγκατεστρεψάμην, [σύν + κατά + στρέφω], *reduce together*; — mid., *help to reduce, aid in subduing.* II. i. 14.

συγκατεργάζομαι, συγκατεργάσομαι, συγκατείργασμαι, -κατειργασάμην, [σύν + κατά + ἐργάζομαι], *help in accomplishing, help to accomplish, help in gaining.* VII. vii. 25.

σύγκειμαι, -κείσομαι, [σύν + κεῖμαι], *lie together*; often used as pass. of συντίθημι, *be placed together, be agreed on.* τὰ συγκείμενα, *the terms of agreement.*

συγκλήω, -κλήσω, [σύν + κλήω], *shut together.*

συγκομίζω, συγκομιῶ, συγκεκόμικα, συνεκόμισα, pf. mid. συγκεκόμισμαι, [σύν + κομίζω], *bring together, get together, collect*; — mid., *collect for one's self.* VI. vi. 37.

συγκύπτω, συγκύψω, συγκεκύψα, συνέκυψα, [σύν + κύπτω, βοῦ], *stoop together; draw together, bend together.*

συγχωρέω, -χωρήσω, συγκεχώρηκα, συνεχώρησα, [σύν + χωρέω, μοῦ], *meet; make way, give way, yield, concede, defer to.* V. ii. 9.

σύειος, -α, -ον, adj., [σῦς, swine], *of swine.* χρῖμα σύειον, *hog's-lard, lard-oil.* IV. iv. 13.

Συέννεσις, -ιος, ὁ, Syennesis, name common to several kings of Cilicia, of whom one is mentioned several times in the Anabasis. See N. to p. 56, 19.

σῦκον, -ον, τό, fig. VI. iv. 6.

συλλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, συνείληφα, 2 aor. συνέλαβον, [σύν + λαμβάνω], *take together, bring together; lay hold of, seize, grasp, take.*

συνλέγω, συλλέξω, συνείλοχα, συνέλεξα, pf. p. συνείλεγμαι, 2 aor. p. (as mid.), συνελέγην, 2 aor. mid. συνελεξάμην, [σύν + λέγω, gather], *bring together, get together, collect, gather; call together, convene*; — mid. and 2 aor. p., *come together, assemble.*

συλλογή -ῆς, ἡ, [συνλέγω], *gathering, levying, levy.* I. i. 6.

σύλλογος, -ου, ὁ, [συνλέγω], *assembly, concourse, meeting.*

συμβαίνω, συμβήσομαι, συμβέβηκα, 2 aor. συνέβην, [σύν + βαίνω], *come together*; often of events, *come about, happen.* τὰ συμβάντα, *events, what happened.* III. i. 13.

συμβάλλω, συμβαλῶ, συμβέβληκα, 2 aor. συνέβαλον, [σύν + βάλλω, throw], *throw together, dash together, collect*; — mid., *bring together, contribute; bring forward, present; agree upon, conclude.*

συμβοάω, -ήσομαι, impf. συνεβδων, [σύν + βοάω, shout], *call out to together, shout together to.* VI. iii. 6.

συμβοηθέω, -ήσω, συμβεβοήθηκα, impf. συνεβοήθουν, [σύν + βοηθέω, assist], *assist together; bring aid in a body, join in assisting.*

συμβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [συμβάλλω], *coming together; encounter, engagement.* VI. v. 32.

συμβουλεύω, -βουλεύσω, -βεβούλευκα, συνεβούλευσα, mid. συμβουλεύομαι, -εύσομαι, aor. συνεβουλευτάμην, impf. συνεβουλευόμην, [σύν + βουλεύω], *deliberate with, advise, give advice, counsel*; — mid., *consult, consult with, ask advice.*

συμβουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [σύν + βουλή, deliberation], *advice, counsel, consultation.* V. vi. 4.

σύμβουλος, -ου, ὁ, [βουλή], *adviser, counsellor.* I. vi. 5.

συμμανθάνω, συμμαθήσομαι, 2 aor. συνέμαθον, [σύν + μανθάνω], *learn*

with; become used to. συμμα-
θόντι, to one accustomed to any-
thing. IV. v. 27.

συμμαχέω, -ήσω, aor. συνεμάχησα,
[σύμμαχος], form alliance with,
fight on the side of. V. iv. 30.

συμμαχία, -ας, ἡ, [σύμμαχος], com-
plete alliance offensive and de-
fensive, alliance.

συμμάχομαι, -μαχοῦμαι, -μεμάχημαι,
συνεμαχεσάμην, [σύν + μάχομαι],
fight along with, be an ally, help,
succor.

σύμμαχος, -ον, adj., [σύν, root μαχ
in μάχομαι], fighting along with,
allied with, in alliance with. As
subst., σύμμαχος, -ου, ὁ, ally,
auxiliary. σύμμαχα, -ων, τά,
resources, means of aid.

συμμίγνυμι, συμμιξω, συμμέμιχα,
συνέμιξα, [σύν + μίγνυμι, mingle],
mingle together; — intr., come to-
gether, meet with, join, unite with;
come to blows, engage.

συμπαρασκευάζω, -άσω, [σύν +
παρασκευάζω], assist in getting
ready, help to get ready.

συμπαρέχω, -έξω, συμπαρέσχηκα,
2 aor. συμπαρέσχον, [σύν + παρὰ
+ ἔχω], assist in causing, help in
procuring.

σύνπας, -ᾱσα, -αν, adj., [σύν + πᾶς],
all together, all at once, entire,
all in a body, the whole together,
in all.

συνπέμπω, συμπέμψω, συμπέπομφα,
συνέπεμψα, [σύν + πέμπω], send
with, send together with.

συνπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, συμπέπτωκα,
2 aor. συνέπεσον, [σύν + πίπτω],
fall together, collapse; grapple
with, close with in close com-
bat.

συμποδίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, [σύν +
ποδίζω, fetter], fetter the feet to-
gether, hinder the feet, entangle
the feet. IV. iv. 11.

συμπολεμέω, συμπολεμήσω, συμπε-
πολέμηκα, συνεπολέμησα, impf.

συνεπολέμουν, [σύν + πολεμέω],
make war together with, join in
war, assist in war.

συμπορεύομαι, -πορεύσομαι, συμ-
πεπόρευμαι, impf. συνεπορευόμην,
[σύν + πορεύομαι], journey to-
gether, make the journey together,
march together, proceed together.

συμποσίαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [συνπόσιον,
ἄρχω], symposiarch, toast-master,
magister bibendi. VI. i. 30.

συμπράττω, συμπράξω, συμπέπραχα,
συνέπραξα, impf. συνέπραττον,
[σύν + πράττω], work together
with, coöperate with, help in
bringing about.

συμπρέσβεις, -εων, οἱ, [σύν + πρέσ-
βεις, pl. of πρέσβυς], fellow-
ambassadors. οἱ συμπρέσβεις
τῷ Ἑκατονύμφῃ, the ambassadors
associated with Hecatonymus. V.
v. 34.

συμπροθυμέομαι, -ήσομαι, impf.
συμπροθυμούμην, aor. συμπροϋθ-
μήθην, [σύν + πρό + θυμέομαι],
have equal desire with, join zeal-
ously in promoting, share in the
desire that.

συμφέρω, συνολίσω, συνενήνοχα,
2 aor. συνήνεγκον, pf. p. συνε-
νήνεγμαι, [σύν + φέρω], bring to-
gether, gather, collect; 3d sing.
often used as impers., συμφέρει,
be of advantage, be of use, be ex-
pedient, be profitable.

σύμφημι, -φήσω, impf. (used with
force of 2 aor.) συνέφην, [σύν
+ φημί], assent to, acknowledge,
admit.

σύμφορος, -ον, adj., [συμφέρω],
expedient, advantageous. VII.
vii. 21.

σύν, often ξύν in Attic, prep.
with dat., with, together with,
along with; with the help of.
σύν αὐτῷ, Menon and his soldiers,
σύν τοῖς θεοῖς, with the aid of the
gods.

In composition σύν becomes συμ- before β, μ, π, φ, ψ; συγ- before γ, κ, ξ, χ; συλ- before λ; συρ- before ρ; usually συσ- before σ, but συν- before σ followed by a consonant, and before ζ. σύν in composition has the force of *with, along with, together, at the same time; completely, utterly.*

συναγείρω, -αγεῖω, aor. συνήγειρα, [σύν + ἀγείρω, *rouse*], *gather together, assemble.* I. v. 9.

συνάγω, συνάξω, συνῆχα, 2 aor. συνήγαγον, impf. συνῆγον, [σύν + ἄγω], *bring together, draw together; get together, collect; of an assembly, convene, convoke, assemble.*

συναδικέω, -ήσω, [σύν + ἀδικέω], *join with another in wrong-doing, join with another in injury.* II. vi. 27.

συναθροίζω, συναθροίσω, συνήθροικα, συνήθροισα, [σύν + ἀθροίζω, *collect*], *gather together, assemble.*

συναινέω, συναινέσω, συνῆνεκα, συνῆνεσα, [σύν + αἰνέω, *praise*], *join in praising; agree to, consent, promise, grant at once.* VII. vii. 31.

συναιρέω, -αιρήσω, 2 aor. συνείλον, [σύν + αἰρέω, *grasp*], *grasp together, grasp.* III. i. 38.

συνακολουθέω, -ήσω, συνηκολούθηκα, συνηκολούθησα, impf. συνηκολούθουν, [σύν + ἀκολουθέω], *follow along with, follow closely, follow closely upon, accompany.*

συνακούω, -ακούσομαι, συνακήκοα, συνήκουσα, impf. συνήκουον, [σύν + ἀκούω], *hear at the same time. ἀλλήλων συνακούειν, to hear one another.* V. iv. 31.

συνᾱλίζω, aor. συνήλισα, aor. p. συνηλίσθην, [σύν + ἄλίζω, *collect*], *bring together, gather together, collect.* VII. iii. 48.

συναλλάττω, -αλλάξω, συνήλλαχα,

συνήλλαξα, 2 aor. p. (as mid.) συνηλλάγην, [σύν + ἀλλάττω, *change*], *reconcile; — mid. and 2 aor. p., become reconciled with, make terms with, come to terms with.* I. ii. 1.

συναναβαίνω, -βήσομαι, συναναβέβηκα, 2 aor. συνανέβην, [σύν + ἀναβαίνω], *go up with, go up together, go up together with.*

συναναπράττω, -πράξω, aor. συνανέπραξα, [σύν + ἀναπράττω, from ἀνά and πράττω], *join in exacting payment.* VII. vii. 14.

συνανίστημι, -αναστήσω, -ανέστηκα, συνανέστησα, 2 aor. συνανέστην, [σύν + ἀνίστημι, from ἀνά and ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), raise together; — intransitive tenses, rise at the same time, rise up together or with.* VII. iii. 35.

συναντάω, συναντήσω, συνήντηκα, συνήντησα, impf. συνήντων, [σύν + ἀντάω, *meet*], *meet.*

συνάπειμι, impf. συναπῆειν or -ῆα, [σύν + ἄπειμι, from ἀπό and εἶμι], *go off together, depart, go away together with, go away with.* II. ii. 1.

συναπολαμβάνω, συναπολήψομαι, [σύν + ἀπολαμβάνω, *receive from*], *receive together, receive at the same time.* VII. vii. 40.

συνάπτω, συνάψω, [σύν + ἄπτω, *fasten*], *join together; engage in battle with.* I. v. 16.

συνάρχω, -ἀρξω, συνῆρχα, συνῆρξα, [σύν + ἄρχω], *command jointly with, be associated with in command.* VI. i. 32.

σύνδειπνος, -ου, ὁ, [σύν, δείπνον], *companion at table, table-companion.*

συνδιαβαίνω, -διαβήσομαι, συνδιαβέβηκα, 2 aor. συνδιέβην, [σύν + διαβαίνω], *go through together, cross over together.* VII. i. 4.

συνδιαπράττω, -πράξω, -πέπραχα, συνδιέπραξα, [σύν + διαπράττω], *accomplish together*; — mid., *negotiate at the same time, assist in negotiating*. IV. viii. 24.

συνδοκεῖ, impf. συνεδόκει, [σύν, δοκέω], impers., *seem good also, please also*; followed by dat. VI. v. 9.

ὑνδυο, adj., [σύν + δύο], *two and two, two together, in pairs, two by two*. VI. iii. 2.

σύνειμι, συνέσομαι, συνῆν, [σύν + εἶμι], *be with, associate with*.

σύνειμι, impf. συνῆειν or συνῆα, [σύν + εἶμι], *go together, come together; meet in battle*.

συνεισέρχομαι, συνεισελεύσομαι, συνεισελήλυθα, 2 aor. συνεισῆλθον, [σύν + εἰσέρχομαι], *go in together*. IV. v. 10.

συνεισπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, -πέπτωκα, 2 aor. συνεισέπεσον, [σύν + εἰσπίπτω], *fall in together, fall in with; rush in together, rush in along with*.

συνεκβαίνω, -βήσομαι, συνεκβέβηκα, [σύν + ἐκβαίνω, go forth], *go out together*. IV. iii. 22.

συνεκβιβάζω, -βιβάσω or -βιβῶ, [σύν + ἐκβιβάζω, carry out], *help in lifting out, help in bringing out*. I. v. 7.

συνεκκόπτω, -κόψω, impf. συνεξέκοπτον, [σύν + ἐκκόπτω, cut out], *cut out together with, help in cutting out*. IV. viii. 8. —

συνεκπίνω, -πίομαι, 2 aor. συνεξέπιον, [σύν + ἐκπίνω], *drink up together with, drain off together with*. VII. iii. 32.

συνεκπορίζω, -ποριῶ, aor. συνεξεπόρισα, [σύν + ἐκπορίζω], *help in furnishing, assist in procuring*. V. viii. 25.

συνεξέρχομαι, συνεξελεύσομαι, [σύν + ἐξέρχομαι], *go out together with, come out with, especially in order to attack*. VII. viii. II.

συνεπαινέω, -έσω, impf. συνεπῆνουν [σύν + ἐπαινέω, praise], *approve together, approve*. VII. iii. 36.

συνεπεύχομαι, -εύξομαι, συνεπεύγμαι, συνεπευξάμην, [σύν + ἐπεύχομαι, from ἐπί, εὔχομαι], *make a vow also*. III. ii. 9.

συνεπιμέλομαι, -ῆσομαι, συνεπιμεμέλημαι, συνεπεμελήθην, [σύν + ἐπιμέλομαι], *join in taking care of, have joint charge of*. VI. i. 22.

συνεπισπεύδω, συνεπισπεύσω, aor. συνεπέσπευσα, [σύν + ἐπισπεύδω, from ἐπί, σπεύδω], *help in forcing forward, help in pushing forward*. I. v. 8.

συνεπιτρίβω, -ψω, συνεπέτριψα, [σύν + ἐπιτρίβω, from ἐπί, τρίβω], *destroy utterly*. V. viii. 20.

συνέπομαι, συνέψομαι, 2 aor. συνεσπόμην, impf. συνειπόμην, [σύν + ἔπομαι], *follow with, follow along with, follow closely, remain constant to*.

συνεπόμενυμι, συνεπομοῦμαι, [σύν + ἐπόμενυμι, from ἐπί, ἔμνυμι], *swear also at the same time, swear besides at the same time*. VII. vi. 19.

συνεργός, -όν, adj., [σύν, root εργ in ἔργον], *working together, helping in work*. As subst., συνεργός, -οῦ, ὁ, *helper in work, help-mate, accomplice, co-worker, coadjutor*. I. ix. 20.

συνέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, συνελήλυθα, 2 aor. συνῆλθον, [σύν + ἔρχομαι], *come together, assemble, meet together*.

συνεφέπομαι, συνεφέψομαι, impf. συνεφειπόμην, 2 aor. συνεπεσπόμην, [σύν + ἐφέπομαι, from ἐπί + ἔπομαι], *dep., follow together, follow together with any one*.

συνέχω, συνέξω, 2 aor. συνέσχον, [σύν + ἔχω], *keep together, hold together*. VII. ii. 8.

συνήδομαι, συνησθήσομαι, συνῆσθην, [σύν + ἡδομαι], *rejoice together*,

rejoice with any one, sympathize with, congratulate.

συνθεάομαι, -θεάσομαι, συντεθέᾶμαι, συνεθεασάμην, [σύν + θεάομαι], *view together with, examine together.* VI. iv. 15.

σύνθημα, -ατος, τό, [συντίθεμαι, agree], *sign agreed upon, watchword, passed along the line before battle; agreement, covenant, compact.*

συνθηράω, -θηράσω, imperf. συνεθήρων, [σύν + θηράω], *hunt together, join in the chase.* V. iii. 10.

συνήμι, συνήσω, συνεῖκα, συνῆκα, imperf. συνήν, 3d sing. συνλεί, [σύν + ἵμι, send], *send together; understand.*

συνίστημι, συστήσω, συνέστηκα, συνέστησα, 2 aor. συνέστην, imperf. συνίστην, fut. p. συσταθήσομαι, aor. p. συνεστάθην, [σύν + ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), cause to stand together, set together; bring together as friends, introduce; — intransitive tenses, stand together; come together, assemble, form in battle-order.*

σύνοδος, -ου, ἡ, [σύν + ὁδός], *coming together, meeting, assembly; encounter.*

σύνοιδα, pres. with pf. sense, fut. συνείσομαι, plupf. συνήδειν or συνήδη, [σύν + οἶδα], *be cognizant of, be conscious of, share in knowledge of.* See IDIOMS.

συνολολύζω, συνολολύξομαι, imperf. συνωλόλυζον, [σύν + ὀλολύζω, cry aloud], *raise a loud cry together, shriek together.* IV. iii. 19

συνομολογέω, -ήσω, aor. συνωμολόγησα, imperf. συνωμολόγουν, [σύν + ὁμολογέω, agree], *agree with, agree to, concede; agree upon, agree to do, promise.*

συνοράω, συνόψομαι, 2 aor. συνεῖδον, imperf. συνεώρων, [σύν + ὁράω],

see together, see at the same time; see in one view, see at a glance.

συνουσία, -ας, ἡ, [σύνειμι, from σύν, εἶμι], *being together, social intercourse, intercourse, conference.*

II. v. 6.

συντάττω, συντάξω, συντέταχα, συνέταξα, pf. p. συντέταγμαι, aor. p. συνετάχθην, [σύν + τάττω], *put in order together, draw up, put in array, draw up in line of battle; — mid., draw up in line, form in line or in battle order.* συνταξάμενος, συντεταγμένος, *in battle array.*

συντίθημι, συνθήσω, συντέθεικα, συνέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. συνεθέμην, [σύν + τίθημι], *put together; — mid., agree on, arrange with, conclude; make an agreement, make a compact.*

σύντομος, -ον, adj., comp. συντομώτερος, sup. συντομώτατος, [συντέμνω, cut short], *short, brief.* II. vi. 22.

συντράπεζος, -ου, ὁ, [σύν, τράπεζα, table], *table-companion.* See N. 10 p. 87, 9. I. ix. 31.

συντρέχω, συνδραμοῦμαι, 2 aor. συνέδραμον, [σύν + τρέχω], *run with; run together, assemble.*

συντρίβω, συντρίψω, συντέτριφα, συνέτριψα, pf. p. συντέτριμμαι, [σύν + τρίβω, rub], *rub together; shatter, shiver, crush.* συντετριμμένοι σκέλη καὶ πλευράς, *with legs and ribs broken.* IV. vii. 4.

συντυγχάνω, συντεύξομαι, 2 aor. συνέτυχον, [σύν + τυγχάνω], *fall in with, meet with; happen to, happen.*

συνωφελέω, -ήσω, [σύν + ὠφελέω, benefit], *join in aiding, be of use.* III. ii. 27.

Συρακόσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Syracusan, native of Syracuse, a large Greek city on the east coast of Sicily.*

Συρία, -ας, ἡ, *Syria*, a province of Asia, between Phoenicia and the Euphrates, north of Arabia. See Map.

Σύριος, -α, -ον, adj., [*Συρία*], *Syrian*. See *πύλαι*. I. iv. 5.

Σύρος, -ου, ὁ, a *Syrian*, native of Syria. I. iv. 9.

συρρέω, *συρρεύσομαι*, *συνερρύηκα*, 2 aor. p. *συνερρύην*, impf. *συներρεον*, [*σύν* + *ρέω*, *flow*], *flow together, run together into one stream; of men, stream together*.

σὺς, *συός*, ὁ, ἡ, [*Lat. sus*], *swine, hog*.

συσκευάζω, -άσω, pf. mid. *συνεσκεύασμαι*, aor. mid. *συνεσκευασάμην*, [*σύν* + *σκευάζω*, *prepare*], *put baggage together, pack up; — mid., pack up one's own baggage, pack up, make ready to start by packing up*.

σύσκηνος, -ου, ὁ, [*σύν*, *σκηνή*, *tent*], *tent-companion, messmate, comrade*.

συσπᾶω, *συσπᾶσω*, *συνέσπακα*, *συνέσπασα*, impf. *συνέσπων*, [*σύν* + *σπᾶω*, *draw*], *draw together, especially draw together by stitching, sew together*. I. v. 10.

συσπειράω, -άσω, pf. mid. and p. *συνεσπείραμαι* [*σπείρα*, *coil*], *roll up together; — pass., of soldiers, be formed in close order. συνεσπειραμένος*, *in close array, in dense array*. I. viii. 21.

συσπουδάω, -άσομαι, [*σύν* + *σπουδάω*, *make haste*], *make haste together, join in zealous exertion*. II. iii. 11.

συστρατεύομαι, *συστρατεύσομαι*, impf. *συνεστρατευόμην*, [*σύν* + *στρατεύω*], *take the field together, serve together, join in an expedition*.

συστράτηγος, -ου, ὁ, [*σύν* + *στρατηγός*], *fellow-general, colleague in command*. II. vi. 28.

συστρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [*σύν* + *στρατιώτης*], *fellow-soldier, comrade*. I. ii. 26.

συστρατοπεδεύομαι, -εύσομαι, impf. *συνεστρατοπεδευόμην*, [*σύν* + *στρατοπεδεύομαι*], *encamp together*. II. iv. 9.

συστρέφω, -ψω, 2 pf. *συνέστροφα*, *συνέστρεψα*, 2 aor. p. *συνεστράφην*, [*σύν* + *στρέφω*, *turn*], *twist together; of soldiers, form in a compact body, collect themselves, rally. συστραφέντες*, *in a body*. I. x. 6.

συχνός, -ή, -όν, adj., *much, great, large; of time, long; — with pl. nouns, many; — acc. sing. neut. as noun, referring to space, a considerable distance, some distance*.

σφαγιάζομαι, *σφαγιάσομαι*, aor. *έσφαγιασάμην*, [*σφάγιον*], *offer up a victim, slay a victim for sacrifice, sacrifice*.

σφάγιον, -ου, τό, [*σφάζω*, *slay*], *victim, offering, slain for sacrifice*.

σφαιροειδής, -ές, adj., [*σφαῖρα*, *ball*, *είδος*, *shape*], *ball-like, globular, spherical*. As subst., *σφαιροειδές*, *a rounded end*. V. iv. 12.

σφάλλω, *σφαλῶ*, *έσφαλκα*, 2 aor. p. *έσφάλην*, [*cf. Lat. fallo*], *cause to fall; — pass., fail, be foiled, be baffled, be undone*. VII. vii. 42.

σφάττω, *σφάξω*, *slay, slaughter*, especially *slaughter victims for sacrifice by cutting the throat*.

σφεῖς, *σφῶν*, *σφίσι*, *σφᾶς*, see *οὗ*. **σφενδονῶ**, -ήσω, impf. *έσφενδόνων*, [*σφενδόνη*], *sling, use a sling, throw from a sling*.

σφενδόνη, -ης, ἡ, *sling; by metonymy, sling-shot, sling-stone*.

σφενδονήτης, -ου, ὁ, [*σφενδονάω*], *slinger*.

σφόδρα, adv., [*σφοδρός*], *exceedingly, very, very much, violently, with vehemence*.

σφοδρός, -ός, -όν, adj., *vehement, excessive, severe, pressing*. I. x. 18.

σχεδία, -ας, ἡ, *raft, float*, in the East often made of inflated skins fastened together.

σχεδόν, adv., [σχεῖν, ἔχω], *close, near, hard by; nearly, pretty nearly, almost, all but*.

σχεῖν, see ἔχω.

σχέτλιος, -α, -ον, adj., [cf. ἔχω], *able to hold out, unflinching; unsparing, merciless, wretched*. VII. vi. 30.

σχῆμα, -ατος, τό, [ἔχω, σχεῖν], *form, shape, figure*. I. x. 10.

σχίζω, σχίσω, pf. p. ἔσχισμαι, aor. p. ἐσχίσθην, [cf. Lat. *scindere*], *split, cleave; divide, separate*.

σχολάζω, σχολάσω, ἐσχόλακα, ἐσχόλασα, [σχολή], *be at leisure, have leisure*.

σχολαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [σχολή], *with leisure, at one's leisure, leisurely, slow*. IV. i. 13.

σχολαίως, adv., comp. σχολαίτερον, sup. σχολαίτερα, [σχολαῖος], *in a leisurely manner, slowly*.

σχολή, -ῆς, ἡ, *leisure, spare time*.

σχολῇ, adv., [dat. of σχολή], *at one's leisure, slowly, deliberately*.

σώζω, σώσω, σέσωκα, ἔσωσα, pf. p. σέσωμαι, aor. p. ἐσώθην, *save, preserve; keep, keep safe, hold, retain; rescue, recover, deliver*.

Σωκράτης, -εος or -ους, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the *Anabasis*:—

1. *Socrates*, the celebrated philosopher, teacher of Xenophon, Plato, and other eminent Athenians; born 469 B.C.; met his death under judicial sentence in 399 B.C. See *Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*.

2. *Socrates*, an Achaean general in the service of Cyrus,

who perished with other Greek officers in the snare set by Tisaphernes.

σῶμα, -ατος, τό, *body; person; life*.
σώματα ἀνδρῶν, *persons, men*.

σῶς, -α, -ον, contracted to σῶς, σῶς, σῶν, pl. σῶς, adj., *safe and sound, alive and well, sound, safe*.

Σῶσις, -ιος, ὁ, *Sosis*, a Syracusan general in the service of Cyrus. Cf. p. 29. I. ii. 9.

σωτήρ, -ῆρος, ὁ, [σώζω], *savior, rescuer, deliverer, preserver*.

σωτηρία, -ας, ἡ, [σωτήρ], *safety, deliverance, preservation, safe return*.

Σωτηρίδης, -ου, ὁ, *Soteridas*, a Greek soldier, from Sicyon, impudent to Xenophon. III. iv. 47, 49.

σωτήριος, -ον, adj., [σωτήρ], *saving, delivering, salutary*. σωτήριόν τι, *means of deliverance*. As subst., pl. σωτήρια, -ων, τά, *thank-offerings for safety or deliverance*.

σωφρονέω, σωφρονήσω, σεσωφρόνηκα, ἐσωφρόνησα, aor. p. ἐσωφρονίσθην, [σώφρων, of sound mind], *be sensible, be reasonable, be prudent, be wise, be discreet; — pass., come to one's senses*.

σωφρονίζω, pf. σεσωφρόνικα, aor. ἐσωφρόνισα, [σώφρων, of sound mind], *bring to reason, make prudent, bring to one's senses, chasten, correct*.

σωφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [σώφρων, of sound mind], *soundness of mind, prudence, discretion, good-sense, wisdom; self-control*. I. ix. 3.

T.

τ', = τε by elision.

τάγαθά, = τὰ ἀγαθὰ.

τάλαντον, -ου, τό, [connected with τλάω, *bear*], *balance, talent, an*

Attic money value, = 60 minae, = 6,000 drachmae, = 36,000 obols, = about \$1,167 in our money.

τάλλα, = τὰ ἄλλα.

ταμειύω, -εὔσω, [ταμίᾱς, *dispenser*], *be treasurer, dispense, regulate*; — mid., *control the limits, regulate the boundaries*. II. v. 18.

Ταμῶς, -ῶ, ὁ, *Tamos*, lieutenant-governor of Ionia under Tis-saphernes; afterward in the service of Cyrus. See N. to p. 58, 23.

τάναντία, = τὰ ἐναντία.

ταξίάρχος, -ου, ὁ, [τάξις, ἄρχω], *commander of a corps, leader of a division, taxiarch*.

τάξις, -εως, ἡ, [τάττω], *arrangement, order, order of march; battle-order, line, file, rank and file; body, company, division, corps; post, position in the line or ranks*.

Τάοχοι, -ων, οἱ, *Tiochi*, a tribe dwelling on the northern border of Armenia, but in the time of Xenophon not subject to the authority of Persia. IV. iv. 18 *et al.*

ταπεινός, -ή, -όν, adj., *humbled, submissive*. II. v. 13.

ταπεινῶω, ταπεινώσω, τεταπεινώκα, ἐταπεινώσα, [ταπεινός], *humble, abase, humiliate*. VI. iii. 18.

τάπισ, -ιδος, ἡ, *rug, carpet*.

ταράττω, ταραῖω, τετάραχα, ἐτάραχα, pf. p. τετάραγμαi, aor. p. ἐταράχθην, *stir, stir up, trouble; agitate, disturb, disquiet; throw into disorder, throw into confusion*.

τάραχος, -ου, ὁ, *disorder, confusion*. I. viii. 2.

ταρίχεύω, -εὔσω, pf. p. τεταρίχευμαι, [τάριχος, *preserved meat*], *preserve by salting*. V. iv. 28.

Ταρσοί, -ῶν, οἱ, or Ταρσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Tarsus*, a city in Cilicia, situated in the midst of a fertile

plain, and built on both sides of the river Cydnus; once famous for its commercial activity, but more widely known as the birth-place of the Apostle Paul; now *Tersus*.

τάττω, τάξω, τέταχα, ἔταξα, pf. p. τέταγμαi, aor. p. ἐτάχθην, *arrange, put in order; draw up, form into ranks, form, array, post, marshal; appoint, direct, bid, enjoin*.

ταῦρος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *taurus*], *bull*. II. ii. 9.

ταύτῃ, adv., [dat. of οὗτος, properly sc. ὁδῶ], *on this side, on this spot, here; in this point, herein; in this way, thus; there*.

τάφος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. θάπτω, *bury*], *funeral; grave, tomb, burial-place*. I. vi. 11.

τάφρος, -ου, ἡ, [cf. θάπτω, *bury*], *ditch, trench*.

τάχα, adv., [ταχύς], *quickly, presently, forthwith; perhaps, may be*.

ταχέως, adv., [ταχύς], *quickly, swiftly, rapidly*. II. ii. 12.

τάχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ταχύς], *swiftness, speed, fleetness*. ἀπὸ ποίου τάχους, *with what speed*. II. v. 7.

ταχύ, adv., comp. θᾶσσον, sup. τάχιστα, [ταχύς], *swiftly, rapidly, speedily, quickly; soon*. ὅτι τάχιστα, ὡς τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible, as soon as possible*. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, *so soon as, as soon as*.

ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, comp. θᾶσσων, sup. τάχιστος, *quick, rapid, swift, speedy*.

τὲ, by elision τ', by elision and aspiration θ', conj., post-positive and enclitic, *and*. τε — τε, *both — and*. τε — καί, *not only — but also*. οὔτε — τε, *both not — and, not only not — but even*.

τέθριππον, -ου, τό, [τέτταρες, ἵππος], *four-horse chariot, team with four abreast.* III. ii. 24.

τείνω, τενῶ, τέτακα, ἔτεινα, [cf. Lat. *tendo*], *stretch, strain; aim at, exert one's self, hurry on, hasten, rush.* IV. iii. 21.

τειχίζω, -ιῶ, τετείχικα, ἐτείχισα, pf. p. τετείχισμαι, [τείχος], *build a wall; fence with a wall, wall, fortify.* VII. ii. 36.

τείχος, -εος or -ους, τό, *wall, town-wall; by metonymy, walled town, fortified town, fortress.*

τεκμαίρομαι, τεκμαροῦμαι, aor. ἔτεκμηράμην, [τέκμαρ, *sign*], *judge from signs, form a judgment, infer.* IV. ii. 4.

τεκμήριον, -ου, τό, [τεκμαίρομαι], *sure sign, proof, evidence.*

τέκνον, -ου, τό, [root τεκ in τίκτω, *bring forth*], *child, offspring.*

τελευταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [τελευτή], *last, uttermost, hindmost, rearmost.*

τελευτάω, τελευτήσω, τετελεύτηκα, ἐτελεύτησα, [τελευτή], *complete, finish, bring to an end; end life, die;—part. τελευτῶν, often with the force of an adv., at last, finally.*

τελευτή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τελέω], *end, completion, termination; end of life, death.*

τελέω, τελέσω, τετέλεκα, ἐτέλεσα, [τέλος], *bring to an end, finish; fulfil an obligation, pay.*

τέλος, -εος or -ους, τό, *fulfilment, completion, issue, close, termination, conclusion; supreme authority, office; one in office or authority, magistrate, used especially of the Spartan ephors. τέλος ἔχειν, to come to an end, terminate. τέλος in acc. with the force of an adv., finally, at last, at length.*

τέμαχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root τεμ in τέμνω], *slice of salt fish, slice of meat.* V. iv. 28.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέμμηκα, 2 aor. ἔταμον or ἔτεμον, *cut, wound; of surgeons, use the knife,* V. viii. 18.

τέναγος, -εος or -ους, τό, *shallow water, shoal, lagoon.* VII. v. 12.

τερεβίνθινος, -η, -ον, adj., [τερέβινθος, *turpentine-tree*], *of the turpentine-tree. χρῆμα τερεβίνθινον, turpentine-oil, terebinth-oil.* IV. iv. 13.

τέταρτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [τέτταρες], *fourth, the fourth.*

τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τετράκισ + χίλιοι], *four thousand.*

τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τέτταρες], *four hundred.*

τετραμοῖρα, -ας, ἡ, [τέτταρες, μδιρα, *division*], *fourfold share, four times as much.*

τετραπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, contracted from τετραπλόος, -α, -ον, [τέτταρες], *fourfold, quadruple.*

τετταράκοντα, indecl. num., *forty.*

τέτταρες or τέσσαρες, -α, num. *four.*

Τευθρανία, -ας, ἡ, *Teuthrania, a region in Asia Minor, in the southwestern part of Mysia, containing a city of the same name.* II. i. 3. VII. viii. 18.

τεῦχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [τεύχω, *make*], *tool, implement; vessel, pot, jar.*

τεχνάζω, -άσω, [τέχνη], *use art, practice cunning, deal subtly.* VII. vi. 16.

τέχνη, -ης, ἡ, [root τεκ in τίκτω], *art, skill, device, craft. See μηχανή.*

τεχνικῶς, adv., [τεχνικός, *artful*], *artfully, skilfully.* VI. i. 5.

τέως, adv., *so long, meanwhile; up to this time, until now, hitherto.*

τέως μὲν, *for a time, for some time.*

τῇ, adv., [dat. fem. of δ], *here. τῇ μὲν — τῇ δέ, on the one side —*

on the other, on the one hand — on the other.

τῆδε, see ὅδε.

τήκω, τήξω, τέτηκα, ἔτηξα, *melt, dissolve*; of snow, *thaw*. IV. v. 15.

Τηλεβόας, -ου or -α, *Teleboas*, a river in Armenia, flowing into the Euphrates from the east. IV. iv. 3.

Τημνίτης, -ου, ὁ, [Τῆμνος], *Temnian*, native of Temnos, a town in Asia Minor, near the river Her-mus. IV. iv. 15.

τήμερον, adv., [ἡμέρα], *to-day*. ἡ τήμερον ἡμέρα, *this day, the present day*.

τηνικαῦτα, adv., *at that time, then, just then*.

Τήρης, -εος or -ους, ὁ, *Teres*, founder of the Odrysian power, father of Sitalcas. VII. ii. 22; v. 1.

τιάρα, -ας, ἡ, *tiāra*, a Persian head-dress. See N. to p. 112, 12. II. v. 23.

τιᾶροειδής, -ές, adj., [τιάρα, εἶδος], *shaped like a tiara, like a tiara*.

Τιβαρηνοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Tibarēni*, a tribe dwelling in Pontus, along the Black Sea, west of the Mossynoeci. V. v. 2.

Τίγρης, -ητος, ὁ, [Old Persian *tigra*, *arrow*], *Tigris*, lit. 'Arrow-stream,' one of the two great rivers of Mesopotamia, formed by the junction of two streams in Armenia, and pursuing a southeasterly course till it unites with the Euphrates, ninety miles above the Persian Gulf, into which the united stream flows. In antiquity the Tigris pursued an independent course to the sea.

τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, ἔθηκα, 2 aor. mid. ἐθέμην, *set, put, place; set up, institute*; — mid., *place one's own, place for one's self*. τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, *to rest arms,*

to stand in arms, halt under arms, stack arms; to take up a position, draw up in order of battle; to stack arms, to lay aside one's arms, after battle or after a march. G. 123; H. 333, 349.

Τιμασίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Timasion*, a native of Dardanus in Troas, chosen as general in place of Clearchus after the massacre of the Greek officers. III. i. 47 *et seq.*

τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα, ἐτίμησα, plupf. p. ἐτετίμημην, [τιμή], *pay honor to, treat with honor, honor, revere; value, prize*.

τιμή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τίω, *pay honor*], *esteem, honor; worth, value, price*.

Τιμησίθεος, -ου, ὁ, *Timesitheus*, a native of Trapezus, who acted as interpreter for the Greeks in negotiating with the Mossynoeci. V. iv. 2, 3, 4.

τίμιος, -α, -ον, adj., [τιμή], *full of honor, honorable, precious*. I. ii. 27.

τιμωρέω, τιμωρήσω, τετιμώρηκα, impf. ἐτιμωρούμην, ἐτιμώρησα, aor. p. ἐτιμωρήθην, [τιμωρός, *avenger*], *avenge, punish*; — mid., *take vengeance on, revenge one's self, seek vengeance, punish*. τιμωρεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τίνος, *to exact vengeance on behalf of any one*.

τιμωρία, -ας, ἡ, [τιμωρός, *avenger*], *punishment, vengeance*. II. vi. 14.

Τιρίβαζος, -ου, ὁ, *Tiribazus*, satrap of western Armenia, and favorite of Artaxerxes II. He made an agreement with the Greeks, but proved treacherous, wherefore they fell upon his camp. He was later transferred to a satrapy in Asia Minor, where he conducted important negotiations with the Lacedaemonians,

but was caught in a conspiracy and put to death.

τις, τι, gen. τινός, indefinite pron., enclitic, used both as subst. and as adj. : — As subst., *any one, some one*; neut. *anything, something*. As adj., *any, some, a certain, a*; often with a peculiar restrictive force, = *a sort of, a kind of*. οἱ μὲν τινες, *some few*. εἰς τις, *any single one*. ἕκαστός τις, *each individual*. εἴ τις, *if any one, whenever any one*. πόσος τις, *about how great?* τοιοῦτός τις, *some such one, about such a person*. οὐδέν τι, *nothing at all, in acc. not at all, not in the least*. σχεδόν τι, *very nearly, almost*.

τίς, τί, gen. τίνος, interrogative pron., *who? what? which?* τί in acc. often = *why?*

Τισσαφέρνης, -ους, δ, *Tissaphernes*, at the time of the Up-march the most prominent of the Persian satraps, and one of the four captains-general of the Persian empire. His satrapy originally consisted of Caria and Ionia, but after Cyrus's death the province of Cyrus was added to it. In his negotiations with the Greek States, as well as with the Ten Thousand, Tissaphernes showed himself a master of diplomacy, but as unscrupulous as he was crafty. He fell a victim to the vengeance of Parysatis. See pp. 20-26, and Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, article TISSAPHERNES.

τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, τέτρωκα, ἔτρωσα, plupf. p. ἐτετρώμην, *wound*.

τλήμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, adj., [τλάω, *endure*], *wretched, miserable*. III. i. 29.

τοί, adv., post-positive and enclitic, [ethical dat. of τύ, = σύ], *in*

truth, doubtless, surely, verily, certainly, in fact.

τοιγαροῦν, [τοι + γάρ + οὖν], inferential conj., *so for example, therefore of course*.

τοίνυν, adv., [τοι + νύν], *therefore, accordingly; further, moreover; so then, now, well then*.

τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, dem. adj., [τοῖος + δέ], *such as, such as this, especially with reference to what follows*. τοιάδε, *as follows*.

τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or τοιοῦτον, dem. adj., [τοῖος], *such, such a one, such as, of such sort, of such kind, especially with reference to what precedes; often intensive, so great, so large, so bad*. τοιαῦτα εἶπε, τοιαῦτα ἔλεξε, *thus he spoke, he spoke thus*.

τοῖχος, -ου, δ, *wall of a house or similar structure*. VII. viii. 14.

τολμᾶω, τολμήσω, τετόλμηκα, ἐτόλμησα, [τόλμη, *courage*], *have the courage to, have the hardihood to, venture, dare; undertake*.

Τολμίδης, -ου, δ, *Tolmides*, a Greek herald, from Elis. II. ii. 20 *et al.*

τόξευμα, -ατος, τό, [τοξεύω], *arrow, bow-shot*.

τοξεύω, -εύσω, τετόξευκα, ἐτόξευσα, aor. p. ἐτοξεύθην, [τόξον], *shoot with the bow, shoot arrows; — pass., be shot with an arrow, be hit with an arrow*.

τοξική, -ῆς, ἡ, [= ἡ τοξικὴ τέχνη], *archery, bowmanship*. I. ix. 5.

τόξον, -ου, τό, *bow*. See pp. 17, 32.

τοξότης, -ου, δ, [τόξον], *bowman, archer*.

τόπος, -ου, δ, *place, region, district*.

τοσόσδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, [τόσος, *so much, + δέ*], dem. adj., *so much, so great; pl., so many, so few*.

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον, [τόσος, *so great*], *so great, so vast, so much, so very, so large*, referring especially to what precedes; of time, *so long*; pl., *so many*. τοσοῦτον εἶπε or τοσοῦτ' εἶπε, *thus much he said, he said only this*.

τότε, adv., *then, at that time*.

οἱ τότε, *the men of that time*.

τοτέ, *at times, now and then*.

τοτέ μὲν — τοτέ δέ, *at one time — at another*. VI. i. 9.

τούλάχιστον, = τὸ ἐλάχιστον.

τοῦμπαλιν, = τὸ ἔμπαλιν.

τοῦνομα, = τὸ ὄνομα.

τοῦπισθεν, = τὸ ὀπισθεν.

τράγημα, -ατος, τό, [cf. τρώγω, *eat*], *dessert for the table, sweet-meat, delicacy*, used especially of dried sweet fruits.

Τράλλεις, -ων, αἱ, *Tralles*, an important city in Lydia. I. iv. 8.

Τρανίψαι, -ῶν, αἱ, *Tranipsae*, a people dwelling in the eastern part of Thrace. VII. ii. 32.

τράπεζα, -ης, ἡ, [probably shortened from τετράπεζα, *four-footed*], *table*.

Τραπεζούντιος, -ου, ὁ, [Τραπεζοῦς], *Trapezuntian*, a native of Trapezus.

Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, *Trapezus*, now *Trebizond*, an important commercial Greek city on the south-eastern coast of the Euxine, originally a colony from Sinōpe. Under the Romans it was the capital of a large province. In the Middle Ages (1204-1461) it became the capital of the so-called empire of Trebizond, and is now one of the most flourishing commercial cities in the Turkish Empire, with a population of about 50,000.

τραῦμα, -ατος, τό, [cf. τιτρώσκω], *wound*.

τράχηλος, -ου, ὁ, *neck, throat*.

τῶχος, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -έας, -έος, *rough, harsh*. ἡ τραχεῖα (sc. χώρα), *the rough country*.

τρεῖς, τρία, gen. τριῶν, [cf. Lat. *tres*], num., *three*.

τρέπω, τρέψω, τέτροφα, ἔτρεψα, pf. p. τέτραμμαι, 2 aor. p. ἐτράπην, 1 aor. mid. ἐτρεψάμην, 2 aor. mid. ἐτρεπόμην, *turn, direct, drive back, turn to flight, rout*; — mid., *turn aside, take to flight*; turn to, resort to, have recourse to; drive back, put to flight.

τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτροφα, ἔθρεψα, fut. mid. θρέψομαι, pf. p. τέθραμμαι, 2 aor. p. ἐτράφην, *nourish, rear, bring up, support, maintain*; — mid., *maintain one's self, subsist*.

τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἔδραμον, *run*.

τρέω, aor. ἔτρεσα, def., *flee away from fear; be afraid of, flee from, shrink from*. I. ix. 6.

τριάκοντα, indecl. num., *thirty*.

τριακόντορος, -ον, adj., *thirty-oared*. As subst., τριακόντορος, -ου, ἡ, (sc. ναῦς), *triacontor, thirty-oared ship*, with fifteen rowers on each side.

τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α, gen. -ων, num., *three hundred*.

τριβή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τρίβω, *rub*], *practice*. V. vi. 15.

τριήρης, -ους, ἡ, (sc. ναῦς), *trireme*, a war-ship with three banks of oars on each side, *galley*. See p. 39.

τριηρίτης, -ου, ὁ, [τριήρης], *oarsman on a trireme, marine in service on a trireme*. VI. vi. 7.

τρίπηχυς, -υ, gen. -εος, adj., [τρεις + πῆχυς, *cubit*], *three cubits in length, three cubits long*. See πῆχυς. IV. ii. 28.

τριπλάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., *threefold, three times as large*. VII. iv. 21.

τρίπλεθος, -ον, adj., [τρεις, πλέθρον]. *three plethra wide, i. e. about 303 feet.* V. vi. 9.
 τρίπους, -ποδος, ὁ, [τρεις, πούς], *tripod; three-legged table.* VII. iii. 21.
 τρίς, adv., *thrice, three times.*
 τρισάσμενος, -η, -ον, adj., [τρίς + ἄσμενος, *glad*], *thrice glad, thrice pleased, very willing.*
 τρισκαίδεκα, indecl. num., [τρεις καὶ δέκα], *thirteen.*
 τρισμύριοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τρίς + μύριοι], *thirty thousand, thrice ten thousand.*
 τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τρίς + χίλιοι], *three thousand.*
 τριταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [τρίτος], *on the third day.* V. iii. 2.
 τρίτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [τρεις], *third.* τρίτη (sc. ἡμέρα), *on the third day.* ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ, *at the third signal.* τὸ τρίτον as adverbial acc., *the third time.*
 τρίχα, adv., [τρεις], *in three divisions.* VI. ii. 16.
 τριχῆ, adv., [τρεις], *in three divisions.* IV. viii. 15.
 τρίχινος, -η, -ον, adj., [θρίξ, τριχός, *hair*], *of hair, made of hair.* IV. viii. 3.
 τριχολίνκος, -ον, adj., [τρεις, χολίνξ], *measuring three quarts, of three-quart measure.* VII. iii. 23.
 τρόπαιον, -ον, τό, [τρέπω], *trophy, memorial of victory.* See p. 38.
 τροπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τρέπω], *turning, flight, rout.*
 τρόπος, -ου, ὁ, [τρέπω], *way, manner, fashion, method; way of life, habit, disposition, character.* τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, *in the following manner.* ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, *at all events, no matter how.*
 τροφή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τρέφω], *support, sustenance; means of subsistence, nourishment.*
 τροχάζω, -άσω, [τροχός, *wheel*], lit. *run like a wheel; run quickly, rush forward.* VII. iii. 46.

τρῦπάω, τρῦπήσω, τετρώπηκα, ἐτρώπησα, pf. p. τετρώπημαι, [τρύπα, *hole*], *bore a hole, bore.* τὰ ὦτα τετρύπημένος, *with his ears pierced.* III. i. 31.
 Τρωάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Troas, the Troad*, a region in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, named from the city Troia. See Map.
 τρωκτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [τρώγω, *eat*], *edible, eatable*, used especially of fruits fit to be eaten raw, as dessert. V. iii. 12.
 τρωτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [τιτρώσκω, *wound*], *liable to be wounded, vulnerable.* III. i. 23.
 τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, τετύχηκα, 2 aor. ἔτυχον, *hit*, usually followed by gen.; *meet with, reach, gain, get, obtain, acquire*, usually with gen.; — intr. usually with supplementary part., *happen to be, happen*, the part. containing the principal idea, as παρὼν ἐτύγχανε, *he happened to be present*; ἐτύγχανον λέγων, *I was just saying.*
 Τυριάειον, -ου, τό, *Tyriäeum*, a city in the southeastern part of Phrygia. See N. to p. 57, 2. I. ii. 14.
 τυρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *cheese.* II. iv. 28.
 τύρσις, -ιος, dat. -ει, acc. -ιν, pl. τύρσεις, gen. -έων, dat. -εσι, [cf. Lat. *turris*], *tower.*
 τύχη, -ης, ἡ, [τυγχάνω], *chance, fortune, good fortune, luck.*
 τυχόν, [neuter of τυχών, from τυγχάνω], *perhaps, perchance.* VI. i. 20.

Υ.

ὑβρίζω, ὑβριῶ, ὕβρικα, ὕβρισα, [ὕβρις], *outrage, insult, affront, abuse, maltreat; be insolent, be abusive.* ὑβριζόμενον ἀποθνή-

σκεῖν, to die of ill-treatment; to die of abuse.

ὑβρις, -ews, ἡ, arrogance, insolence, abusiveness; despiteful treatment, outrage.

ὑβριγτός, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ὑβριστότερος, sup. ὑβριστότατος, [ὑβρις], insolent, outrageous.

ὑγιαίνω, -ανῶ, aor. ὑγίαινα, [ὑγιής, healthy], be healthy, be vigorous. οἱ ὑγιαίνοντες, those in good health. IV. v. 18.

ὑγρότης, -ητος, ἡ, [ὑγρός, moist], moisture, suppleness, pliancy. V. viii. 15.

ὑδροφορέω, -ήσω, [ὑδροφόρος], carry water. IV. v. 9.

ὑδροφόρος, -ου, ὁ and ἡ, [ὑδωρ, φέρω], water-carrier. IV. v. 10.

ὑδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water. ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, rain.

ὑἱοῦς, -οῦ, ὁ, [υἱός], son's son, grandson. V. vi. 37.

υἱός, -οῦ, ὁ, son.

ὕλη, -ης, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *silva*], wood, forest; brushwood, underbrush, undergrowth, shrubbery.

ὑμεῖς, see σύ.

ὑμέτερος, -α, -ον, poss. pron., [ὑμεῖς], your, yours.

ὑπ', ὑφ', see ὑπό.

ὑπάγω, ὑπάξω, ὑπήχα, 2 aor. ὑπήγαγον, impf. mid. ὑπηγόμεν, [ὑπό + ἄγω], come on slowly, press on slowly; — mid., lead slowly on, draw on by art or deceit for one's own advantage; suggest, throw out a thing so as to lead a person on.

ὑπαίθριος -ον, adj., [ὑπό, αἶθρα, open air], in the open air, under the open sky.

ὑπαίτιος, -ον, adj., [ὑπό, αἰτία, charge], under accusation, called to account. ὑπαίτιόν ἐστὶ μοί τι πρὸς τῆς πόλεως, there is ground of censure against me on the part of the state, the state

has some ground of accusation against me.

ὑπακούω, ὑπακούσομαι, aor. ὑπήκουσα, impf. ὑπήκουον, [ὑπό + ἀκούω], give attention to, hearken, listen; obey.

ὑπαντάω, ὑπαντήσομαι, aor. ὑπήντησα, go to meet; go against. IV. iii. 34.

ὑπαντιάζω, -άσω, [ὑπό + ἀντιάζω], come to meet, step forth to meet. VI. v. 27.

ὑπαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ὑπό, ἄρχω], subordinate officer, lieutenant; lieutenant-governor, viceroy.

ὑπάρχω, ὑπάρξω, ὑπῆρχα, ὑπῆρξα, impf. ὑπῆρχον, [ὑπό + ἄρχω], begin; be on hand, be present, be, exist; be favorable to, favor. ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, from the means at hand.

ὑπασπιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [ὑπασπίζω, carry a shield, from ὑπό, ἀσπίς], shield-bearer, armor-bearer. IV. ii. 20.

ὑπέλκω, ὑπέλξω, aor. ὑπέλξα, [ὑπό + εἴκω, yield], yield, give way, submit. VII. vii. 31.

ὑπείμι, ὑπέσομαι, impf. ὑπῆν, [ὑπό + εἶμι], be under, lie underneath. III. iv. 7.

ὑπελαύνω, ὑπελάσω or ὑπελῶ, aor. ὑπήλασα, [ὑπό + ἐλαύνω], ride up so as to meet any one. I. viii. 15.

ὑπέρ, [cf. Lat. *super*], prep., with gen. and acc.: —

1. With gen., over, above, beyond; on behalf of, in the name of, for, for the sake of, instead of.

2. With acc., over, beyond, above, exceeding.

ὑπεράλλομαι, ὑπεραλουμαι, [ὑπέρ + ἄλλομαι, leap], leap over, spring over. VII. iv. 17.

ὑπερανατείνω, ὑπερανατενῶ, aor. ὑπερανέτεινα, [ὑπέρ + ἀνατείνω, stretch up], stretch up over. VII. iv. 9.

ὑπερβαίνω, ὑπερβήσομαι, 2 aor. ὑπερέβην, [ὑπέρ + βαίνω], *step over, pass over; mount, scale.*
 ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπερβαλῶ, ὑπερβέβληκα, 2 aor. ὑπερέβαλον, [ὑπέρ + βάλλω], *pass over, cross over, cross.*
 τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος, *the part of the army passing over the heights.*
 ὑπερβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ὑπερβάλλω] *crossing over, passing over, passage; pass.*
 ὑπερδέξιος, -ον, adj., [ὑπέρ + δεξιός, right], *above on the right, lying above, lying over, higher.* χωρὶν ὑπερδέξιον, *higher ground.*
 ὑπερέχω, ὑπερέξω, ὑπερέσχηκα, 2 aor. ὑπερέσχον, [ὑπέρ + ἔχω], *be above, project, jut forth.*
 ὑπερθεν, adv., [ὑπέρ + -θεν], *from above, above, overhead.* I. iv. 4.
 ὑπερκάθημαι, ὑπερεκαθήμην, [properly pf. and plupf. p. of καθέζομαι], *sit over, sit upon; sit over and watch, keep an eye on.*
 ὑπερόριος, -ον, also -ος, -α, -ον, [ὑπέρ + ὄρος, boundary], *lying across the borders, foreign.* ἡ ὑπερορῖα (sc. χώρα), *foreign country, from Xenophon's standpoint, lands outside of Attica.* VII. i. 27.
 ὑπερύψηλος, -ον, adj., [ὑπέρ + ὕψηλος, high], *very high, exceedingly high.* III. v. 7.
 ὑπέρχομαι, ὑπελεύσομαι, ὑπελήλυθα, 2 aor. ὑπῆλθον, [ὑπό + ἔρχομαι], *go under, steal over; advance slowly.* V. ii. 30.
 ὑπέχω, ὑφέξω, ὑπέσχηκα, 2 aor. ὑπέσχον, [ὑπό + ἔχω], *hold under; submit to, undergo.* ὑπέχειν δίκην, *undergo a trial.*
 ὑπήκοος, -ον, adj., [ὑπακούω, obey], *obedient, subject.* As subst., ὑπήκοος, -ου, ὁ, *vassal, subject, dependent.*
 ὑπηρετέω, ὑπηρετήσω, ὑπηρέτηκα, ὑπηρέτησα, [ὑπηρέτης], *do service,*

serve, help, minister to; supply, furnish, provide.

ὑπηρέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ὑπό + ἐρέτης, rower], *properly under-rower, but generally attendant, assistant, servant, helper.*

ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, 2 aor. ὑπεσχόμην, [collateral form of ὑπέχω], *take upon one's self, undertake to do, promise, engage to do.*

ὑπνος, -ου, ὁ, *sleep.* III. i. 11.

ὑπό, prep., by elision ὑπ', by elision and aspiration ὑφ', [cf. Lat. *sub*], used with gen., dat., and acc., *under*:—

1. With gen., *from under, from beneath, beneath, under; by reason of, through, with*;—with passive voice, *by*.

2. With dat., *under, at the foot of, under the power of.*

3. With acc., expressing motion, *under.*

In composition ὑπό (ὑπ-, ὑφ-) = *under*; also like Lat. *sub*, *underhand, secretly*; expressing also *subordination, subjection.*

ὑποδεής, -ές, adj., comp. ὑποδεέστερος, [ὑπό, δέομαι], used only in the comparative degree, *somewhat deficient, inferior.* I. ix. 5.

ὑποδείκνυμι, ὑποδείξω, aor. ὑπέδειξα, [ὑπό + δεικνυμι], *show secretly, show slightly, give indications of, bid fair to be.* V. vii. 12.

ὑποδέχομαι, -δέχομαι, ὑποδέδεγμαι, ὑπεδεξάμην, [ὑπό + δέχομαι], *receive beneath; receive hospitably, receive, welcome.*

ὑποδέω, -δήσω, pf. p. and mid. ὑποδέδεμαι, aor. mid. ὑπεδησάμην, [ὑπό + δέω, bind], *fasten under, bind under, especially fasten under one's feet, put shoes on.* ὑποδεδεμένοι, *with their shoes on.* IV. v. 14.

ὑπόδημα, -ατος, τό, [ὑποδέω], *sandal, shoe*. IV. v. 14.

ὑποζύγιον, -ου, τό, [ὑπό, ζυγόν, *yoke*], *yoke-animal, beast of burden*.

ὑποκαταβαίνω, ὑποκαταβήσομαι, 2 aor. ὑποκατέβην, [ὑπό + καταβαίνω, *go down*], *descend stealthily; go down a little, descend a little*. VII. iv. 11.

ὑπολαμβάνω, ὑπολήψομαι, ὑπέληφα, 2 aor. ὑπέλαβον, [ὑπό + λαμβάνω], *take under one's care, receive; take up and answer, answer, reply, retort*. μεταξύ ὑπολαμβάνειν, *to interrupt*.

ὑπολείπω, ὑπολείψω, ὑπολέλοιπα, 2 aor. ὑπέλιπον, 2 aor. mid. ὑπελιπόμην, aor. p. ὑπελείφθην, [ὑπό + λείπω, *leave*], *leave behind; — pass. and mid., be left behind, fall behind, lag behind, remain behind*.

ὑπολόχαγος, -ου, ό, [ὑπό + λοχαγός], *under-captain, lieutenant, under-officer*.

ὑπολύω, -λύσω, aor. ὑπέλυσα, [ὑπό + λύω], *loosen beneath, loosen below; — mid., loosen one's sandals, take off one's shoes*. IV. v. 13.

ὑπομαλακίζομαι, [ὑπό + μαλακίζομαι, from μαλακός, *soft*], *gradually grow cowardly, become cowardly by degrees*. II. i. 14.

ὑπομένω, ὑπομενῶ, ὑπομεμένηκα, ὑπέμεινα, impf. ὑπέμενον, [ὑπό + μένω], *remain behind, halt, stop; make a stand, stand one's ground; wait for, await*.

ὑπόμνημα, -ατος, τό, [ὑπό, μιμνήσκω, *remind*], *reminder, mention*. I. vi. 3.

ὑπόπεμπτος, -ον, adj., [ὑπό + πεμπτός, from πέμπω], *secretly sent, sent covertly, as a spy or scout*. III. iii. 4.

ὑποπέμπω, ὑποπέμψω, ὑποπέπομφα, ὑπέπεμψα, [ὑπό + πέμπω, *send*],

send secretly, send as a spy, send under false pretences. II. iv. 22.

ὑποπίνω, ὑποπίομαι, ὑποπέπωκα, 2 aor. ὑπέπιον, [ὑπό + πίνω, *drink*], *drink somewhat, take a little*. ὑποπεπωκώς, *rather tipsy*. VII. iii. 29.

ὑποπτεύω, -εύσω, aor. ὑπώπτευσα, impf. ὑπώπτευσον, [ὑποπτος, *suspected*], *be suspicious; suspect, mistrust, apprehend*.

ὑποστρατηγέω, -στρατηγήσω, impf. ὑπεστρατήγουν, [ὑποστράτηγος], *serve as lieutenant-general, serve as lieutenant under*. V. vi. 36.

ὑποστράτηγος, -ου, ό, [ὑπό + στρατηγός], *lieutenant-general*. III. i. 32.

ὑποστρέφω, ὑποστρέψω, ὑπέστροφα, 2 aor. p. ὑπεστράφην, [ὑπό + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn secretly; turn skilfully, turn about, turn short about; evade a question or an issue*.

ὑπουργός, -όν, adj., [ὑπό, root εργ in ἐργάζομαι], *rendering service, promoting, conducive to*. V. viii. 15.

ὑποφαίνω, ὑποφανῶ, [ὑπό + φαίνω, *show*], *show a little, just show; dawn, appear*. ἡμέρα ὑπέφαινε, *day was breaking*.

ὑποφείδομαι, ὑποφείσομαι, [ὑπό + φείδω, *spare*], *spare a little, spare rather*. IV. i. 8.

ὑποχείριος, -ον, adj., [ὑπό + χεῖρ], *under any one's hand, under control, subject, in the power of*.

ὑποχος, -ον, adj., [ὑπέχω, *be subject*], *subject*. II. v. 7.

ὑποχωρέω, ὑποχωρήσω, ὑποκεχώρηκα, ὑπεχώρησα, [ὑπό + χωρέω, *move*], *move back, retreat, withdraw; yield, make way*.

ὑποψία, -ας, ἡ, [ὑφοράω], *suspicion, jealousy, mistrust*.

Ἑρκάνιος, -ου, ό, [Ἑρκᾶνοί, *Hyrcāni*], *Hyrcanian, native of Hyrcania*.

cania, a province of the Persian empire, southeast of the Caspian Sea. VII. viii. 15.

ὕς, ὕός, ὅ, ἡ, *swine, hog*. V. ii.

3.

ὕστεραίος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὕστερος], *following, next*. ἡ ὕστεραία (sc. ἡμέρα), *the next day, the following day*.

ὕστερέω, -ήσω, ὑστέρηκα, ὑστέρησα, [ὕστερος], *be behind, come late*; followed by gen., *be too late for, come too late for*. I. vii. 12.

ὕστερίζω, ὑστεριῶ, aor. ὑστέρισα, [ὕστερος], *come after, come later, come too late*. VI. i. 18.

ὕστερος, -α, -ον, adj. in comp. degree, sup. ὕστατος, [cf. Lat. *superior*], *too late, too late for; later, coming after, behind, following next, following*. Acc. neut. ὕστερον as adv., *later, afterward, subsequently, after*.

ὕφειμένως, adv., [ὕφειμένος, pf. p. of ὑφίημι], *less violently, submissively, softly*. VII. vii. 16.

ὕφηγέομαι, ὑφηγήσομαι, ὑφήγημαι, impf. ὑφηγούμην, [ὕπό + ἡγέομαι], *go just before, lead the way, advance slowly*.

ὕφίημι, ὑφήσω, ὑφεῖκα, ὑφήκα, [ὕπό + ἵημι], *let down; yield up, give up, surrender*; — mid., *yield, submit, give in*.

ὕφιστημι, ὑποστήσω, ὑφέστηκα, ὑπέστησα, 2 aor. ὑπέστην, [ὕπό + ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), place under, station secretly*; — intr. tenses, *undertake, promise; lie concealed, be in concealment; support an attack, resist, withstand; stand up, volunteer*.

ὕφοράω, ὑπόφομαι, [ὕπό + ὀράω, cf. Lat. *su-spicor*], *eye stealthily, view with suspicion, suspect*. II. iv. 10.

ὕψηλός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὕψος], *high, elevated*; neut. pl. ὑψηλά as adv.,

high up, high. As subst., ὑψηλόν, -οῦ, τό, *height*.

ὕψος, -εος or -ους, τό, *height, elevation*.

Φ.

φαγεῖν, see ἐσθίω.

φαιδρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [cf. φάω, φαίνω], *bright, beaming, cheery*. II. vi. 11.

φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, ἔφηνα, 2 aor. p. ἐφάνην, *show, cause to appear, bring to light, reveal, shine*; — mid. and pass., *show one's self, come to light, be seen; appear, seem*; often used with a part., and best translated by an adv., as ἐπιορκῶν ἐφάνη, *he was evidently swearing falsely*.

φάλαγξ, φάλαγγος, ἡ, *line of battle, order of battle, battle-array, heavy-infantry in battle-order, hoplites in battle-order*. See pp. 36, 37.

Φαλίνος, -ου, ὁ, *Phalīnus*, a Greek, native of Zacynthus, in the service of Tissaphernes. II. i. 7-23.

φανερός, -ά, -όν, adj., [root φαν in φαίνω], *visible, manifest, evident; open, clear*; used often with forms of εἶναι and a part., and best translated by an adv., as ἐπιβουλεύων μοι φανερὸς ἐστί, *he is evidently plotting against me*.

φανερῶς, adv., [φανερός], *openly, manifestly*. I. ix. 19

φαρέτρα, -ας, ἡ, *quiver*. IV. iv. 16.

φάρμακον, -ου, τό, *drug, remedy, medicine*. VI. iv. 11.

φαρμακοποσία, -ας, ἡ, [φάρμακον, πίνω], *drinking of medicine, taking of medicine*. IV. viii. 21.

Φαρνάβαζος, -ου, ὁ, *Pharnabazus*, a Persian satrap of Phrygia Minor, along the Hellespont,

and of Bithynia; prominent for many years by reason of negotiations with the Greek states, particularly Sparta; and brought into relation several times with the Ten Thousand. V. vi. 24 *et seq.*

Φασιῶν, -ῶν, οἱ, name of two peoples mentioned in the Anabasis:—

1. *Phasiāni*, a tribe in Armenia along the banks of Phasis 1.

2. *Phasiāni*, a tribe in Colchis, east of the Black Sea, through whose territory Phasis 2 flowed.

Φᾶσις, -ιδος or -ιος, ὁ, name of two streams mentioned in the Anabasis:—

1. *Phasis*, a river in Armenia, the lower part of whose course was called the Araxes, flowing into the Caspian Sea; now *Pasinsoo*. IV. vi. 4.

2. *Phasis*, a river in Colchis, flowing westward and emptying into the Black Sea; in ancient times considered the boundary of Asia; now *Rion*. V. vi. 36.

φάσκω, impf. ἔφασκον, [inceptive form of φημί], say, affirm, assert; allege, pretend.

φαῦλος, -η, -ον, adj., slight, trifling, mean, paltry.

φέρω, οἶσω, ἐνήνοχα, 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, 2 aor. ἤνεγκον, [cf. Lat. *fero*], bear, bring, carry, offer, present, produce; endure; of a road, lead;—pass., be borne, be carried; be borne on, be thrown, be hurled, be dashed;—mid., bring for one's self, carry for one's self.

φεύγω, φεύξομαι or φευξοῦμαι, 2 pf. πέφευγα, 2 aor. ἔφυγον, [cf. Lat. *fugio*], flee, take to flight, run away; be an exile,

be banished, be in exile. οἱ φεύγοντες, the exiles.

φημί, φήσω, εἶρηκα, εἶπον, impf. ἔφην, say, affirm, assert; state, declare, say yes. οὐ φημί, deny; say . . . not; usually best translated by expressing the negative force with the following infin.

φθάνω, φθάσω or φθήσομαι, ἔφθακα, ἔφθασα, 2 aor. ἔφθην, be beforehand with, outstrip, anticipate, be before; come first, arrive first, come before; get the start of; overtake, surprise; often used with a part., as μὴ φθάσωσι τὰ ἄκρα καταλαβόντες, lest they get the start of us in taking possession of the heights, lest they seize the heights before we do.

φθέγγομαι, φθέγξομαι, ἔφθεγμα, ἔφθεγξάμην, utter a sound, utter a voice, cry out, shout, raise a shout; of instruments, sound; of eagles, scream.

φθείρω, φθερῶ, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθειρα, destroy, ruin, spoil; of land, lay waste, devastate. IV. vii. 20.

φθονέω, -ήσω, [φθόνος, ill-will], bear a grudge, bear ill-will; be envious, be jealous.

φιάλη, -ης, ἡ, cup, bowl; especially shallow cup, broad bowl, for pouring libations.

φιλέω, φιλήσω, πεφίληκα, ἐφίλησα, pf. p. πεφίλημαι, [φίλος], love. See ἀγαπάω, ἐράω.

Φιλήσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Philesius*, a Greek from Achaea, chosen as general to succeed Menon after the massacre of the Greek officers. III. i. 47, *et al.*

φιλία, -ας, ἡ, [φίλος], friendship, affectionate regard, fondness.

φιλικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [φίλος], of a friend, indicating friendliness, friendly.

φιλικῶς, adv., [φιλικός], in a friendly way, amicably.

φίλιος, -ία, -ιον, adj., [φίλος], *friendly, amicable*. φίλια (sc. χώρα), *friendly country*.

φιλιππος, -ον, adj., sup. φιλιππότατος, [φίλος + ἵππος], *fond of horses, horse-loving*. I. ix. 5.

φιλόθηρος, -ον, adj., sup. φιλοθηρότατος, [φίλος + θήρα, *hunt*], *fond of hunting, fond of the chase*. I. ix. 6.

φιλοκερδέω, -ήσω, [φιλοκερδής, *greedy of gain*], *be greedy of gain, seek gain*. I. ix. 16.

φιλοκίνδυνος, -ον, adj., sup. φιλοκινδυνότατος, [φίλος + κίνδυνος], *fond of danger, venturesome*.

φιλομαθής, -ές, adj., comp. φιλομαθέστερος, sup. φιλομαθέστατος, [φίλος, root μαθ in *μανθάνω*], *fond of learning, eager for knowledge*. I. ix. 5.

φιλονεικία, -ας, ἡ, [φιλόνεικος, from φίλος + νεῖκος, *strife*], *eager rivalry, emulation*. IV. viii. 27.

Φιλόξενος, -ου, δ, [φίλος, ξένος], *Philoxenus, a brave soldier from Pellēne, in Achaia*. V. ii. 15.

φιλοπόλεμος, -ον, adj., [φίλος + πόλεμος], *war-loving, fond of war*.

φίλος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. φίλτερος, sup. φίλτατος, *beloved, dear; friendly*. As subst., φίλος, -ου, δ, *friend*.

φιλόσοφος, -ου, δ, [φίλος, root σοφ in *σοφία*], *philosopher*. II. i. 13.

φιλοστρατιώτης, -ου, δ, *friend of soldiers, soldiers' friend*.

φιλοτιμέομαι, -ήσομαι, πεφιλοτιμήμαι, aor. p. (as mid.), ἐφιλοτιμήθην, [φιλότιμος, *fond of honor*], *be fond of honor; be ambitious, be jealous*. I. iv. 7.

φιλοφρονέομαι, -ήσομαι, aor. mid. ἐφιλοφρονήσάμην, [φιλόφρων, *kindly*], *treat kindly, treat with kindness, show favor to, show good-will to; greet affectionately, embrace*.

Φλιάσιος, -ου, δ, [Φλιούς], *Phliasian, a native of Phlius, a city in a district of the same name in the Peloponnesus, south of Sicyonia*. VII. viii. 1.

φλυᾶρέω, -ήσω, [φλύαρος, *nonsense*], *talk nonsense, play the fool*.

φλυᾶρία, -ας, ἡ, [φλύαρος, *nonsense*], *silly talk, nonsense, idle talk, foolery*. I. iii. 18.

φοβερός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. φοβερώτερος, sup. φοβερώτατος, [φόβος], *fear-inspiring, frightful, to be dreaded, formidable, to be feared, dreadful; afraid*. φοβεροὶ ἦσαν μή, *they were afraid that*.

φοβέω, φοβήσω, πεφόβηκα, ἐφόβησα, impf. mid. ἐφοβούμην, aor. p. ἐφοβήθην, [φόβος], *inspire fear in, frighten, alarm, terrify, scare; — mid. and pass., be alarmed, be terrified, be afraid of, be afraid, fear*.

φόβος, -ου, δ, *fear, terror, dread; alarm, panic; — pl. φόβοι sometimes means of inspiring fear, threats, as IV. i. 23*.

φοινίκους, -ᾱ, -οῦν, adj., [for φοινίκεος, -α, -ον, from Φοῖνιξ], *purple-red, purple, crimson, a color prepared from a kind of shell-fish. It was extensively manufactured and sold as an article of commerce by the Phoenicians, whence the name*. I. ii. 16.

Φοινίκη, -ης, ἡ, *Phoenicia, a region in the western part of Syria, along the coast north of Palestine. The Phoenicians were early famous for their skill in the arts, and as navigators. From their alphabet that of the Greeks was derived*. I. iv. 5; vii. 12.

φοινίκιστής, -οῦ, δ, [φοινικοῦς], *purple-wearer, wearer of the royal purple*. See N. to p. 58, 13. I. ii. 20.

Φοῖνιξ, -ῖκος, ὁ, *Phoenician*, a native of Phoenicia. I. iv. 6.

φοῖνιξ, -ῖκος, ὁ, *date-palm, palm; date*. οἶνος φοινίκων, *palm-wine, date-wine*.

Φολόη, -ης, ἡ, *Pholoe*, a range of mountains in the Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and Elis. V. iii. 10.

φορέω, -ήσω, πεφόρηκα, ἐφόρησα, impf. ἐφόρουν, [frequentative of φέρω], *bear constantly, carry continually, wear*.

φόρος, ου, ὁ, [φέρω], *tribute, tax*. V. v. 7.

φορτίον, -ου, τό, [dim. of φόρτος, from φέρω], *load, burden*.

φράζω, φράσω, πέφρακα, ἔφρασα, *tell, declare, make known by speaking, mention, state; bid, direct, enjoin*.

Φρασίας, -ου, ὁ, *Phrasias*, an officer in the Greek army, from Athens. VI. v. 11.

φρέαρ, φρέατος, τό, *well, cistern, reservoir*. IV. v. 25

φρονέω, φρονήσω, πεφρόνηκα, ἐφρόνησα, impf. ἐφρόνουν, [root φρεν in φρήν, *mind*], *think, understand, perceive, come to the knowledge of; judge, hold the opinion*. μέγα φρονεῖν, *be high-minded, be elated*.

φρόνημα, -ατος, τό, [φρονέω], *thought, purpose, spirit; high spirit, resolution, confidence*.

φρόνιμος, -η, -ον, adj., [root φρεν in φρήν, *mind*], *thoughtful, sensible, prudent; wise, sagacious, discreet, judicious*.

φροντίζω, -ιῶ, πεφρόντικα, ἐφρόντισα, [φροντίς, *care*], *be careful, take thought of, be thoughtful, be anxious; take care, devise, contrive*.

φρούραρχος, -ου, ὁ, [φρουρά, *garrison*, ἀρχω], *commander of a garrison, commandant of a fortress*. I. i. 6.

φρουρέω, φρουρήσω, aor. ἐφρούρησα, [φρουρός], *keep watch; watch, guard*. φρουρούμενος, *under guard*.

φρούριον, -ου, τό, [dim. of φρουρός], *watch-post, garrisoned fort, garrison*. I. iv. 15.

φρουρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [πρό, δράω], *watchman, guard, garrison-soldier*. VII. i. 20.

φρύγανον, -ου, τό, [φρύγω, *parch*], *dry stick; — mostly in pl., φρύγανα, -ων, dry sticks, brush-wood, fire-wood*. IV. iii. 11.

Φρυγία, -ας, ἡ, *Phrygia*, name of two regions in Asia Minor:—

1. *Phrygia the Great, Greater Phrygia*, sometimes called Φρυγία ἡ Μεγάλη, a province in the central part of Asia Minor, east of Lydia and west of Cappadocia.

2. *Phrygia the Less, Lesser Phrygia*, a small district in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, south of the Propontis. V. vi. 24.

Φρυνίσκος, -ου, ὁ, *Phryniscus*, a Greek from Achaea, who served as general during the latter part of the Down-march. VII. ii. 1 *et seq.*

Φρύξ, Φρυγός, ὁ, *Phrygian*, inhabitant of Phrygia. I. ii. 13.

φυγάς, φυγάδος, ὁ, [φεύγω], *fugitive; especially exile, one banished for political reasons*.

φυγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [φεύγω], *flight; banishment, exile*.

φυλακή, -ῆς, ἡ, [φύλαξ], *a watching, guarding, watch, guard; watch-post, post, station; garrison; watch of the night, night-watch, for which see p. 35. φυλακὰς φυλάττειν, to watch and ward*.

φύλαξ, φύλακος, ὁ, *watchman, sentinel, guard; pl. φύλακες, -ων, body-guard, guard (collectively)*.

φυλάττω, -άξω, πεφύλαχα, ἐφύλαξα, pf. p. πεφύλαγμαι, aor. p. ἐφυ-

λάχθην, [φύλαξ], *keep watch, keep guard, especially at night, guard, watch, defend, watch for*; — mid., *be on one's guard, beware of, take care*; *guard against, be on one's guard against*.

φῦσάω, -ήσω, aor. p. ἐφυσήθην, [φύσα, bellows], *blow, blow up, distend, inflate*. III. v. 9.

Φύσκος, -ου, ὁ, *Physcus*, a stream in Assyria, flowing into the Tigris from the east near Apis. II. iv. 25.

φυτεύω, φυτεύσω, πεφύτευκα, ἐφύτευσα, aor. p. ἐφυτεύθην, [φυτόν, plant], *plant, set out, especially trees*. V. iii. 12.

φύω, φύσω, πέφῡκα, ἐφῡσα, 2 aor. ἐφῡν, *produce, bring forth*; — pf. and 2 aor., *be by nature, be*. I. iv. 10.

Φωκαῖς, -ίδος, ἡ, [Φώκαια, *Phocaea*], *Phocaeian woman*. See N. to p. 87, 21. I. x. 2.

φωνή, -ῆς, ἡ, *sound, voice, speech*; of a dialect, *accent*.

φῶς, φωτός, τό, *light, light of day*. φῶς ἐγένετο, *it became light, day dawned*.

X.

χαίρω, χαιρήσω, κεχάρηκα, 2 aor. p. ἐχάρην, *rejoice, be glad, be joyful*; imp. χαιρε, common form of greeting, *hail, welcome*; *farewell, good-bye*; — part. χαίρων sometimes with another verb, = *with impunity, safely*. ἐὰν χείρειν, *to say good-bye, to let go, to allow to pass, to let pass*.

Χαλδαῖοι, -ων, οἱ: 1. *Chaldaeans*, a powerful people dwelling about the mouth of the Euphrates. See pp. 5, 6.

2. *Chaldaeans*, a tribe of brave and warlike people, mentioned by Xenophon as dwelling in Ar-

menia, and identified by him with the Chalybes; thought by some to have been descendants of the Chaldaeans of the plain. IV. iii. 4. V. v. 17.

χαλεπαίνω, -ανῶ, ἐχαλέπηνα, aor. p. ἐχαλεπάνθην, [χαλεπός], *be severe, be grievous*; of persons, *be violent, be sorely angry, be enraged* with or on account of; — pass., *be provoked at*.

χαλεπός, -ή, -όν, adj., *hard to bear, difficult, painful*; *troublesome, irksome*; *dangerous*; of ground, *rough, rugged*; of living things and men, *hard to deal with, savage, harsh, stern, severe*.

χαλεπῶς, adv., [χαλεπός], *hardly, with difficulty*; of persons, *angrily, severely, grievously, bitterly*. χαλεπῶς ἔχειν, *to be ill-disposed, to be angry*. χαλεπῶς φέρειν, *to be deeply troubled*.

χαλινός, -ῶς, aor. ἐχαλίνωσα, [χαλινός, bridle], *put on a bridle, bridle*. III. iv. 35.

χαλκός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bronze*, an alloy of copper and tin used by the ancients for weapons and implements. I. viii. 8.

χαλκοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, [for χάλκεος, -α, -ον, from χαλκός], *of bronze, brazen*.

χάλκωμα, -ατος, τό, [χαλκῶς, from χαλκός], *utensil of bronze or copper, bronze vessel*. IV. i. 8.

Χάλος, -ου, ὁ, *Chalus*, a river in Syria; see N. to p. 66, 8. I. iv. 9.

Χάλυβες, -ων, οἱ, *Chalybes, Chalybians*, a people in Asia Minor, north of Armenia and on the borders of the Taochi. A branch of this people, living near the shore of the Black Sea, gained a livelihood by the mining and working of iron. IV. iv. 18 *et seq.*

χαράδρα, -ας, ἡ, [χαράττω, *furrow*], gully, ravine, gorge.

χαράκωμα, -ατος, τό, [χαρακώω, *stake off*], a place palisaded; stockade, paling. V. ii. 26.

χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, gen. χαρίεντος, adj., [χάρις], graceful, beautiful; clever, smart. III. v. 12.

χαρίζομαι, χαρίσσομαι or χαριούμαι, κεχάρισμαι, ἐχαρισάμην, *gratify, favor, oblige; indulge*.

χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ, [root χαρ in χαίρω], grace, loveliness; favor, kindness; thanks, gratitude. χάριν ἔχειν, *to feel grateful, to have a feeling of gratitude*. χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, *to return a favor*.

Χαρμάνδη, -ης, ἡ, *Charmande*, a city on the right bank of the Euphrates, in the Arabian Desert. See N. to p. 70, 16. I. v. 10.

Χαρμῖνος, -ου, ὁ, *Charmīnus*, a Laconian, sent by Thimbron as envoy to the Ten Thousand. VII. vi. 1 *et seq.*

χειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ, [χέω, *pour*], storm, stormy weather, winter, cold.

χείρ, χειρός, dat. pl. χερσί, ἡ, *hand*. εἰς χεῖρας ἔρχεσθαι τινι, *to come into the power of any one*.

Χειρίσοφος, -ου, ὁ, *Chirisophus*, a Lacedaemonian general, who, according to the directions of the Spartan government, joined Cyrus with 700 troops. After the massacre of the Greek officers he became prominent in directing the Down-march, and died at Calpe Haven, in Bithynia. Cf. N. to p. 64, 10.

χειροπληθής, -ές, adj., [χείρ, πληθος], *filling the hand, as large as can be held in the hand*. III. iii. 17.

χειροποίητος, -ον, adj., [χείρ + ποιητός, from ποίεω], *made by*

hand; artificial, as opposed to *natural*. IV. iii. 5.

χειρόω, -ώσω, [χείρ], *handle, master; subdue, bring into subjection*.

χείρων, -ον, gen. -ονος, comp. of κακός, which see.

χερρόνησος, -ου, ἡ, [χέρρος, *land*, + νήσος, *island*], lit. 'land-island,' peninsula.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, ἡ, *Chersonēsus*, a peninsula on the Thracian side of the Hellespont; see Map. See 'Αχειρουσιάς.

χηλή, -ῆς, ἡ, *hoof*; especially cloven hoof; hence, from the similarity in shape, *sea-bank, breakwater*, formed of stones laid at the base of a sea-wall. VII. i. 17.

χήν, χηνός, ὁ, ἡ, *goose*. I. ix. 26.

χθές, adv., *yesterday*. VI. iv. 18.

χίλιοι, -αι, -α, *thousand*.

χιλός, -οῦ, ὁ, *grass*, especially green grass, fodder. ξηρὸς χιλός, *dry grass, hay*.

χιλόω, -ώσω, [χιλός], *feed with grass, feed on grass*. VII. ii. 21.

χιμαῖρα, -ας, ἡ, *she-goat*. III. ii. 12.

Χῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [Χῖος], *Chian*. As subst., Χῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Chian*, an inhabitant of the island of Chios, which lies in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Asia Minor; now *Scio*. See Map. IV. i. 28; vi. 20.

χιτών, -ῶνος, ὁ, *under-garment, tunic, frock*, a garment usually of wool, and worn next to the person. It was made of one piece of cloth, reaching to the knees and drawn together at the girdle, having short sleeves or merely arm-holes.

χιτωνίσκος, -ου, ὁ, [dim. of χιτών], *short under-garment, short frock*. V. iv. 13.

χιών, -όνος, ἡ, *snow*.

χλαμύς, -ύδος, ἡ, *mantle, cloak*.
VII. iv. 4.

χοῖνιξ, -ικος, ἡ, *choenix*, an Attic dry measure, = $\frac{1}{48}$ of a medimnus, = 1.094 liters, = about 1 quart by our measure. I. v. 6.

χοίρειος, -α, -ον, adj., [χοῖρος], *of swine*. κρέα χοίρεια, *swine's flesh, pork*. IV. v. 31.

χοῖρος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, *young pig, pig*.
VII. viii. 5.

χορεύω, -εύσω, κεχόρευκα, ἐχόρευσα, [χορός], *dance a choral dance, dance*.

χορός, -οῦ, ὁ, *dance, choral dance, band of dancers*. V. iv. 12.

χόρτος, -ου, ὁ, *grass, fodder, forage, herbage*. κοῦφος χόρτος, *dry grass, hay*.

χράομαι, χρήσομαι, κέχρημαι, ἐχρησάμην, impf. ἐχρώμην, *use, make use of, employ; experience, enjoy, find; deal with, treat*. χρῆσθαι αὐτῷ ὡς φίλῳ, *to treat him as a friend*. ἧ Κῦρος πολεμίᾳ ἐχρήτο, *which Cyrus found hostile*.

χρή χρήσει, impf. ἐχρήν, impers., [χράω], *it is necessary, it is needful; often best translated with a personal subject, must*.

χρήζω, χρήσω, [χρεῖα, *need*], *need, want, lack; desire, want, long for, ask for*.

χρήμα, -ατος, τό, [χράομαι], lit. 'that which is used,' *thing, matter, affair; in pl. χρήματα, things, goods, possessions, wealth, money, effects, booty*.

χρηματιστικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [χρηματιστής, from χρηματίζομαι, *make money*], *money-making*. οἰωνός χρηματιστικός, *an omen portending gain*. VI. i. 23.

χρήσιμος, -η, -ον, adj., [χράομαι], *useful, of use, of value, serviceable, valuable*.

χρίμα, -ατος, τό, [χρίω], *ointment, unguent*. IV. iv. 13.

χρίω, χρίσω, κέχρικα, ἔχρισα, *rub, anoint; — mid., anoint one's self*.
IV. iv. 12.

χρόνος, -ου, ὁ, *time*. πολλοῦ χρόνου, *for a long while*.

χρῦσιον, -ου, τό, [χρυσός], *worked gold, especially coined gold, money*.

Χρῦσόπολις, -εως, ἡ, [χρυσός, πόλις], *Gold-town, Chrysopolis, a city in Chalcedonia, opposite Byzantium, once used by the Persians as a depository of treasure, hence the name; now Scutari*.
VI. iii. 16; vi. 38.

χρῦσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *gold*. III. i. 19.

χρῦσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, [for χρύσεος, -α, -ον, from χρυσός], *golden, of gold, gold; gilded*.

χρῦσοχάλινος, -ον, adj., [χρυσός + χάλινός, *bridle*], *with gold-studded bridle*. I. ii. 27.

χώρα, -ας, ἡ, *place, spot; position, post; rank, condition; land, country, region*. ἐν ἀνδραπόδων χώρα εἶναι, *to be in the condition of slaves*. ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ χώρᾳ εἶναι, *to be of no account*.

χωρέω, χωρήσω, κεχώρηκα, ἐχώρησα, impf. ἐχώρουν, [χώρα], *move, advance, proceed, go, march; of weapons, penetrate; of a measure, contain, hold*.

χωρίζω, χωριῶ, aor. ἐχώρισα, pf. p. κεχώρισμαι, [χωρίς], *put apart, set apart, separate, detach; pass., be different, differ*.

χωρὶον, -ου, τό, [dim. of χώρα], *space; place, spot, district, fortified place, stronghold*.

χωρίς, [χώρα], adv. and prep. : —

1. As adv., *apart, separately, alone*.

2. As prep., *apart from*.

χώρος, -ου, ὁ, *space, place; open place, ground, field; country, country-place, estate*.

Ψ.

Ψάρος, -ου, ὁ, *Psarus*, an important river in Cilicia, rising in Cappadocia, passing through a break in the Taurus range, and entering the Mediterranean Sea southeast of Tarsus. I. iv. 1.

ψέγω, ψέξω, aor. ἔψεξα, *blame, censure*. VII. vii. 43.

ψέλιον, -ου, τό, mostly in pl., ψέλια, *bracelet, armlet*. Cf. N. to p. 70, 2.

ψευδενέδρα, -ας, ἡ, [root ψευδ in ψευδής, ἐνέδρα, *ambush*], *feigned ambush, false ambush*. V. ii. 28

ψευδής, -ές, gen. -έος or -οῦς, adj., of men, *lying, false*; of things, *untrue, false*. As subst., ψευδές, -έος or οῦς, τό, pl. ψευδῆ, *lie, untruth*.

ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἔψευσα, aor. mid. ἔψευσάμην, pf. p. ἔψευσμαι, aor. p. ἐψεύσθην, *cheat by lies, cheat, beguile, deceive, disappoint*; — pass., *be deceived, be mistaken, be cheated, be disappointed*; — mid., *prove false, with acc. prove false to*.

ψηφίζω, ψηφιῶ, ἐψηφίκα, ἐψηφισα, [ψηφός], *count, reckon*, originally with pebbles; — mid., ψηφίζομαι, ιοῦμαι, ἐψηφισμαι, ἐψηφισάμην, *give one's vote*, originally with a pebble; *vote, carry by vote, resolve by vote, determine*.

ψηφός, -ου, ἡ, [ψάω, *rub*], *pebble*; hence, as pebbles were often made use of in voting, *ballot, vote, resolve, decree*. In voting white pebbles were counted in the affirmative, black pebbles in the negative.

ψιλός, -ή, -όν, adj., *bare*; of land, *bare of trees, bare*; of the head, *unprotected by a helmet*; of soldiers, *with light armor, light-armed*.

ψιλόω, ψιλώσω, impf. ἐψιλούμην, pf. p. ἐψίλωμαι, [ψιλός], *lay bare, strip bare, strip, clear*; — pass., *be free from, be clear*.

ψοφέω, ψοφήσω, ἐψόφηκα, ἐψόφησα, [ψόφος], *give forth a sound, make a noise, sound*. IV. iii. 29.

ψόφος, -ου, ὁ, *noise, sound*. IV. ii. 4.

ψῦχή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ψύχω, *breathe*], *breath; life, spirit, soul*. ἔχομεν τὰς ψυχὰς ἀμείνονας, *we have more courage*.

ψῦχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ψύχω, *blow*], *cold*; in pl. ψύχεια or ψύχη, *frosts; cold weather*.

Ω.

ὦ, *O*, interjection used with the voc., usually best left untranslated.

ὦ, see εἰμί.

ὦ, see ὄς.

ὦδε, adv., [ὀδε], *thus, so, as follows, in the following manner*.

ὦδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀείδω, *sing*], *song, ode*. IV. iii. 27.

ὠθέω, ὠσω, ἔωκα, ἔωσα, *push, thrust, shove*; — mid., *thrust from one's self, force one's way*.

ὠθισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ὠθίζω, *push*], *pushing, jostling, struggling*. V. ii. 17.

ὠμοβόειος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὠμός, *raw*, + βόειος, from βοῦς], *of untanned ox-hide, of raw ox-hide*.

ὠμός, -ή, -όν, *raw*; of character, *unfeeling, cruel, savage*.

ὠμος, -ου, ὁ, *shoulder*.

ὠνέομαι, ὠνήσομαι, ἐώνημαι, 2 aor. ἐπριάμην, *buy, purchase*.

ὠνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὠνος, *price*], *for sale, to be bought*. As subst. in pl., ὠνια, -ων, τὰ, *articles for sale, goods, wares*.

Ὠπῖς, Ὠπιδος, ἡ, *Opis*, a city in Assyria, situated on the Phys-

cus river near its junction with the Tigris. II. iv. 25.

ώρα, -ας, ἡ, time, season, season of the year; time of the day; fit time, proper time, the time.

ώραῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ώρα], seasonable, timely; ripe, in the prime; of men, in the bloom of youth. As subst., in pl., ώραῖα, -ων, τὰ, ripe fruits, fruits, produce.

ὥς, proclitic, [ὅς], adv., conj., and prep.: —

1. As adv., as, how, so as: after comparatives, than, than if, as θάπτον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν ᾤετο, quicker than one would have thought; with superlatives, as possible, to the utmost, as ὥς πλεῖστοι, as many as possible, ὥς τάχιστα, as soon as possible; with prep., as if, ὥς εἰς μάχην, as if to battle; with part., on the ground that, in view of, for the purpose of, apparently, as ὥς κρατῶν, on the ground that he was victorious; with inf., as if, as ὥς ἀναπαύεσθαι, as if to rest; with numerals, about, nearly, approximately, as ὥς χίλιοι, about a thousand.

2. As conj., (1) temporal, as, when, after; (2) declarative, = ὅτι, that; (3) causal, since, because; (4) consecutive, so that,

so as, that; (5) final, in order that, that, so that.

3. As prep., with acc., up to, to, as far as, against.

ὥς, adv., [ὅς], = οὕτως, thus, so, in this way.

ὥσαύτως, adv., [ὥς + αὐτως, thus], just so, in like manner, likewise.

ὥσπερ, [ὥς + πέρ], just as, even as, like as, as; just as if, as if, as though. ὥσπερ ἐξόν, as though it were possible.

ὥστε, [ὥς + τε], conj., primarily and so, used with the indic. and with the infin.: —

1. With the indic., introducing a statement as fact, so that.

2. With the infin., introducing a statement of consequence, so as, so that.

ὤτειλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [οὐτάω, wound], wound, scar. I. ix. 6.

ὠτίς, ὠτίδος, ἡ, [οὖς, ὠτός, ear], bustard, named from its long ear-feathers.

ὠφέλε, see ὠφέλω.

ὠφέλέω, -ήσω, ὠφέληκα, ὠφέλησα, impf. ὠφέλουν, [ὕφελος, benefit], help, aid, assist, be of use, benefit, be of service to.

ὠφέλιμος, -ον, adj., [ὕφελος, benefit], beneficial, of benefit, of use; expedient, serviceable.

KEEP'S HOMER'S ILLAD.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

ROBERT P. KEEP, PH. D.,

PRINCIPAL OF NORWICH FREE ACADEMY, CONN.

BOOKS I.-VI. With a fac-simile of a page of the Venetian Manuscript of the Iliad. 12mo. 364 pages. \$1.50.

BOOKS I.-III. Without the fac-simile. 12mo. 216 pages. 90 cents.

In this work much labor has been bestowed upon the introductory matter, which constitutes a distinctive feature of the book. It contains an Essay upon the Origin, History, and Transmission of the Homeric Poems, giving in the form of a connected narrative full explanation in regard to the Homeric question; an Essay on Scanning, which presents the subject in a simple, untechnical way, and illustrates the Homeric verse by the aid of English hexameters; and a concise yet complete Sketch of the Homeric Dialect. The Notes have been made quite full, and aim to supply that collateral information so much needed in the study of Homer. References are made to the Greek Grammars of Hadley (Allen's new edition) and Goodwin.

A very attractive feature of the Six-Book edition is a perfect fac-simile of a page of the famous Venetian Manuscript of the Iliad, — the best manuscript of Homer and one of the finest of all existing manuscripts.

No pains have been spared to make these the best-equipped and the most useful editions of the Iliad which can be put into the hands of a pupil, and they are almost universally accepted, not only as the best school editions in the English language of any part of Homer, but also as text-books of altogether exceptional merit.

Keep's Homer's Iliad.

THE NATION, N. Y. — It is seldom that we feel called upon to express unqualified approbation of a text-book for schools; but Mr. Robert F. Keep's edition of the Iliad of Homer, Books I.-VI., leaves so little room for fault-finding that we shall not attempt any. Facing the titlepage is a beautiful fac-simile of a page of the Codex Venetus A (13 x 10 inches), the most important MS. of the Iliad. The introduction gives a very good summary of the results of investigations of modern scholars as to the origin and mode of transmission of the Homeric Poems; and, though necessarily brief, it will yet inform the student of what many quite recent text-books of the Iliad do not, that there is such a thing as "the Homeric question," and impart some idea of its nature and the different answers which have been given to it. The sections on the structure and scansion of Homeric verse, on the dialect of Homer, and the commentary generally, show a nice appreciation of what a student needs and ought to have. Altogether the book is very handsome and very scholarly, and we have no doubt will prove very useful. (October 18, 1883.)

Professor JACOB COOPER, *Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.* — No college edition of Homer has appeared, either in this or any other country, in the last twenty years, that shows a superior knowledge of what is needed in the classroom.

Professor N. L. ANDREWS, *Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.* — A more satisfactory edition of the first six Books of the Iliad than this by Dr. Keep could hardly be prepared. Every scholarly instructor and every good student will value especially the introductory matter.

Professor GEORGE H. WHITE, *Principal Preparatory Department, Oberlin College, Ohio.* — Keep's Iliad is evidently superior to any edition now in use, and we have voted to adopt it for our classes. The introductory matter is valuable, and includes a satisfactory outline of the Homeric forms; the notes are scholarly, graceful, and suggestive; and the whole work reveals the hand of the experienced and enthusiastic teacher.

Professor B. PERRIN, *Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.* — I can clearly see that it is by far the best in the field, and I shall at once recommend it for the preparatory department, and use it myself. I am especially grateful for the chapter on scanning, which could not be improved; also for the fac-simile of Venetus, and the table of grammatical references; but above all for the wealth of class-room experience which has been incorporated in the book. That cannot be supplied by mere erudition.

Professor CHAS. F. SMITH, *Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.* — I have examined Keep's Iliad with the greatest care, and consider it by far the best American edition, and, indeed, one of the very best text-books we have

